A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

PRONUNCIATION DERIVATION AND DEFINITION OF TERMS IN BIOLOGY BOTANY ZOOLOGY ANATOMY CYTOLOGY GENETICS EMBRYOLOGY PHYSIOLOGY

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PREFACE

It was thought desirable that there should be available to students and others interested in the Biological Sciences an up-to-date work somewhat on the lines of Stormonth's *Manual of Scientific Terms* (1879, republished 1903) The subjects selected for treatment are Biology and its allies Botany Zoology Cytology Genetics, Embryology Anatomy Physiology some terms in Bacteriology and Palaeontology are included Specific, generic, ordinal and other systematic names of plants and animals have necessarily been omitted nor could references to the sources of terms be listed in a volume of moderate size.

The method of spelling is in the main that used in Britain, but due attention is paid to American orthography by means of cross-ref rences or by reproducing in the original lettering terms culled from scientific literature published in the United States. Spelling however is not static, as may be illustrated by the tendency to substitute *e* for the diphthongs *ae* and *oe* and by compound words which may be written as two separate words, or hyphenated or integrated as one word

In the statement of derivation of terms, Greek and Russian words have been transliterated, as science and medical students are seldom acquainted with those languages. On the advice of one authority on Greek, the transliteration of certain combinations of letters represents the sound rather than the exact letters of the original hence the occurrence of such words as *brangchia hydor* etc.

Pronunciation, upon which there can never be universal agreement is the least satisfactory portion, and is likely to remain so Quite apart from natural differences in Scottish English, and American utterance, pronunciation is subject to different fashions in different centres of learning Moreover the accepted position of the accent also varies in different localities and from one generation to another Some of the alternative styles of pronunciation given will doubtless be regarded by the purist as faulty or definitely wrong, but their inclusion seems justified by the law of common usage.

This Dictionary now deals with more than fifteen thousand five hundred terms As in previous editions, the text has been revised and amplified numerous publications having been probed not only for new terms but for new meanings which have been attached to existing terms However as was pointed out in the Preface to the Second Edition a work of this nature must inevitably remain subject to limitations of time and resources

The accretion of additional terms might have been dealt with in the form of Supplements but with the generous consent of the Publishers, the work has been reset for each edition in order to retain the facility of reference afforded by an unbroken alphabetical arrangement

Thanks are also due to many individuals who during the past forty years, have furthered the work by suggestions and criticisms.

The preparation of each new edition has also been essentially facilitated by the courtesy of the staff of various libraries particularly in Edinburgh and Glasgow The helpfulness of the County Librarian and staff of the Argyll County Library during preparation of the present edition is gratefully appreciated

J H K

1960

EQUIVALENTS

One acre = 4840 square yards = 4046·873 square metres
One Ångström = 0·0001 micron
One are = 119·6033 square yards = 0·02471 acre
One atmosphere = 14·7 pounds per square inch = 1033 grams per squa centimetre
One ba = pressure of mercury column f 29·53 inches, one squar centimetre in area in latitude 45°
One British thermal unit = 51·99 calories
One centigram = 0 15432 grain
One centimetre = 0·39370 inch
One chain = 22 yards = 20 1168 metres
One cubic centimetre = 0·06 cubic inch
One cubic foot = 0·0283 cubic metre
One cubic inch = 16·387 cubic centimetres
One cubic metre = 1 308 cubic yards
One degree centigrade = 0·8 degrees Réaumur = 1 8 degrees Fahrenheit
One degree Fahrenheit = 0 5556 Centigrade
One degree of latitude at the equator = 68·704 statut miles
One degree of longitude at the equator = 69·65 statute miles
One degree Réaumu = 1·25 degrees Centigrad
One drachm = 60 grains = 3 88793 grams
One fathom = 6 feet = 1 828767 metres
One fluid drachm = 3 5515 millil tres
One fluid ounc = 28 4 23 m llilitres
One fluid scruple = 1838 millilitres
One foot = inches = 30·480 centimetres
One furlong = 10 chains = 20 168 metres
One gallon (Imperial) = 1·2 gallons (U S.A) = 4 54596 litres
One gallon (U.S.A) = 0 8327 gallon (Imperial) = 3·785 litres
One grain (avoirdupois) = 0·0647989 gram
One gram = ·035274 ounce = 15 432356 grains
One gram-calorie = 0·003968 British thermal units
One hectare = 2 4 06 acres
One hundredweight = 112 pounds = 50·80 kilograms
One inch = 53995 centimetres
On nch (U S.A) = 2 54001 centimetres
One kilogram = 2·20462 pounds (avoird pois)
One kilogram per square centimetre = 14 22 pounds per square inch
One kilometr = 0·62137 statute mil
One litre = 1·76077 pint (Imperial)
One metre = 3 5084 feet = 39 3701 inches
One microgram = 0·001 milligram = 0·000 5 grain
One micron = 0·001 millimetre = ·000039 inch
One mil = 0·001 inch
One mile (nautical) = 1 152 statute miles = 8532 kilometres
One mile (statute) = 1·6093 kilometres
One mill bar = 0·00 ba

=

One milligram = 0·015432 grain
One millilitre = 0·001 litre = 0·0352 fluid ounce
One millimetre = 0·03937 inch
On millimicron = 0·000001 millimetre
One minim (British) = 0·05919 cubic centimetre
One minim (U.S.A.) = 0·00376 cubic inch = 0·06161 cubic centimetre
One ounce (pothecaries) = 8 drachms = 31 10347 grams
On ounce (voirdupois) = 437 5 grains = 28 34954 grams
One ounce (troy) = 31 10347 grams
One pennyweight = 1 555 grams
One pint (Imperial) = 568·2454 cubic centimetres
One pound (voirdupois) = 16 0   ces = 453 59243 grams
One pound (troy) = 5760 grains = 373 24 grams
One pound per square inch = 70·308 grams per square centimetre
One quart (Imperial) = 1 13649 litre
On quart (U.S.A) = 0·94636 litre
One qui tal = 100 kilograms = 220·4621 pou ds
One rood = 40 poles = 10·1168 ares
One scruple = 20 grains = 1·29598 grams
One square centimetre = 0·15498 square inch
On square foot = 929·034 square centimetres
One square inch = 6·4516 square centimetres
One square kilometre = 0·3861 square mile
One square metre = 1550 square inches
One square mile = 640 acres = 2 58998 square kilometres
On square millimetre = 0·00155 square inch
One square yard = 0·8361 square metre
One stere=35 3 56 cubic feet
One ston = 4 pounds (voird pois) = 6·3503 kilograms
One yard = 0·9144 metre

Sound velocity (ai), mean = 331 7 metres per second
Zero, absolute = −459 4 F = −273 C = −218 4 R.
Zero centigrade and Réaumu = +32 F
Zero Fahrenheit = −17·78° C

ABBREVIATIONS

A	androecium
A	argon
a.	anode
a.	anterior
a	abundant (occurrence of species)
a	adjective
Å	Ångström unit( )
AA	adenylic acid
aapm.	amphiapomict
A C., a.c.	alternating current
Ac	actinium
ACTH	adrenocorticotrophic hormone
ADH	antidiuretic hormone
ADP	adenosine diphosphate
adv	adverb
aet.	(*aetatis*) age(d)
Ag	silver
alt.	alternate
alt.	altitude
Al	aluminium
Am	americium
Am	ammonium
AMP	adenosine monophosphate
amph.	amphimict
An	actinon
an.	anode
anal	analysis
anat	anatomical, anatomy
ant	anterior
APH	anterior pituitary hormone
APL	anterior pituitary-like hormone
apm	apomict
appl	applied to
aq	water aqueous
A	Arabic
A	argon
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon
As	arsenic
At	astatine
atm	atmosphere atmospheric
ATP	adenosine triphosphate
ÅU	Ångström unit( )
Au	gold
A V	atrioventricular

a	average
Az	azote (nitrogen)
B	boron
B	*Bacillus*
b	bicuspid
Ba	barium
Bact., bact	Bacterium, bacterial
bar	barometric
Bé.	Baumé
Be	beryllium
Bi	bismuth
B.I.	buffer index
biol.	biological, biology
Bk	berkelium
B.M.R.	basal metabolic rate
B N A	Basle Nomina Anatomica
B O D	biochemical oxygen demand
bot.	botanical, botany
B P	blood pressure
B.P	British Pharmacopoeia
b.p	boiling point
B R.	(British) Birmingham revision of B N.A.
Br	bromine
B T U	British thermal unit
C	carbon
C.	centigrade Celsius
C	(*centum*) hundred
C	century
C	corolla
C	radioactive carbon
c.	canine tooth
c.	(*circa*) approximately curie( )
C.A.	chronological age
Ca	calcium
ca.	cathode
ca	(*circa*) approximately
Cal	large calorie( )
cal.	small calorie( )
cc	cubic centimetre
Cd	cadmium
Ce	cerium
Cel	Celsius
cel	cellulose
cent.	hundred centigrade

c.e.s	central excitatory state
c.i.s.	central inhibitory state
CF	citrovorum factor
Cf	californium
cf	compare
cg cgm.	centigram(s)
c.g.s.	centimetre-gram-second
Cl	chlorine
c.l.	corpus l teum
cm.	centimetre( )
Cm	curium
c.mm.	cubic millimetre( )
cm/s	centimetres per seco d
CO	cardiac output
Co	cobalt
Co	coenzyme
Co^{60}	radioactive cobalt
col cols	(bacterial) colony colonies
conc.	con entrated, concentra tio
conch.	conchology
C O V	cross-over valu
cpd.	compound
p	candl power
cpl.	carpel
c p.s.	cycles pe second
C	chromium
Cs	caesi m
c.s.f	cerebrospinal fluid
CU	castrat nne
C	copper
cu cub	cubic
D	deuterium
d	(*dexter*) right
d	dextrorotary
d	dominant (*appl* pecies)
Dan.	Danish
db	decibel( )
D C d c	direct current
DCA	desoxycorticost on ace tat
deg	degree( )
dg	decigram( )
diam.	diamet
dil.	d l t
dim.	diminutive
D N	d xtrose nitroge ratio
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
DNP	din t ophenyl
DOPA	dihydroxyphen lalan
doz.	dozen
DPN	diphosphopyridi ucleotide
dr	drachm( ) dram( )
Dut.	Dutch
dwt.	pennyweight
Dy	dyspros m
E	east
e	2.71828
E.D	effective dose
EEG	electroencephalogram
eff.	efferens efferent
e g	(*exempli gratia*) for example
emb	embryological, embryology
E.M F	erythrocyte maturing facto
m f.	lectromotive force
end.	endosperm
t m.	entomological entomology
eos	eosinophil
equiv	equivalent
Er	rbi m
ERG	lectroretinogram
E R.S	erythrocyte sed mentation rate
Es	einsteinium
E.S P	extrasensory perceptio
esp	especially
est.	estimated estimation
η	(*eta*) viscosity
et al	(t *alii*) and others
Eu	europium
F	fluorin
F	Fahrenheit
F	French
F F_2, etc.	1st, 2nd, etc. filial genera tio
f	femal
f	frequent (occurrence of species)
FAD	flavine-adenine-din cleotid
F D	focal distance
F	iro
F^{59}	radioactive iron
flr( )	flower( )
fm	fathom
Fm	fermi m
f p	freezing point
F	francium
FSH	follicle stim lating ho mone
ft.	foot feet
fth	fathom
fur	furlong
G	gravitation consta t

G	gynoecium
g	gram(s)
Ga	gallium
gal.	gallon(s)
γ	(*gamma*) microgram
Gd	gadolinium
GDH	growth and development hormone
Ge	germanium
gen.	genus
geog	geographical
geol.	geological
Ger	German
Gk.	Greek
gm.	gram(s)
g mol.	gram-molecule
G M T	Greenwich Mean Time
G N	glucose nitrogen ratio
gp.	group
gr	grain(s) gram(s)
gr n.	Gram negative
gr p.	Gram-positive
GSH	glutathione
gt., gtt.	(*gutta*) drop (*guttae*) drops
H	hydrogen
H	hydrogen ion concentration
H	deuterium
H	tritium
Hb	haemoglobin
He	helium
herb	herbarium
Hf	hafnium
h-f.	high-frequency
Hg	mercury
hg	hectogram(s)
Hgb	haemoglobin
Ho	holmium
hor	horizontal
h hrs	hour hours
H W	High Water
hyb	hybrid
hypoth.	hypothetical
I	incisor
I	iodine
I 131	radioactive iodine
	incisor (deciduous)
IAA	β-indolyl acetic acid
ibid	(*ibidem*) in the same place
Icel.	Icelandic
ichth	ichthyology
ICSH	interstitial cell-stimulating hormone
i.e.	(*id est*) that is

in.	inch(es)
In	indium
inf.	inferior
infl.	inflorescence
i.q.	(*idem quod*) the same as
Ir	iridium
ind.	indehiscent
It.	Italian
I U	international unit(s)
I W	isotopic weight
JH	juvenile hormone
J N.D	just noticeable difference
K	calyx
K	potassium
ka.	kathode
kC	kilocycles
kg	kilogram(s)
km.	kilometre(s)
Kr	krypton
L.	Latin
L.	ligament(um)
L., Linn.	Linnaean, Linnaeus
l	left
l.	litre
l	laevorotatory
λ	(*lambda*) wave length
La	lanthanum
Lam	Lamarck
lat.	latitude
lb	pound (weight)
LD	lethal dose
l f.	low frequency
LH	luteinising hormone
Li	lithium
liq	liquid liquor
L. L.	Late Latin
log	logarithm
long	longitude
l.p.	low pressure
L.S.	longitudinal section
l t	low tension
LTH	luteotrophic hormone
LTPP	lipothiamide pyrophosphate
Lu	lutetium
L.W	Low Water
M	Membrana, Musculus
M	(*mille*) thousand
M	molecular weight
m	male
m.	metre(s)
m.	mile(s)
m.	minim(s)
m	minute(s)

m.	molar
m.	musculus, muscle
m	meta
ma.	milliampère
Mal	Malaysian
max.	maximum
mb.	millibar(s)
mc.	millicurie( )
Md	mendelevium
M.E.	Middle English
micr	microscopic
min.	minimum
min	minute( )
M I O	minimum identifiable odour
Mg	magnesium
mg mgm.	milligram(s)
ml.	*millilitre(s)* c.c.
MLD	minimum lethal dose
mm.	millimetre(s)
mμ	millimicron
Mn	manganese
M	molybdenum
mo	month
mol.	gram-molecule
mol. wt.	molecular weight
m.p.	melting point
m p.h.	miles per hour
m.p.s.	metres per second
mr	milliroentgen
mrad	millirad( )
msec.	millisecond σ
MSH	melanocyte-stimulating hormone
m l.	mean sea-level
M U	mouse unit
μ	(*mu*) micron
μc	microcurie( )
μg	microgram( )
μl	microlitre( )
μmm	micromillimetre( )
μμc	micromicrocurie( )
μμg	micromicrogram( )
μμ	micromicron (0·001 mμ)
Mv	mendelevium
mV	millivolt( )
myc.	mycology
N	nitrogen
N	normal solution
N	north
n.	nasal
n.	nervus nerve
n	neutral normal
n	haploid number of chromosomes
2n	diploid number
n	refractive index
n.	noun
Na	sodium
Na	radioactive sodium
N.A.P	Nomina Anatomica, Paris
Nb	niobium
Nd	neodymium
Ne	neo
n.g	new genus
Ni	nickel
No no	number
No	nobelium
norm.	normal
Np	neptunium
n.p	normal pressure
NPN	*non-protein* nitrogen
N.S	not significant
n.sp.	new species
NTP	normal temperature and pressure
O	oxygen
O	oxon
o-	ortho-
o	occasional (occurrence of species)
obl.	oblique oblong
O.F	Old French
O H G	Old High German
Ω	(*Omega*) ohm(s)
opp	as opposed to opposite
opt.	optical
opt.	optimal
org	organic
orig	original
orn ornith	ornithology
Os	osmium
O T	old terminology
ov	ovary
Oz	ozone
oz.	ounce( )
P	perianth
P	phosphorus
P	premolars
P	probability
P^{32}	radioactive phosphorus
p	posterior
p-	para
p	per annum
Pa	protactinium
PABA	para-aminobenzoic acid
pal	palaeontology
P P_1, etc.	1st, 2nd etc., parental generation

PATH	pituitary adrenotrophic hormone
path.	pathology
Pb	lead
PBI	protein-bound iodine
Pd	palladium
Pe	probable error
P-E	precipitation evaporation ratio
per	perennial
perp	perpendicular
pert	pertaining to
PGA	pteroylglutamic acid
*p*H	hydrogen ion concentration
phys.	physics
physiol.	physiology
π	(*pi*) 3·14159265
pigm.	pigment
Pl.	plasma, Plasmodium
plu.	plural
Pm	promethium
pm.	premolar
P M C	pollen mother-cell
PMS	pregnant mare serum
PNA	pentose nucleic acid
Po	polonium
POF	pyruvate oxidation factor
pois.	poisonous
pop	population
pot.	potential
P P	pellagra-preventing
p p	post partum
ppg	precipitating
p p.m.	parts per million
ppt.	precipitate
Pr	praseodymium
p.sol	partly soluble
Pt	platinum
pt.	pint
pt.	point
P U	pregnancy urine
p.u.	plant unit(s)
Pu	plutonium
pulv	(*pulvis*) powder
Q	temperature coefficient
quad	quadrilateral
ql	quintal
q	quarter
qt.	quantity
qt.	quart
q.v.	(*quod vide*) which see
R.	Réaumur
R	electrical resistance
R	rough (bacterial colony)
	right
	Roentgen unit( )
r	correlation coefficient
r	rare (*appl.* species)
Ra	radium
rad.	radius
rad.	radix
Rb	rubidium
Rbc	red blood-cells
RBE	relative biological effectiveness
RE	radium emanation
Re	rhenium
rect	rectangular
refl	reflex
reg	regular
RES	reticulo-endothelial system
ret.	retarded
Rh	rhesus factor
Rh	rhodium
rh	anti Rh agglutinin
R.I.	refractive index
Rn	radon
RNA	ribonucleic acid
rot.	rotation, rotating
R.Q	respiratory quotient
RT	reaction time
R.U	rat unit( )
Ru	ruthenium
Russ.	Russian
S	smooth (bacterial colony)
S	south
S	sulphur
S^{35}	radioactive sulphur
s.	(*sinister*), left
Σ	(*Sigma*) sum of
σ	(*sigma*) 0·001 second msec.
σ	(*sigma*) standard deviation
S-A	sino-atrial
Sb	antimony
Sc	scandium
S.D.A.	specific dynamic action
Se	selenium
sec.	second, secondary
Si	silicon
sin	sinus
sing	singular
sl.	slightly
Sm	samarium
sm	small
S-M C	sperm or spore mother-cell
Sn	tin
sol.	soluble solution

Sp	Spanish
sp., spp	species
sp. gr	specific gravity
sq	square
Sr	strontium
s. s.	*sensu stricto*
sta.	stamen(s)
sta.	station
std	standard
STH	somatotrophic hormone
sup	superior
Sw	Swedish
sym.	symmetrical
syn	synonym
syst.	system
syst	systole
T	temperature
T	tension
T	tritium
T A	toxin antitoxin
Ta	tantalum
t	temperature
Tb	terbium
T_b, t_b	body temperature
Tc	technetium
T D P	thermal death-point
Te	tellurium
temp	temperature
tert	tertiary
t.g	type genus
Th	thorium
Ti	titanium
Tl	thallium
Tm	thulium
tot	total
TPN	triphosphopyridine nucleotide
trop	tropical
TSH	thyroid-stimulating hormone
TSP	thyroid stimulating hormone of prepituitary
U	unit( )
U	uranium
UDP	uridine diphosphate
uns.	unsymmetrical
U.S P	United States Pharmacopoeia
U V	ultra-violet
V	vanadium
V	vibrio
V	vision
	vision
	volt(s)
v	velocity
	verb
var	variable, variety
ven	vena, vein
Vert.	Vertebrata
vert.	vertebra, vertebrate
vert.	vertical
ves	vesica, vesicl
vet	veterinary
V F	visual field
vic.	vicinal
visc.	viscous
vol.	volume
v.s.	(*vide supra*) see above
vs.	versus
W	tungsten
W	west
w	watt( )
Wbc	white blood-cell
wh.	whit
wk( )	week(s)
w l.	wave length, λ
wt	weight
x	haploid generation
2*x*	diploid generation
X	xenon
Y	yttrium
Yb	ytterbium
yd( ).	yard( )
yr( )	year( )
Zn	zinc
zool.	zoological zoology
Zr	zirconium

SOUND SYMBOLS USED IN PRONUNCIATION

The sound-symbols have been made as simple as possible, only the broader differences in vowel-sounds being included. The phonetic spelling following each term represents a general indication of the prevailing varieties of pronunciation rather than a critically exact reproduction.

ā	as in	rate
ă		rat
ä		far
ch		church
ē		be
ĕ		hen
ė		he
g		go
gw		guano
ī		pine
ĭ		pin
j		gem
k		cat
kw		queen
ng		sing

ō	as in	no
ŏ		not
ô		form
ȯ	"	anatomy
oi	"	toy
oo		good
ow		cow
s		moss
sh		fish
th		thin
ū		pure
ŭ		nut
y		yard
		mature
zh		vision

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

abactinal (ăbăk'tĭnăl, ăbăktī'năl) *a.* [L. *ab* from Gk. *aktis* ray] *Appl* area of echinoderm body without tube feet and in which madreporite is usually included abambulacral, antambulacral.

abambulacral (ăb'ămbūlā'krăl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *ambulare* to walk.] Abactinal, *q.v.*

abapical (ăbăp'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *apex* summit.] *Pert* or situated at lower pole.

abaxial (ăbăk [illegible] ăl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *axis* axle] *Pert.* that surface of any structure which is remote or turned away from the axis ex centric. *Opp* adaxial.

abaxile (ăbăk'sĭl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *axis* axle.] *Appl* embryo whose axis has not the same direction as axis of seed.

abbreviat d (ăbrē vĭātĕd) *a* [L. *ad* to *brevis* short] Shortened curtailed.

abcauline (ăbkô'lĭn) *a* [L. *ab* from *caulis* stalk.] O twards from or not close to the stem *opp.* adcauline

abd men (ăbdō mĕn) *n* [L *abdomen* belly] The belly in vertebrates, part of body containing digestive organs in Arthropoda and certain Polychaeta, post rior part of body in Synascidiae part of zooid below thorax.

abdominal (ăbdŏm ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *abdomen* belly] *Pert* abdomen *appl* struct res, rgans, or parts of organs situated in, on or closely related to, the abdomen

abd minal pores,—single or paired openings leading from coelom to exterior in cyclostomes and certain fishes

abdominal flex,—contraction of abdominal all muscles when skin over side of bdomen is stim lated.

abdominal egio [illegible] which the abdomen is [illegible] by two horizontal [illegible] imaginary lines [illegible] drium (2) lumbar [illegible] (2) epigastric, umbi[illegible] gastric.

abdominal ribs,—[illegible] ring in fibrous [illegible] skin and muscles of certa[illegible] tiles.

abd minal ring,—[illegible] ings in fasciae of abd[illegible] through which passes [illegible] cord in male [illegible] female; inguinal [illegible]

abducens (ăbdū [illegible] to lead away [illegible] cranial nerve [illegible] rectus externus muscle [illegible] ball.

abduct (ăbdŭkt' [illegible] away] T [illegible] axis.

abduction [illegible] *ducere* [illegible] away [illegible] adduction [illegible]

abductor [illegible] led away] [illegible] limb or [illegible]

aberrant [illegible] to stray [illegible] in [illegible] species [illegible]

abience [illegible] depar [illegible] rox [illegible]

abi nt [illegible] part.] [illegible] other [illegible]

abiogenesis [illegible] ne [illegible] pro [illegible] matter [illegible] *Opp* [illegible]

abiology (ăbīŏl'ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not *bios* life; *logos* discourse.] The study of non-living things.

abjection (ăbjĕk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *abjicere* t cast way] The shedding of spores as from sporophores.

abjunction (ăbjŭngk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *abjungere* to unyoke.] The delimitation of spores by septa at tip of hypha.

ablactation (ăb'lăktā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ab* from *lactare* t give milk.] Cessation of milk secretion weaning

abomasum (ăbōmā sŭm) *n.* [L. *ab* from *omasum* paunch.] The read or fourth chamber of stomach of ruminants.

aboral (ăbō răl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *os oris* mouth.] Away from or opposite to the mouth.

abortion (ăbôr'shŭn) *n* [L. *abortus* premature birth.] Premature birth arrest of development of an organ

abranchiate (ăbrăng'kĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *brangchia* gills.] Without gills.

abrupt (ăbrŭpt') *a.* [L *abrumpere* to break off.] Appearing as if broken or cut off, at extremity

abruptly acuminate, — having a broad extremity from which a point arises, *appl.* leaf.

abruptly-pinnate —having the main axis of epipodium not winged, but bearing a number of secondary axes which are winged.

abscise (ăbsīz') *v* [L. *abscidere* to cut off] To become separated to fall off as leaves, fruit, etc.

absciss (ăb sĭs) *a.* [L. *abscindere* to cut off.] *Appl* layer of meristematic cells just outside cork layer to whom fall of leaves, floral parts, fruits and certain branches is due abscissile.

abscission (ăbsĭsh ŭn) *n.* [L. *abscindere* to cut off] The separation of parts.

absorption (ăbsôrp shŭn) *n.* [L. *absorbere* to suck in.] Intussusception of fluid by living cells or tissues; passage of nutritive material through living cells of light when neither reflected nor transmitted.

abstriction (ăbstrĭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *abstringere* to cut off.] The process of detaching spores or conidia by rounding off of tips of sporophores as in mildews; abjunction and abscission.

abterminal (ăbtĕr minăl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *terminus* limit.] Going from the end inwards.

abyssal (ăbĭs ăl) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos* unfathomed.] *Pert* depths of ocean *appl.* organisms or material usually found there abysmal.

abyssobenthic (ăbĭs ŏbĕn'thĭk) *a.* Gk *abyssos* unfathomed *benthos* depths of sea.] *Pert.* or found on, bottom of ocean at depths exceeding *ca.* 1000 metres.

abyssopelagic (ăbĭs ŏpĕlăj'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos* unfathomed *pelagos* sea.] *Pert* or inhabiting the ocean at depths exceeding *ca.* 1000 metres *a* below the bathypelagic zone.

acanaceous (ăkănā sēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akanos* thistle] Prickly; bearing prickles, as leaves.

acantha (ăkăn'thă) *n.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn.] Prickle spinous process.

acanthaceous (ăkănthā sēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn.] Bearing thorns or prickles.

acanthin (ăkăn'thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn.] S btance forming skeleton of some Radiolaria.

acanthion (ăkăn'thĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *akanthion* small thorn.] The most prominent point on th anterior nasal spine.

acanthocarpous (ăkăn'thŏkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *karpos* fruit.] Having fruit covered with spines or prickles.

acanthocephalous (ăkăn'thŏkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf) *a.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *kephale* head.] With hooked proboscis.

acanthocladous (ăkăn'thŏklăd ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *klados* branch.] Having spiny branches.

acanthocyst (ăkăn'thōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *kystis* bladder.] A sac containing lateral or reserve stylets in Nemertea.

acanthodion (ăkănthō'dĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *akanthodes* thorny.] A tarsal seta containing extension of a sensory basal cell, in Acarina. *Plu* acanthodia.

acanthoid (ăkăn'thoid) *a.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *eidos* shape.] Resembling a spine or prickle spiniform.

acanthophore (ăkăn'thōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *pherein* to bear.] A conical mass the base of median stylet in Nemertea.

acanthopore (ăkăn'thōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn *poros* passage.] A tubular spine in certain Polyzoa.

acanthosphenote (ăkăn'thōsfē'nōt) *a.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *sphen*, wedge.] *Appl* echinoid spine made of solid wedges separated by porous tissue.

acanthozooid (ăkăn'thōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] Tail part of procercoid of cestodes. *Opp* cystozooid.

acapnia (ăkăp'nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *akapnos* without smoke.] Condition of low carbon dioxide content in blood

acarocecidium (ăk'ărōsĕsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *akares* tiny *kekis* gall.] A gall caused by gall-mites, as by Eriophyidae.

acarology (ăk'ărŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *akares* tiny L.L. *acarus* mite Gk. *logos* discourse.] The study of mites and ticks.

acaryote,—akaryote.

acaudate,—ecaudate.

acaulescent (ăkôlĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *kaulos* stalk.] Having a shortened stem.

acauline (ăkô'lĭn) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *kaulos* stalk.] Having no stem *appl* certain fungi.

accelerator (ăksĕl'ĕrātŏr) *n.* [L. *accelerare* to hasten.] *Appl.* muscle or nerve which increases rate of action.

acceptor (ăksĕp'tŏr) *n.* [L. *accipere* to accept.] Body or substance which receives and unites with another substance as in oxidation-reduction processes where oxygen acceptor is the substance oxidised, hydrogen acceptor the substance reduced

accessorius (ăksĕsō'rĭŭs) *n.* [L. *accedere* to support.] A muscle aiding in action of another spinal accessory or eleventh cranial nerve.

accessory bodies,—minute argyrophil particles originating from Golgi substance in spermatocytes chromatoid bodies.

accessory bud,—an additional axillary bud a bud formed on a leaf.

accessory cells,—*see* auxiliary cells.

accessory chromosomes,—sex chromosomes.

accessory food factors,—vitamins.

accessory glands,—detached portions of glands glands in relation with genital ducts.

accessory nerve,—the eleventh cranial nerve spinal accessory nerve.

accessory pulsatory organs,—sac like structures of insects, variously situated pulsating independently

acclimatation,—acclimation, acclimatisation.

acclimation (ăk'lĭmā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to Gk. *klima*, climate.] The habituation of an organism to a different climate or environment.

acclimatisation (ăklī'mătĭzā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to Gk. *klima* climate.] Habituation of a species to a different climate or environment acclimation under human management.

accommodation (ăk'ŏmōdā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *commodus* fitting.] Adjustment of eye to receive clear images of different objects; adaptation of receptors to a different stimulus.

accrescent (ăkrĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *accrescere* to increase.] *Appl* plants that continue to grow after flowering or calyx growing after pollination.

accretion (ăkrē'shŭn) *n.* [L. *accrescere* to increase.] Growth by external addition of new matter

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achromatic (ăk'rōmăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *a* without *chroma* colour] *Appl* threshold, the minimal stimulus inducing sensation of luminosity or brightness *cf* chromatic *appl* neutral colours achromatinic, *q.v*

achromatin (ăkrō'mătĭn) *n* [Gk. *a*, without *chroma*, colour] The non-staining ground substance and linin of the nucleus.

achromatinic (ăkrō mătĭn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *a*, without *chroma* colour] *Pert* achromatin, or resembling achromatin in properties.

achromic (ăkrō mĭk) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *chroma* colour] Unpigmented colourless achromatous.

achromite,—centromere, *q.v*

achroous (ăkrō ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *a*, without *chro* complexion.] Unpigmented colourless.

acicle (ăs'ĭkl) *n* [L. *acicula* small needle.] A thorn-shaped scaphocerite as in Paguridae acicula

acicula (ăsĭk'ūlă) *n*. [L. *acicula* small needle.] A small needle-lik bristle, spine or crystal *plu* of aciculum. *Plu* aciculae.

acicular—like a needle in shape sharp-pointed.

aciculate (ăsĭk ūlāt) *a*. [L. *acicula* small needle.] Having acicles or aciculae.

aciculum (ăsĭk'ūlŭm) *n* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] A stiff basal seta in parapodium of Chaetopoda.

acid-fast,—remaining stained with aniline dyes on treatment with acid *appl* bacteria.

acidic (ăsĭd'ĭk) *a*. [L. *acidus* sour] *Appl* stains whose colour determinant plays the part of an acid acting on protoplasm *cf* basic.

acidophil (ăs'ĭdōfĭl) *a*. [L. *acidus* sour Gk. *philein* to love] Oxyphil *q.v* growing in acid media.

aciduric (ăs'ĭdū rĭk) *a*. [L. *acidus* sour *durus* hardy] Tolerating acid media acidophil.

aciform (ăs'ĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *acus* needle *forma* shape.] Needle-shaped.

acinaciform (ăsĭnăs'ĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *acinaces* short sword *forma* shape.] Shaped like a sabre or scimitar *appl* leaf

acinarious (ăsĭnā rĭŭs) *a*. [L. *acinarius pert* grapes.] Having globose vesicles, as some algae.

aciniform (ăsĭn'ĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *acinus* berry *forma*, shape.] Grape or berry-shaped *appl* a type of silk gland in spiders.

acinus (ăs'ĭnŭs) *n* [L. *acinus* berry] One of drupels composing fruit of bramble or raspberry sac-like termination of branched gland.

acme (ăk'mē) *n* [Gk. *akme*, prime.] The highest point attained, or prime, in phylogeny and ontogeny *cf* epacme, paracme.

acoelomate (ăsē'lŏmāt) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *koilos* hollow] *Appl* animals not having a true coelom acoelomatous acoelous, *q.v*

acoelous (ăsē'lŭs) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *koilos* hollow] *Appl*. vertebrae with flattened centra acoelomate, *q.v*

acondylous (ăkŏn dĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *kondyle* knuckle.] Without nodes or joints.

acone (ăkōn') *a*. [Gk. *a*, without; *konos* cone] *Appl*. insect compound eye without crystalline or liquid secretion in cone cells.

acontia (ăkŏn'tĭă, ăkŏn shĭă) *n plu*. [Gk. *akontion* small javelin.] Threadlike processes of mesenteric filaments armed with stinging cells, in actinians.

acotyledon (ă'kŏtĭlē'dŏn) *n*. [Gk. *a*, without *kotyledon* a cup-shaped hollow] A plant without a cotyledon.

acoustic (ăkoo stĭk) *a* [Gk. *akouein* to hear] *Pert* organs or sense of hearing *appl* meatus, nerve etc. *pert* science of sound.

acquired character—a modification or permanent structural or functional change effected during the lifetime of the individual organism and induced by use or disuse of a particular organ, by disease trauma, or other functional or environmental influences.

acral (ăk'răl) *a*. [Gk. *akra* tip.] *Pert* extremities.

acraspedote (ăkrăs pĕdōt) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *kraspedon* border] Having no velum.
acroblast (ăk roblă t) *n* [Gk. *akros* tip *blastos* bud.] A body in spermatid and which gives rise to crosom outer layer of mesoblast.
acrobryous (ăk ob riŭs) *a* [Gk *akro* tip *bryein* to swell] Growing at the tip only
acrocarpic (ăk rōkăr pĭk) *a* [Gk. *akro* tip *karpos* fruit] Having the fructification on terminating the axis acrocarpous *appl* mosses.
acrocentric (ăk rōsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk *akros* tip *kentron* centre] With centromere at end, *appl* chromosome. *n.* A rod-shaped chromosome
acrochordal (ăk ōk dăl) *a* [Gk. *akros* tip *chorde* cord] *Appl* a chondrocranial unpaired frontal cartilage in birds
acrochroic (ăk ok ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *akros* tip *chroa* colour] With coloured tips as of hypha
acrocoracoid (ăk rōkō ăkoid) *n* [Gk. *akro* tip *korax* crow *eidos* form] A process at dorsal end of coracoid in birds
acrocyst (ăk rosĭst) *n.* [Gk *akro* tip *kystis* bladder] The spherical gelatinous cyst formed by gonophores at maturation of generative cells.
acrodont (ăk rōdŏnt) *a* [Gk *akro* tip *odous* tooth.] *Appl* teeth attached to the summit of a parapet of bone as in lizards.
acrodrome (ăk rōdrōm) acrodromous (ăkrōd romŭs) [Gk. *akros* tip *dromein* to run] *Appl* leaf with ems converging t ts point.
acrogenous (ăkroj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akros* tip *genes* producing] Increasing in growth at summit pex
acrogynous (ăkrŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *akros* tip *gyne* female] With archegonia arising from apical cell *appl.* certain liverworts. *Opp* anacrogynous.
acromegaly (ăk romeg ăl) *n* [Gk. *akros* tip *megalos* great] Gigantism due to excessive activity of part of pituitary gland.
acromial (ăkrō miăl) *a.* [Gk. *akros* summit *omos* shoulder] *Pert* acromion, *appl* artery process, ligament etc.
acromio-clavicular (ăk ō miokli ŭ ĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *akromion* shoulder summit L. *clavicula* dim of *clavis* key] *Appl* ligaments covering joint between acromion and clavicle.
acromion (ăk ō miŏn) *n* [Gk *akros* summit *omos* shoulder] Ventral prolongation of scapular spine
acron (ăk rŏn) *n* [Gk. *akron* top.] Preoral region of insects anterior unsegmented part of young trilobit
acropetal (ăk ŏp ĕtăl) *a* [Gk. *akros* summit L. *petere* to seek.] Ascending *appl* leaves, flowers, or roots developing successively from an axis so that youngest arise at apex. *Opp* basipetal.
acrophyte (ăk rŏfīt) *n* [Gk. *akron* peak *phyton* plant.] A plant growing at high altitude alpine plant.
acroplasm (ăk rōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *akros* tip *plasma* form] Cytoplasm of the apex of an ascus.
acropodium (ăk rōpōdĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *akros* tip *pous* foot.] Digits,—fingers or toes *cf* metapodium.
acrorhagus (ăkrōră gŭs) *n* [Gk *akros* summit *rhax* grape] A tubercle near the margin of certain Actiniaria, containing specialised nematocysts.
acrosarc (ăk rōsărk) *n* [Gk. *akros* summit *sarx* flesh.] A pulpy berry resulting from union of ovary and calyx.
acroscopic (ăk rōskŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *akros* tip *skopein* to view] Facing towards the apex *opp* basiscopic.
acrosome (ăk rōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *soma* body] Body at apex of spermatozoon apical body perforatorium.
acrospire (ăk rōspīr) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *speira* something twisted.] The first shoot or sprout being spiral at end of germinating seed.
acrospore (ăk rōspō) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *sporos* seed.] The spore at the apex of a sporophore.

acrotaric (ăk'rŏtĕr'ĭk) a. [Gk. akrotērion, topmost point.] Pert. outermost points, as tips of digits, nose, ears, tail.

acrotonic (ăk rŏtŏn ĭk) a. [Gk. akros tip tonos brace.] Having anther united at its apex with rostellum acrotonous. Opp. basitonic.

acrotrophic (ăk'rŏtrŏf'ĭk) a. [Gk. akros tip trophē nourishment.] Appl. ovariole having nutritive cells at apex which are joined to oocytes by nutritive cords telotrophic.

actinal (ăk'tĭnăl, ăktī'năl) a. [Gk. aktis ray.] Appl. area of echinoderm body with tube-feet; appl. oral area with tentacles in Actiniaria.

actin (ăk'tĭn) n. [Gk. aktis ray.] A star-shaped spicule.

actinenchyma (ăk'tĭnĕng'kĭmă) n. [Gk. aktis ray en in kein to pour.] Cellular tissue having a stellate appearance.

actiniform,—actinoid.

actinobiology (ăk'tĭnŏbīŏl'ojĭ) n. [Gk. aktis ray bios life logos discourse.] The study of the effects of radiation upon living organisms.

actinoblast (ăk'tĭnŏblăst) n. [Gk. aktis ray blastos bud.] The mother-cell from which spicule is developed as in Porifera.

actinocarpous (ăk'tĭnŏkâr'pŭs) a. [Gk. aktis ray karpos fruit.] Appl. plants with flowers and fruit radially arranged actinocarpic.

actinochitin (ăk'tĭnŏkī'tĭn) n. [Gk. aktis ray chitōn tunic.] Anisotropic or birefringent chitin.

actinodrome (ăktĭn'ŏdrōm) a. [Gk. aktis ray dromos course.] Veined palmately actinodromous.

actinogonidial (ăk'tĭnŏgŏnĭd'ĭăl) a. [Gk. aktis ray gonos offspring.] Having radiately arranged genital organs.

actinoid (ăk'tĭnoid) a. [Gk. aktis ray eidos shape.] Rayed star shaped, stellate.

actinology (ăk'tĭnŏl'ŏjĭ) n. [Gk. aktis ray logos discourse.] The study of the action of radiation study of radially symmetrical animals homology of successive regions or parts radiating from a common central region.

actinomere (ăktĭn'omēr) n. [Gk. aktis ray meros part.] A radial segment.

actinomorphic (ăk'tĭnŏmôr'fĭk) a. [Gk. aktis ray morphē shape.] Radially symmetrical actinomorphous.

actinopharynx (ăk'tĭnŏfăr'ĭngks) n. [Gk. aktis ray pharynx gullet.] The gullet of a sea-anemone.

actinospore (ăktĭn'ŏspōr) n. [Gk. aktis ray sporos seed.] A spore of Actinomycetes.

actinost (ăk'tĭnŏst) n. [Gk. aktis ray osteon bone.] Basal bone of fin-rays in teleosts.

actinostele (ăk tĭnŏstē'lē) n. [Gk. aktis ray stēlē pillar.] Stele with xylem radiating outwards and forming ridges as in certain Pteridophyta.

actinostome (ăktĭn'ŏstōm) n. [Gk. aktis ray stoma mouth.] The mouth of a sea anemone five-rayed oral aperture of starfish.

actinotrichia (ăk'tĭnŏtrĭk'ĭă) n. plu. [Gk. aktis ray thrix hair.] Unjointed horny rays at edge of fins in many fishes.

actinotrocha (ăk'tĭnŏt'rŏkă) n. [Gk. aktis ray trochos wheel.] Free swimming larval form of Phoronis.

actinula (ăktĭn'ūlă) n. [Gk. aktis ray.] A larval stage in some Hydromedusae.

action system,—behaviour pattern.

activator (ăk'tĭvā'tŏr) n. [L. activus active.] A substance which promotes or protects enzyme action a substance which stimulates development of any particular embryonic tissue or organ.

active centre,—the part of an enzyme protein structure which combines with the substrate where activation and reaction take place.

aculeate (ăkū'lēāt) a. [L. aculeus prickle.] Having prickles, sharp points or sting

aculeiformis (ăkūlēif'ŏrmĭs) *a.* [L. *aculeus* prickle; *forma* shape.] Formed like a prickle or thorn.

aculeus (ăkū'lēŭs) *n.* [L. *aculeus* prickle.] A prickle growing from bark as in rose; sting; a hair-like projection; a microtrichium.

acuminate (ăkū'mĭnāt) *a.* [L. *acumen* point.] Drawn out into long point; tapering; pointed.

acuminiferous (ăkūmĭnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *acumen* point; *ferre* to carry.] Having pointed tubercles.

acuminulate (ăkūmĭn'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *acuminulus* dim. of *acumen* point.] Having very sharp tapering point.

acute (ăkūt') [L. *acutus* sharpened.] Ending in a sharp point; temporarily severe, not chronic.

acyclic (ăsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *kyklos* circle.] *Appl.* flowers with floral leaves arranged spirally.

adamantoblast (ădămăn'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *adamas* diamond; *blastos* bud.] Enamel cell; ameloblast.

adambulacral (ădămbūlā'krăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *ambulare* to walk.] *Appl.* structures adjacent to ambulacral areas in echinoderms.

adaptation (ădăptā'shŏn) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *aptare* to fit to.] The process by which an organism becomes fitted to its environment; a structure or habit fitted for some special environment; the fitting of sensations to a point when discomfort ceases; adjustment of disturbance of nervous system without involving higher co-ordinating centres.

adaptive (ădăp'tĭv) [L. *adaptare* to fit to.] Capable of fitting different conditions; adjustable; inducible; *appl.* enzymes formed when their specific substrates are available; *opp.* constitutive enzymes.

adaxial (ădăk'sĭăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *axis* axle.] Turned towards the axis. *Opp.* abaxial.

adcauline (ădkôl'ĭn) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *caulis* stalk.] Towards or nearest the stem; *opp.* abcauline.

ad-digital (ăddĭj'ĭtăl) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *digitus* finger.] A primary wing quill connected with phalanx of third digit.

adductor (ăddŭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *ducere* to lead.] Movement towards the median axis; *opp.* abduction.

adductor (ăddŭk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *ducere* to lead.] A muscle which brings one part towards another.

adeciduate (ădēsĭd'ūāt) *a.* [L. *a*, away from; *decidere* to fall down.] Not falling or coming away; *appl.* evergreens; *appl.* placenta.

adecticous (ădĕk'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *dēktikos* biting.] Without functional mandibles; *appl.* pupa. *Opp.* decticous.

adelocodonic (ădēlŏkōdŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *adēlos* concealed; *kōdōn* bell.] *Appl.* undetached medusome of certain Gymnoblastea, which degenerates after discharging ripe sexual cells. *Opp.* phanerocodonic.

adelomorphic (ădēlōmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *adēlos* concealed; *morphē* shape.] Indefinite in form; *appl.* central cells of peptic gland; adelomorphous.

adelomycete (ădēlōmī'sēt) *n.* [Gk. *adēlos* concealed; *mykēs* fungus.] A fungus lacking the sexual spore stage; imperfect fungus.

adelophycean (ădēlōfī'sēăn) *a.* [Gk. *adēlos* concealed; *phykos* seaweed.] *Appl.* stage or generation of many seaweeds when they appear as prostrate microthalli.

adelphogamy (ădĕlfŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *adelphos* brother; *gamos* marriage.] Brother-sister mating as in certain ants.

adelphous (ădĕl'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *adelphos* brother.] Joined together in bundles, as filaments of stamens; *cf.* monadelphous, diadelphous.

adendritic (ădĕndrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *dendron* tree.] Adendric; without dendrites or branches; *appl.* cells.

adendroglia (ădĕndrŏglĭ'ă) *n.* [Gk. *a* not; *dendron* tree; *glia* glue.] A type of neuroglia lacking processes.

adenine (ăd'ĕnin) *n* [Gk. *adēn* gland.] A compound occurring in many cells hydrolysed by adenase to hypoxanthine $C_5H_5N_5$.

adenoblast (ăd'ĕnŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *adēn* gland *blastos* bud] Embryonic glandular cell.

adenocheiri (ăd'ĕnŏkī'rī) *n plu* [Gk. *adēn* gland *cheir* hand.] Elaborate accessory copulatory organs, outgrowths of atrial walls in Turbellaria.

adenocyte (ăd'ĕnŏsīt) *n* [Gk. *adēn* gland *kytos* hollow] Secretory cell of a gland.

adenodactyli (ăd'ĕnŏdăk'tĭlī) *n plu* [Gk. *adēn* gland *daktylos* finger] Adenocheiri, *q.v.*

adenohypophysis (ăd'ĕnŏhīpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk *adēn* gland *hypo* under *phyein* growth] The glandular lobe portions of the pituitary body derived from Rathke's pouch.

adenoid (ăd'ĕnoid) *a* [Gk. *adēn* gland *eidos* shape] *Pert* or resembling a gland or lymphoid tissue

adenophore (ăd'ĕnŏfōr') *n* [Gk. *adēn* gland *pherein* to carry] The stalk of a nectar gland

adenophyllous (ăd'ĕnŏfĭl'ŭs) *a* [Gk. *adēn* gland *phyllon* leaf] Bearing glands on leaves.

adenopodous (ăd'ĕnŏp'odŭs) *a.* [Gk *adēn* gland *pous* foot.] Bearing glands on peduncles or petioles.

adenose (ăd'ĕnōs) *a.* [Gk. *adēn* gland] Glandular

adenostemonous (ăd'ĕnŏstēm'onŭs) *a* [Gk. *adēn* gland *stēmon* spun thread] Having glands on stamens.

adequate,—*appl* stimulus which normally acts on given receptor and induces the appropriate sensation.

adermin,—vitamin B_6 rat antidermatitis factor pyridoxine.

adesmic (ădĕs'mĭk) *a* [Gk. *adesmos* unfettered] *Appl* cycloid scales made up of separate lepidomorial units *f* monodesmic, polydesmic.

adesmy (ădĕs'mĭ) *n* [Gk. *adesmos* unfettered] A break or division in an organ usually entire.

adetopneustic (ăd'ĕtŏnū'stĭk) *a* [Gk. *adetos* free; *pnein* to breathe.] Having dermal gills occurring beyond lactinal surface as in certain stelleroids.

adfrontal (ădfrŭn'tăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *frons* forehead.] *Appl* oblique plates beside frons of certain insect larvae

adherent (ădhē'rĕnt) *a.* [L. *ad* to *haerere* to stick.] Exhibiting adhesion, *q.v* attached to substratum *appl* zooecia of polyzoan colony

adhesion (ădhē'zhŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *haerere* to stick.] Condition of touching without growing together of parts normally separate, as between members of different series of floral leaves *cf* cohesion.

adhesive cells,—various glandular specialised cells for purposes of attachment as on tentacles of Ctenophora, on epidermis of Turbellaria, on pedal disc of Hydra.

adience (ăd'ĭĕns) *n* [L. *adire* to approach.] Urge or advance towards stimulus approaching reaction. *Opp* abience

adient (ăd'ĭent) *a.* [L. *adire* to approach.] Approaching the source of stimulation. *Opp* abient.

adipocellulose (ăd'ĭpōsĕl'ūlōs) *n.* [L. *adeps* fat *cellula* small cell] Cellulose with large amount of suberin, as in cork tissue.

adipocyte (ăd'ĭpōsīt) *n.* [L. *adeps* fat Gk. *kytos* hollow] One of the cells forming the fat-body in insects

adipoleucocyte (ăd'ĭpōlū'kōsīt loo-) *n* [L. *adeps* fat Gk. *leukos* white *kytos* hollow] A leucocyte containing fat droplets or wax, in insects.

adipolysis (ăd'ĭpŏl'ĭsĭs) *n* [L. *adeps* fat Gk. *lysis* loosing] Splitting or hydrolysis of fat by enzymes, as during digestion lipolysis.

adipose (ăd'ĭpōs) *a* [L. *adeps* fat.] *Pert* animal fat fatty

A-disc,—doubly refracting or anisotropic band in myofibrillae Q-disc.

aditus (ăd'ĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *aditus* entrance] Anatomical structure forming approach or entrance t part g to antrum, larynx, etc.
adjustor (ădjŭs tŏr) *n.* [L.L. *ad justare* to adjust from L. *ad* to *justus* just.] A muscle connecti g stalk nd valve in Brachiopoda ganglionic part of a refle arc, connecting recepto and effector
adlacrimal (ădlăk rĭmăl) *n* [L. *ad* to *lacrima* tear] Lacrimal bone of reptiles.
admedial (ădmē dĭăl) *a* [L. *ad* toward *m d u* middle] Near the middle mediad nea the median plane admedian.
adminiculum (ăd mĭnĭk ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *adminicul m* support] A locomotory spine of certain pupae posterio fibres f linea alba t tached t os pubis.
adnasal (ădnā'zăl) *n.* [L. *ad* to *nasus* nose] A small bone front of each nasal in certain fishes
adnat (ădnāt') [L. *ad* to *gnatus* born] *Pert* or designating the condition f being closely attached to side of petiol or stalk as stipules or leaves designating condition of anther with back attached throughout its length to filament or to its nti uation the connective conjoined
adnephrin —adrenaline.
adnexa (ădnĕk sā) *n pl u* [L. *ad* to *nectere* to bind.] Structures or parts closely related to an organ extra-embryonic structures as foetal membranes, placenta.
adnex d (ădnĕkst') [L. *ad* to *nectere* to bind.] Reaching to the stem only
adolescaria (ădŏlĕskā rĭā) *n* [L *adolescere* to grow p.] Encysted stage between cercaria and marita, in trematodes metacercaria.
adoral (ădō răl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *os* mouth.] Near *pert* mouth.
adpressed (ăd prĕst) [L *ad* to *pressus* pressed.] Closely applied to a surface appressed.
adradius (ădrā dĭŭs) *n.* [L. *ad* to *rad us* radius.] In coelenterates, the radius midway between per radius and interradius, a radius of third order
adrectal (ădrĕk'tăl) *a.* L *ad* to; *rectum* rectum] Near to or closely connected with rectum.
adrenal (ădrē năl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys.] Situated near kidneys s prarenal *appl* glands, th endocrines secreting hormones affecting the sympathetic nervous system and blood pressure *appl* organs, the suprarenal and in- t rrenal glands, and chromaphil bodies.
adrenalin (ădrĕn'ălĭn, ădrĕn'ălĕn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *enes* kidneys.] A hormone obtained from extract of suprarenal medulla adrenalin, adrenin suprarenin, epinephrin $C_9H_{13}O_3N$
adrenergic (ădrĕnĕr'jĭk) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys Gk. *ergon* w rk.] *Appl* sympathetic nerves, which liberate sympathi or an adrenaline-like principle from their terminations adrenalnergic *f* cholinergic.
adrenin(e) —adrenaline
adrenocortical (ădrē'nŏkŏr'tĭkăl) *a* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys *corte* bark] *Pert* or secreted in the adrenal cortex.
adrenocorticotrophic (ădrē'nŏkŏr tĭkŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [L. *ad* to *enes* kidneys *cortex* bark Gk. *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl* hormone secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary gland and which controls activity of drenal cortex ACTH
adrenotropic (ădrĕnŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys Gk. *trope* turn.] Adrenotrophic *appl* pituitary hormone acting on the adrenal medulla.
adrostral (ădrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *ostrum* beak.] Nea to or closely connected with beak or rostrum.
adsorption (ădsŏrp shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to *sorbere* to suck in.] The adhesion of molecules to solid bodies formation of unimolecular surface layer

adtidal (ăd tī'dăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to; A.S. *tid* time.] *Appl.* organisms living just below low tide mark.

adultoid—*appl.* nymph having imaginal characters differentiated further than in normal nymph.

aduncate (ădŭng'kāt) *a.* [L. *aduncus* hooked.] Crooked; bent in the form of a hook.

advehent (ăd vē'hĕnt) *a.* [L. *advehere* to carry to.] Afferent; carrying to an organ.

adventitia (ădvĕntĭsh'ĭă) *n.* [L. *adventitius* extraordinary.] External connective tissue layer of blood-vessels; tunica adventitia.

adventitious (ădvĕntĭsh'ŭs) *a.* [L. *adventitius* extraordinary.] Accidental; found in an unusual place; *appl.* tissues and organs arising in abnormal positions; secondary; *appl.* dentine.

aecia,—*plu.* of aecium.

aecial,—aecidial.

aecidia,—*plu.* of aecidium.

aecidial (ēsĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *aecidium* cup.] *Pert.* aecidia, or aecidium; *appl.* primordium.

aecidiosorus (ēsĭd'ĭōsō'rŭs) *n.* [L. *aecidium* cup; Gk. *soros* heap.] A cluster or row of aecidiospores.

aecidiospores (ēsĭd'ĭōspōrz') *n. plu.* [L. *aecidium* cup; Gk. *sporos* seed.] The pores produced in an aecidium; spring-spores.

aecidium (ēsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *aecidium* cup.] A cup-shaped structure containing simple porophores bearing rows of pores; cluster-cup of rusts.

aeciospores,—aecidiospores, *q.v.*

aecium,—aecidium, *q.v.*

aedeagus (ēdē'ăgŭs) *n.* [Gk. *aidoia* genitals.] The male intromittent organ of insects; also aedoeagus.

aegithognathous (ē'jĭthŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aigithos* hedge-sparrow; *gnathos* jaw.] With maxillo-palatines separate, vomers forming a wedge in front and diverging behind; *appl.* a type of palate found in Passeres.

aeolian (ēō'lĭăn) *a.* [L. *Aeolus* god of the wind.] Wind-borne; *appl.* deposits.

aerenchyma (āĕrĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *engchyma* infusion.] Tissue between spore mass and capsule wall in mosses; cortex of submerged roots of certain swamp plants; aerating cortical tissue in floating portions of some aquatic plants.

aerial (ā'ĕ'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *aer* air.] Inhabiting the air; *appl.* roots growing above ground, *e.g.* from stems of ivy for purposes of climbing; also to small bulbs appearing in leaf-axils.

aero-aquatic (ā'ĕrōăkwăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *aer* air; *aqua* water.] *Appl.* or *pert.* fungi growing in water and liberating spores in the air.

aerobe (ā'ĕrōb) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *bios* life.] An aerobic organism, capable of living in presence of oxygen. *Opp.* anaerobe.

aerobic (ā ĕrōb'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aer* air; *bios* life.] Thriving only in presence of free oxygen.

aerobiology (ā ĕrōbīŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *bios* life; *logos* discourse.] The study of airborne organisms and their distribution; biology of aeroplankton.

aerobiosis (ā ĕrōbīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *biosis* manner of life.] Existence in presence of oxygen.

aerocyst (ā ĕrōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *kystis* bladder.] An air vesicle of algae.

aerogenic (ā ĕrōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aer* air; *gennaein* to produce.] Gas-producing; *appl.* certain bacteria.

aeromorphosis (ā ĕrōmôr fō'sĭs, -môr'fō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *morphosis* form.] Modification of form or structure owing to exposure to air or wind.

aerophore (ā ĕrōf'ōră) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *pherein* to bear.] Aerating outgrowth or pneumatophore in certain ferns.

aerophyte (ā ĕrōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *phyton* plant.] A plant growing attached to an aerial portion of another plant; epiphyte.

aeroplankton (ā ĕrōplăngk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *plangktos* wandering.] Living particles drifting in the air, spores, pollen, bacteria, etc.; also applied to non-living particles.

aditus (ăd'ĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *aditus* entrance.] Anatomical structure forming approach or entrance to a part, *e.g.* to antrum, larynx, etc.

adjustor (ădjŭs'tŏr) *n.* [L.L. *ad justare* to adjust, from L. *ad* to *justus* just.] A muscle connecting stalk and valve in Brachiopoda; ganglionic part of a reflex arc connecting receptor and effector.

adlacrimal (ădlăk'rimăl) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *lacrima*, tear.] Lacrimal bone of reptiles.

admedial (ădmē'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *ad* towards; *medius* middle.] Near the middle; mediad; near the median plane; admedian.

adminiculum (ăd'minĭk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *adminiculum* support.] A locomotory spine of certain pupae; posterior fibres of linea alba attached to os pubis.

adnasal (ădnā'zăl) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *nasus* nose.] A small bone in front of each nasal in certain fishes.

adnate (ădnāt') *a.* [L. *ad* to; *gnatus* born.] *Pert.* or designating the condition of being closely attached to side of petiole or stalk, as stipules, leaves; designating condition of anther with back attached throughout its length to filament, or to its continuation the connective; co-joined.

adnephrine,—adrenaline.

adnexa (ădnĕk'să) *n. plu.* [L. *ad* to; *nectere* to bind.] Structures or parts closely related to an organ; extra-embryonic structures as foetal membranes, placenta.

adnexed (ădnĕkst') *a.* [L. *ad* to; *nectere* to bind.] Reaching to the stem only.

adolescaria (ădŏlĕskā'rĭă) *n.* [L. *adolescere* to grow up.] Encysted stage, between cercaria and marita, in trematodes; metacercaria.

adoral (ădō'răl) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *os* mouth.] Near, *pert.* mouth.

adpressed (ădprĕst') *a.* [L. *ad* to; *pressus* pressed.] Closely applied to a surface; appressed.

adradius (ădrā'dĭŭs) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *radius* radius.] In coelenterates, the radius midway between perradius and interradius, a radius of third order.

adrectal (ădrĕk'tăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *rectum* rectum.] Near to or closely connected with rectum.

adrenal (ădrē'năl) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *renes* kidneys.] Situated near kidneys; suprarenal, *appl.* glands, the endocrines secreting hormones affecting the sympathetic nervous system and blood pressure; *appl.* organs, the suprarenal and interrenal glands, and chromaphil bodies.

adrenaline (ădrĕn'ălĭn, ădrĕn'ălēn) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *renes* kidneys.] A hormone obtained from extract of suprarenal medulla; adrenalin, adrenin, suprarenin, epinephrin; $C_9H_{13}O_3N$.

adrenergic (ădrĕnĕr'jĭk) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *renes* kidneys; Gk. *ergon*, work.] *Appl.* sympathetic nerves, which liberate sympathin or an adrenaline-like principle from their terminations; adrenalinergic; *cf.* cholinergic.

adrenin( )—adrenaline.

adrenocortical (ădrē'nōkôr'tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *renes* kidneys; *cortex* bark.] *Pert.* to, or secreted in, the adrenal cortex.

adrenocorticotrophic (ădrē'nōkôr'tĭkōtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *renes* kidneys; *cortex* bark; Gk. *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl.* hormone secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary gland and which controls activity of adrenal cortex; ACTH.

adrenotropic (ădrēnōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *renes* kidneys; Gk. *trope* turn.] Adrenotrophic; *appl.* pituitary hormone acting on the adrenal medulla.

adrostral (ădrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *rostrum*, beak.] Near to or closely connected with beak or rostrum.

adsorption (ădsôrp'shŏn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *sorbere* to suck in.] The adhesion of molecules to solid bodies; formation of unimolecular surface layer.

agamospecies (ăg'ămŏspē'shēz) *n* [Gk. *a* without *gamos* marriage L. *species* particular kind.] Species without sexual reproduction, as in parthenogenetic aneuploids.

agamous,—agamic, *q.v.*

agar (ăg'ăr ā'găr) *n.* [Mal. *agar-agar* a sea-weed.] A medium for bacterial and other cultures prepared from agar-agar a gelatinous substance, also of dietary utility yielded by red algae.

age and area,—hypothesis of Willis that older species occur in a more extensive area than that occupied by more recent species.

agenesis (ăjĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *a* not *genesis* origin.] Failure to develop agenesia.

agennesis (ăjĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *gennesis* an engendering] Sterility.

ageotropic,—apogeotropic *q.v.*

agglomerate (ăglŏm'ĕrāt) *a.* [L. *ad* to *glomus* ball] Clustered as a head of flowers *appl.* adhering mass of protozoa, as in agglomeration of trypanosomes.

agglutinate (ăglōō'tĭnāt) *v* [L. *agglutinare* to glue on.] To cause or to undergo agglutination. *n.* The mass formed by agglutination. *a.* stuck together object, *p.p.*

agglutination (ăg'lootĭnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *glutinare* to glue] The formation of clumps or floccules by pollen, bacteria, erythrocytes, spermatozoa, and some protozoa.

agglutinin (ăglōō'tĭnĭn) *n* [L. *ad* to *glutinare* to glue] A substance or specific antibody which causes agglutination.

agglutinogen (ăglootĭn'ŏjĕn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *glutinare* to glue Gk. *gennaein* to produce.] Substance or antigen that produces agglutinin.

aggregate (ăg'rĕgāt) *a* [L. *ad* to *gregare* to collect into a flock.] Formed in a cluster *appl.* a fruit or etaerio formed from apocarpous gynaecium of a single flower as raspberry *appl.* certain medullary rays *appl.* a type of silk gland in certain spiders.

aggregation (ăgrĕgā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *gregare* to collect.] A grouping or crowding of separate organisms movement of protoplasm in tentacle or tendril cells of sensitive plants which causes tentacle or tendril to bend towards the point stimulated.

aggressin (ăgrĕs'ĭn) *n.* [L. *aggressus* attacked.] Toxic substance produced by pathogenic organisms, inhibiting defensive reactions of host.

aglomerular (ăglŏmĕr'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without L. *glomerare* to form into a ball.] Devoid of glomeruli, as kidney in certain fishes.

aglossate (ăglŏs'āt) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *glossa* tongue.] Having no tongue.

agminated (ăg'mĭnātĕd) *a* [L. *agmen* crowd.] Clustered *appl* glands, Peyer' patches.

agnathostomatous (ăgnăth'ŏstŏm ătŭs) *a* [Gk. *a* without *gnathos* jaw *stoma* mouth.] Having mouth unfurnished with jaws as lamprey agnathous.

agon (ăg'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *agon* contest.] The active principle of an enzyme of pheron ymplex.

agonist (ăg'ŏnĭst) *n.* [Gk. *agonistes* champion.] A prime mover or muscle directly responsible for change in position of a part.

agranular (ăgrăn'ūlăr) *a* [L. *a* away *granulum* small grain.] Without granules without conspicuous layer of granular cells, *appl* cortex of brain the motor areas.

agranulocyte (ăgrăn'ūlosīt) *n* [Gk. *a*, without L. *granulum* small grain Gk. *kytos* hollow] A non-granular or lymphoid leucocyte.

agrestal (ăgrĕs'tăl) *a.* [L *agrestis* rural.] *Appl* plants growing on arable land.

agriotype (ăg'rĭōtīp) *n* [Gk. *agrios* wild *typos* image.] Wild or ancestral type.

agrostology (ăg' rŏstŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *agrostis* grass *logos* discourse] That part of botany dealing with grasses.

aheliotropism,—aphelotropism, *q.v.*

A horizon,—the upper or leached, soil layers.

air bladder (âr-blad'ĕr) *n.* [L. *aer*, air; A.S. *blaedr*, bladder.] The swim-bladder in fishes; a hollow dilatation of thallus in bladder wrack.

air-cells,—thin walled cavities in ethmoidal labyrinth; numerous cavities in mastoid; alveoli of lungs; air spaces in plant tissue.

air chamber,—gas filled compartment of nautilus shell, previously occupied by the animal.

air-duct,—duct connecting the swim-bladder and gut of certain fishes.

air pore,—stoma, *q.v.*, of plants.

air sacs,—spaces filled with air and connected with lungs in birds; dilatations of tracheae in many insects; sacs representing tracheal system and having hydrostatic function in certain insect larvae.

air sinuses,—cavities in frontal ethmoid, sphenoid and maxillary bones with passages to nasal cavities.

aitiogenic (ī'tiōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aitia*, causing; *gennaein*, to generate.] Resulting from causation; *appl.* reaction, as movement induced by an external agent.

aitionastic (ī'tiŏnăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aitios*, causing; *nastos*, close-pressed.] *Appl.* curvature of part of plant and induced by a diffuse stimulus.

akanth-,—*see* acanth-

akaryocyte,—akaryot; an erythrocyte.

akaryot (ăkăr'ĭŏt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *karyon*, nut.] A cell in which nucleoplasm has not collected together to form a nucleus; a non-nucleated cell, condition present in many protista; *a.* Non-nucleated.

akene,—achene.

akinesis (ăkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kinesis*, movement.] Absence or arrest of motion.

akinet (ăk'ĭnĕt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kinein*, to move.] A resting cell in certain green algae which will later reproduce.

ala (ā'lă, ă'lă) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Any winglike projection or structure; lateral petal of papilionaceous flowers; membranous expansion on some seeds; basal lobe of moss leaves. *Plu.* alae.

alar (ā'lăr) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Winglike; *pert.* wings or alae; axillary; *appl.* ligaments, cartilages, etc.

alary (ā'lărĭ) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Winglike; *pert.* wings.

alate (ā'lāt) *a.* [L. *alatus*, winged.] Having a wing-like expansion, as of petiole or stem; broad-lipped; *appl.* shells; *appl.* a specular system in Calcarea which is sagittal because of inequality of angles; winged.

albedo (ălbē'dō) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Diffused reflection, the ratio of the amount of light reflected by a surface to the amount of incident light; mesocarp of hesperidium, *cf.* flavedo.

albescent (ălbĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *albescere*, to grow white.] Growing whitish.

albicant (ăl'bĭkănt) *a.* [L. *albicare*, to be white.] Tending to become white.

albinism (ăl'bĭnĭzm) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Absence of pigmentation in animals normally pigmented; state of having colourless chromatophores.

albino (ălbē'nō, ălbī'nō) *n.* [Sp. *albino*, white, from L. *albus*.] Any animal with congenital deficiency of pigment in skin, hair, eyes, etc.; a plant with colourless chromatophores, due to absence of chloroplasts or undeveloped chromoplasts.

albuginea (ălbūjĭn'ĕă) *n.* [L. *albus*, white; *gignere*, to beget.] Tunica albuginea; white dense connective tissue surrounding testis, ovary, corpora cavernosa, spleen, or eye.

albumen (ălbū'mĕn) *n.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] White of egg; nutritive material stored in seed.

albumin (ălbū min) *n.* [L. *albumen* white of egg.] One of a group of heat-coagulable water-soluble proteins occurring in egg-white, blood serum milk, and many animal and vegetable tissues.

albuminoids (ălbū minoidz) *n. plu.* [L. *albumen* white of egg Gk. *eidos* form.] Scleroproteins, *q.v.*

albuminous (ălbū minŭs) *a.* [L. *albumen* white of egg.] *Pert.* containing or of nature of, albumen or an albumin.

albuminous cells,—parenchyma cells associated with sieve cells, as in pteridophytes and gymnosperms.

alburnum (ălbŭr'nŭm) *n.* [L. *albus* white.] Sap-wood or splint wood, soft white substance between inner bark and true wood outer young wood of dicotyledon.

alecithal (ălĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *lekithos* yolk.] With little or no yolk *appl.* ova alecithic.

alepidote (ălĕp'ĭdōt) *a.* [Gk. *a* not *lepidotos* scaly.] Without scales.

aletocyt (ălē'tōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *aletes* wanderer *kytos* hollow.] Wandering cell.

aleurispor,—aleurospor

aleuron (ăl'ūrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *aleuron* flour.] *Appl.* protein grains found in general protoplasm and used as reserve food material *appl.* layer containing protein, of endosperm in monocotyledons aleurone.

aleurospor (ălūrŏspōr) *n.* [Gk *aleuron* flour; *sporos* seed.] A lateral conidium of certain fungous parasites of skin spor or tip early separated from hypha by a septum or by contraction of protoplasm aleurispore aleurospore aleurium.

alexin (ălĕk sĭn) *n.* [Gk *alexein* to ward off.] A substance in blood serum which combines with an amboceptor to produce lysis alexin complement.

algesis (ăljē sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *algesis* sense of pain.] The sense of pain.

algicolous (ăljĭk ŏlŭs) *a.* [L. *alga* seaweed *colere* to inhabit.] Living on algae

algin (ăl jĭn) *n.* [L. *alga* sea weed.] A mucilaginous substance alginic acid obtained from certain algae

algoid (ăl'goid) *a.* [L. *alga* seaweed Gk. *eidos* shape.] *Pert.* resembling or of the nature of an alga.

algology (ălgŏl ŏjĭ) *n.* [L. *alga* sea weed Gk. *logos* discourse.] The study of algae phycology

Algonkian (ălgŏng'kĭăn) *a.* [*Algonquins* tribe of Indians.] *Pert.* late Proterozoic era.

aliform (ā'lĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *ala* wing *forma* shape.] Wing-shaped *appl.* muscles as in insects

alima (ăl'ĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *halimos* pert. sea.] A larval stage of certain Crustacea.

alimentary (ăl'ĭmĕn'tărĭ) *a.* [L. *alimentarius* pert sustenance.] *Pert.* nutritive functions *appl.* system, canal tract, etc.

alimentation (ăl'ĭmĕntā hŭn) *n.* [L. *alimentum* nourishment.] The process of nourishing or of being nourished

alisphenoid (ăl'ĭsfē noid) *n.* [L. *ala* wing Gk. *sphen* wedge *eidos* form.] Wing-like portion of sphenoid forming part of cranium ala temporalis.

alitrunk (ăl'ĭtrŭngk) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing *truncus* trunk.] Thorax of insect when fused with first segment of abdomen

alkalin gland,— gland opening at base of sting of certain Hymenoptera Dufour' gland

alkaloid (ăl'kăloid) *n.* [A *al* the *qali* ash Gk *eidos* form.] Basic nitrogenous organic substance with poisonous or medicinal properties, as caffeine morphine nicotine strychnine ptomaine etc.

allaesthetic (ăl'ĕsthĕt ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *aisthetes* perceiver.] *Appl.* characters effective when perceived by other organisms.

allantochorion (ălăn'tōkō'rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *allas* sausage *horion* skin.] Foetal membrane formed of outer wall of allantois and the primitive chorion true chorion.

allantoid (ălăn'toid) *a* [Gk. *allas* sausage; *eidos* form.] Sausage-shaped bot liform.

allantoin (ălăn'tōĭn) *n*. [Gk. *allas* sausage] The end product of purine metabolism, occurring in allantoic fluid and urine of certain mammals $C_4H_6O_3N_4$.

allant is (ălăn'tōĭs) *n*. [Gk *allas* sausage] An embryonic orga a membranous sac arising from posterior part of alimentary canal i higher vertebrates and acting as an organ of respiration or nutrition or both.

allassotonic (ălăs'ōtō 'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *allassein* to change *tonos* strain.] Induced by stimulus *appl* movements of grow plants f xotonic.

llatectomy (ălătĕk'tomĭ) *n* [L. *allatum* dded Gk. *ektome* a cutti g out.] Excision or removal of corpora allata.

allele (ălēl') *n*. [Gk. *allelon* one nother] All lomorph.

all lism (ălē'lĭzm) *n*. [Gk. *allelon* one another] The relationsh p between two alleles allelomor phism

allel catalysis (ălē'lokătăl'ĭsĭs) *n*. [Gk *allelon* one other *katalysis* dissolution] Allelocataly tic r mutually accelerating retarding effect of contiguous cells *e g* acceleration of rat of fission with *increase in* number f individual protozoa present.

allel morph (ălē'lomôrf) *n* [Gk. *allelon* one another *morphe* form] One of any pair of alternative her editary characters gene which can occupy th sam locus as another gen n a particular chromosome allele

allelopathy (ălēlŏp'ăthĭ) *n*. [Gk. *allelon* one another *pathos* suffe ing] The influence or effect of one living plant upon another

allergen (ăl ĕrjĕn) *n*. [Gk *allos* other *ergon* activity *gennaein* producing] A substance which induces allergy topen.

allergy (ăl ĕrjĭ) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *ergon* activity] Changed reactivity on second or subsequent infection or poisoni g exaggerated or un usual susceptibility anaphylaxis; atopy *q.v*

allesthetic,—allaesthetic *q v*

alliaceous (ălĭā shŭs) *a* [L. *allium* garlic.] *Pert.* or l ke garlic; *appl.* a class of odours.

allobiosis (ăl'ōbīō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *allos* other *biosis* manner of life.] Cha ged reactivity of an organism in a changed internal or external en ironment.

allocarpy (ăl ōkârpĭ) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *karpos* fruit.] The produc tion f fruit after cross-fertilisation.

allocheiral (ăl'ōkī'răl) *a*. [Gk *allos* other *cheir* hand] H ving right and left sides reversed *pert* reversed symmetry

allochroic (ăl'ōkrō'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *allos* oth *kros* colou] Able t change colou with colour varia tion

allochronic (ăl' krōn ik) *a*. [Gk. *all* other *kronos* time] Not contemporary *appl* species, etc. *Opp* synchronic.

allochth nous (ălŏk'thŏnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *allos* other *kthon* the ground.] Exotic not aboriginal acquired *Opp* utochthonous.

allocort x (ăl'ōkôr'tĕks) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other L. *cortex* bark.] The primitive cortical areas or cortex of olfactory brain, *opp* isocortex.

all gamous (ălŏg ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *allos* other *gamos* marriage] Reproducing by cross-fertilisation, *opp* autogamous.

allogamy (ălŏg ămĭ) *n*. [Gk *allos* other *gamos* marriage] Cross-fertilisation *opp* autogamy

allogene (ăl ojēn) *n*. [Gk. *allos* other *genos* descent] A recessive allele *opp* protogene.

allogenic (ălōjĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *allos* other *genos* descent.] Caused by external factors *appl* plant successions *pert* allogenes derived from elsewhere *opp* utogenic allogenous or exogenous, *opp* endogenous allochronic, *q.v*

allohetar ploid (ăl'ŏhĕt ĕrŏploid) *n* [Gk. *allo* other *heter* other *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] Heteroploid derived from specific ally distinct genomes.

allogenesis (ăl'ŏlŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *alloos* different; *genesis* descent.] The alternation, in a life history of a sexual and a non-sexual form alternation of generations.

allometron (ăl'ŏlŏm ĕtrŏn) *n* [Gk. *alloos* different; *metron* measure.] Measurable change of proportion or intensity of development within species or races, *e.g* head, limb, tooth etc. proportions.

allokin sis (ăl'ŏkĭnē' sĭs) *n.* [Gk *allos* other *kinesis* movement.] Reflex or passive movement involuntary movement.

all metry (ălŏm ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *metron* measure.] Study of relative growth change of propor tions with increase of size growth rate f a part differing from a standard growth rate or from the growth rate of the whole.

alloparal ctotyp (ăl'opărălĕk tŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *allos* other *para* besid *lektos* chosen *typos* pattern.] Specimen from the original collec tion f the sex opposite to that f the holotype and described sub seq ently

allopatric (ălŏpăt rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *patra* native land] Having separat and mutually exclusive areas of geographical distribution *Opp* sympatric

all pelagic (ăl'ŏpĕlăj'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *pelagos* sea] *Pert* organisms found at any depth of the sea.

alloph re (ăl'ofŏr) *n* [Gk *allos* other *pherein* t bea] A cell or chromatophore containing red pigment in skin of fishes amphi bians and reptiles

all phytoid (ălŏf'ītoid) *n* [Gk *allos* other *phyton* growing *eidos* form.] A propagatin bud, differing from vegetat bud bulbil in some lilies.

alloplasm (ăl ŏplăzm) *n* [Gk *allos* other; *plasma*, mould.] The differ entiated portion of cell-substance not forming independent organelles.

alloplasmatic (ăl'ŏplăzmăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *allos* other *plasma*, mould.] *Appl* differentiated portion of cell protoplasm alloplasmic.

alloplast (ăl'ŏplăst) *n* [Gk. *allos* other *plastos* formed.] A mor phological cell-unit of more than one kind of tissue. *Opp* homoplast,

all polyploid (ăl'ŏpŏl'ĭploid) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *poly* many; *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] An organ ism with more than two sets of chromosomes derived from different species by hybridisation.

allorhizal (ăl' rĭ'zăl) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *rhiza*, root.] Having op posed root and shoot poles. *Opp* homorhizal.

all-or non —principl that response to a stimulus is either completely effected or is absent, first observed in heart muscl (Bowditch's law)

alloscutum (ăl ŏskū tŭm) *n* [Gk. *all* another L *scutum* shield.] Dorsal area or sclerite behind scutum in larval ticks *cf* con scutum

allosematic (ăl ŏsēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allo* other *sema*, sign.] Having markings or coloration imitating warning signs in other usually dangerous, species.

allosomal (ăl'ŏsō măl) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *soma* body] *Pert* allo some *appl* inheritance of char acters controlled by genes located in an allosome

allosom (ăl ŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *soma* body] A chromosome othe than an ordinary or typical one heterochromosome *opp* auto some.

allosteoses (ăl'ŏstē'ō'sēz) *n plu* [Gk. *allos* other *osteon* bone] Bones formed in membrane *f* autostoses.

allosynap is,— allosyndesis *q v*

allosyndesis (ăl ŏsĭn dēsĭs) *n* [Gk. *allos* other *syndesis* binding together] Pairing of homologous chromosomes from opposit parents in polyploid *cf* autosyndesis.

allotetraploid,—amphidiploid *q.v.*

allotherm (ăl'ōthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *thermē* heat.] An organism with body temperat re dependent on env ronmental temperature.

allotrophic (ăl ōtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *t ophe* nourishment.] Obtaining nourishment from other organisms saprophytic, or saprozoic heterotrophic.

allotropic (ălŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *allos* other *tropikos* turning] Exhibit ing mutual tropism s between gametes.

allotropous (ălŏt rŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *allos* any other *tropos* direction.] Not limited t or adapted to visiting special kinds of flowers, as certain insects. *Opp* eutropous.

allotype (ăl'ōtīp) *n* [Gk. *allos* other *typos* patt rn] Paratype of the sex opposite to that of th holotype

allozygote (ăl'ōzī gōt) *n* [Gk. *allos* othe *zygon* yok] A homozygot ha ing recessive characters *opp* protozygote.

alluvial (ălū ĭăl ăloo-) *a.* [L. *alluere* t wash to.] *Pert* deposits formed by finely divided material laid down by running w ter

alpha (α) **cells**,—oxyphilic cells in pars glandularis of pituitary gland cells with granules insoluble alcohol in islets of Langerhans A-cells.

alpha (α) **granules**,—metachromatic granules in central region of protoplast, as in blue-green algae.

alpha (α) **tocopherol** —vitamin E.

alphitomorphous (ăl fĭtōmôr'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *alphiton* pearl-barley *morphē* form.] Having the appearance f peeled barley *appl* certain fungi.

alsinace us (ălsĭnā shŭs) [Gk. *al sinē* chickweed.] *Appl* polypetalous corolla where intervals occu be tween petals as in chickweed.

alteration theory —explains electromotive forces of nerve and muscle by alterations in chemical composition of tissue at cross-section.

alternate (ôltĕr'nāt ăl-) *a.* [L. *alternus* one after another] Not opposite *appl* leaves branches, etc. occurring at different levels successively on opposite sides of stem every other taking turns.

alternating cleavage —spiral cleav ag *q.v.*

alternation of generations,—the occurrence in one life-history of two or more different forms differ ently produced usually an alternation of a sexual with an asexual form alloiogenesis; metagenesis digenesis, heterogamy; heterogeneus heterogony

alternation of parts,—general rule that leaves of different whorls alternate in position with each other sepals with petals, stamens with petals.

alternative inheritance —allelism, allelomorphism.

alterne (ăltĕrn ôl-) *n* [L. *alternus* one after another] Vegetation exhibiting disturbed onation due to abrupt change in environment or t interference with normal plant succession.

alternipinnate (ăltĕr'nĭpĭn'āt ôl) *a.* [L. *alternus* one after another; *pinna* wing] *Appl* leaflets or pinnae arising alternately on each side of mid-rib.

altrices (ăltrī'sēz) *n pl n.* [L. *altrix* nourisher] Birds whose young are hatched in a very immature condition *cf* praecoces.

altricial (ăltrĭs'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *altrix* nourisher] Req iring care or nursing after hatching or birth.

alula (ăl'ūlă) *n.* [L. *alula*, *dim.* of *ala* wing] A small lobe separated off from wing-base on its posterior edge in certain insects low er tegula or squama thoracicalis of Diptera spurious o bastard wing of birds.

alutaceous (ălūtā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *aluta*, alum-dressed leather] Tan-coloured leathery having appear ance of minute cracks, *appl* mark ings on elytra of certain beetles.

alveola (ăl'vēŏlă) *n.* [L. *alveolus* small cavity] A pit on the surface of an organ alveolus, *q.v.*

alveolar (ăl'vēōlăr) *a.* [L. *alveolus* small pit.] *Pert.* an alveolus *pert.* tooth socket *appl* artery nerve process, canal, in connection with the j w-bone *appl.* small cavities in lungs, glands, etc. *appl.* pores connecting adjacent t air-cells or pulmonary alveoli *appl* a theory of structure f protoplasm.

alveolate (ăl'veōlăt ălvē'ōlăt) *a.* [L. *alveolatus* pitted.] Deeply pitted or honey-combed.

alveolation (ăl vēōlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *alveolatus* pitted.] The formation of alveoli; alveolate appearance.

al eolus (ălvē'ōlŭs) *n.* [L. *alveolus* small pit.] A small pit or depression, tooth socket pyramidal ossicle, supporting tooth in sea urchin air-cell of lung a cav ity in glands cavity in tarsus of spiders, receptacle for haematodocha; pit fo articulation f macrotrichia.

al eus (ăl'vēŭs) *n.* [L. *alveus* cavity] A white layer of fibres on entricular surface of hippocampus utricle of ear dilatation of thoracic duct.

macrine (ăm'ăkrĭn) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not *makros* long *is* fibre.] Having no conspicuous axon *appl.* cells in inner uclear layer of retina, with dendrites in inner plexiform layer.

mb (ămb) *n.* [L. *ambulare* to walk.] Ambulacral area.

ambl ns (ăm'blēns) *n* [L. *ambire* to go round] A thigh muscle in certain birds, the action of which causes the toes to maintain grasp on perch.

ambient (ăm'bĭent) *a.* [L. *ambire* to go round.] Surrounding *appl.* ein, the costal nervure when encircling insect wing

ambil teral (ăm'bĭlăt'ĕrăl) [L. *ambo* both *latus* side] *Pert* both sides.

ambiparous (ămbĭp ărŭs) *a.* [L *ambo* both *parere* to produce.] Containing the beginnings of both flowers and leaves *appl* buds.

ambisexual (ăm'bĭsĕk sŭăl) *a.* [L. *ambo* both *sexus* sex.] *Pert* both sexes ambosexual; monoecious, *q v*

ambisporangiate (ăm'bĭspŏrăn'jĭăt) *a.* [L. *ambo* both Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] Amphisporangiate, *q.v*

ambital (ăm'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ambire* to go round.] *Appl.* interambulacral and antambulacral plates of aster oids outer skeleton f ophiuroid arm.

ambitus (ăm'bĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *ambitus* going around.] The outer edge or margin outline of echinoid shell viewed from pical pole.

amblychromatic (ăm'blĭkrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amblys* dull *chroma*, colour] Staining or stained slightly *Opp* trachychromatic.

amboceptor (ăm'bōsĕp'tŏr) *n* [L. *ambo* both *capere* to take.] A specific antibody or immune body necessary for ferment-like action of complement on a toxin a red blood corpuscle lysin.

ambon (ăm'bŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ambon* raised platform] Fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding an articular socket as around acetabulum cir cumferential fibrocartilage labrum.

ambosexual (ăm'bōsĕk sŭăl) *a* [L. *ambo*, both *sexus* sex.] Common to or *pert.* both sexes activated by both mal and female hormones.

ambulacra (ăm'būlā'kră) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare*, t walk.] Locomotor tube feet of echinoderms.

ambulacral,—*pert.* or used for walk ing *appl.* limbs of arthropods *pert* ambulacra

ambulacralia (ăm'būlākrā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare* to walk.] Ambulacral plates, *i* plates through which tube-feet protrude.

ambulacriform (ămbūlăk rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *ambulare* to walk *forma*, shape.] Having the form or ppear ance of ambulacra.

am ba,—amoeba.

ameiosis (ămīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *meiosis* diminution.] Occur rence of only one division in meiosis instead of two.

amelotic (ămĕlŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk *a*, without *meion* smaller] *Appl.* parthenogenesis in which meiosis is suppressed.

amelification (ămĕl′ĭfĭkā′shŭn) *n.* [M.E. *amell* enamel L. *facere* to make.] Formation of tooth enamel.

amel blast (ămĕl′ōblăst) *n.* [M.E. *amell* enamel Gk. *blastos* bud.] A columnar or hexagonal cell of internal epithelium of enamel organ enamel cell, adamantoblast, ganoblast.

amentaceous (ămĕntā′shŭs) **amentiferous** (ămĕntĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *amentum* thong *ferre* to carry] *Appl* plants bearing amenta o catkins.

amentum (ămĕn′tŭm) *n.* [L. *amentum*, thong] A catkin, consisting of bracted axis bearing unisexual flowers, as in poplar and willow ament.

amerist ic (ămĕrĭs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk *a* without *meristos* divided] Not divided into parts unsegmented

ametabolic (ămĕt′ăbŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *metabole* change] Not changing form *appl* ciliates *appl* insects that do not pass through marked metamorphosis

ametoecious (ămĕtē′shŭs) *a.* [Gk *a* without *meta* after *oikos* house] Parasitic on one host d ring one life cycle *opp* metoecious ut oecious, autoxenous.

amicron (ămī′krŏn) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *mikros* small.] An element so small that even the ultramicroscope can only indicate it as a diffuse illumination in the track of the beam *cf* submicron.

amicronucleate (ămī′krŏnū′klēăt) [Gk *a* without *mikros* small L. *nucleus* kernel.] *Appl* fragments of certain Protozoa in which there is no micronucleus.

amin (ăm′ĭn) *n.* [Gk *ammoniakon* resinous gum.] A nitrogen compound formed in plants also produced by bacterial action on amino acids, a derivative from ammonia by hydrogen replacement.

amino acids,—compounds containing amino (NH_2) and carboxyl (COOH) groups, and produced from proteins by hydrolysis.

amitosis (ămĭtō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *mitos* thread.] Direct cell-division and cleavage of nucleus without thread-lik formation of nuclear material. *Opp* mitosis.

ammochaeta (ămōkē′tă) *n.* [Gk. *ammos* sand *chaite* hair] Bristle on head of desert ants, arranged in groups and used for removal of sand from forelegs.

ammonitiferous (ăm ŏnĭtĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *Ammon* Jupiter L. *ferre* to carry] Containing fossil remains of ammonites.

amnion (ăm′nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *amnion*, foetal membrane.] A foetal membrane of reptiles, birds, and mammals inner embryonic membrane of insects viscou envelope of certain ovules.

amnionic,—amniotic

amniot (ăm′nĭŏt) *n.* [Gk. *amnion*, foetal membrane.] An animal characterised by possession of amnion n foetal lif

amniotic (ămnĭŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amnion* foetal membrane.] *Pert* amnion *appl* folds, sac, cavity fluid amnionic.

amoeba (ămē′bă) *n.* [Gk *amoibe* change.] A protozoon in which the shape is subject to constant alterations due to formation and retrac tion of pseudopodia generally used to typify most primitive animal commonly known.

amoebadiastase (ămē′bădī′ăstās) *n* [Gk. *amoibe* change *dia* through *histemi* to set.] The digestive f rment secreted by amoebae.

amoebiform (ămē′bĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe* change L. *forma* shape.] Shaped like or resembling an amoeba.

amoebism (ămē′bĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe* change.] Amoeboid form or behaviour as of leucocytes.

amoebocyt (ămē′bōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe* change *kytos* hollow] Any cell having th shape or

properties of an amoeba one of certain cells in coelom of echinoderms a leucocyte *q.v.*

amoeboid (ămē'boid) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe* change *eidos* shape.] Resembling an amoeba in shape, in properties, or in locomotion.

amoebula (ămē'būlă) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe* change.] The swarm-spore of a protist when furnished with pseudopodia; pseudopodiospore.

amorphous (ămôr'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *morphe* shape.] Of indeterminate or irregular form with no visible differentiation in structure.

amphaclexis (ăm'făklĕk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *eklexis* choice.] Sexual selection.

ampherotoky,—amphitoky *q.v.*

amphiapomict (ăm'fĭăp'ōmĭkt) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *apo* away *miktos* mixed.] A biotype reproduced from facultative sexual forms.

amphiarthrosis (ăm'fĭărthrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *arthron* joint.] A slightly movable articulation as symphysis or a syndesmosis.

amphiaster (ăm'fĭăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both *aster* star.] The two asters connected by the achromatic spindle formed in mitotic cell division a sponge spicule star shaped at both ends.

amphiastral (ăm'fĭăs'trăl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *aster* star.] *Appl.* a type of mitosis in which true asters are present at the spindle poles

amphibian (ămfĭb'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *bios* life.] Adapted for life either on land or in water emersed, *q.v.*

amphibiotic (ăm'fĭbĭŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *biotikos pert* life.] Living in water as a larva on land in the adult stage

amphibious—amphibian amphibiotic

amphiblastic (ăm'fĭblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *blastos* bud.] *Appl.* telolecithal ova with complete but unequal segmentation.

amphiblastula (ăm'fĭblăs'tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *blastos* bud.] Stage in development of certain sponges in which posterior end of embryo is composed of granular archaeocytes, and anterior end of flagellate cells.

amphibolic (ăm'fĭbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *bole* throw.] Capable of turning backwards or forwards as outer toe of certain birds.

amphicarpous (ăm'fĭkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *karpos* fruit.] Producing fruit of two kinds, amphicarpic.

amphicoelous (ăm'fĭsē'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *koilos* hollow.] Concave on both surfaces *appl.* biconcave vertebral centra amphicelous.

amphicondylous (ăm'fĭkŏn'dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both, *kondylos* knuckle.] Having two occipital condyles.

amphicone (ăm'fĭkōn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *konos* cone.] Cusp of molar of extinct mammals, believed to have evolved into metacone and paracone.

amphicribral,—amphiphloic.

amphicytes (ăm'fĭsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *amphi* both *kytos* hollow.] Endothelial cells surrounding or forming capsules of cells of a dorsal root ganglion capsule cells

amphidelphic (ăm'fĭdĕl'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *delphys* womb.] Having paired uterus as in certain nematodes didelphic.

amphidetic (ăm'fĭdĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *detos* bound.] Extending behind and in front of umbo *appl.* hinge ligaments of some bivalve shells *cf.* opisthodetic.

amphidial (ămfĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *amphis* both.] *Pert.* amphids *appl.* a unicellular gland in nematodes.

amphidiploid (ăm'fĭdĭp'loid) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *diploos* double.] Double diploid allotetraploid. *n.* A hybrid having diploid genomes of both parental species.

amphidisc (ăm'fĭdĭsk) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *diskos* round plate.] A grapnel-shaped spicule of some freshwater sponges.

amphids (ămˈfĭdz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *amphi* both.] Two anterior lateral chemoreceptive organs in nematodes.

amphigastria (ămˈfĭgăsˈtrĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *gaster* stomach.] Rudimentary leaves, or scales, on under surface of foliose liverworts.

amphigenesis (ămˈfĭjĕnˈĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *genesis* descent.] Amphigony; sexual reproduction.

amphigenous (ămfĭjˈĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *genos* producing.] Borne or growing on both sides of structure as of leaf; perigenous, *q.v.*

amphigonic (ămˈfĭgŏnˈĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *gone* seed.] Producing male and female gametes in separate gones in different individuals; bisexual; *pert.* amphigony; *cf.* digonic, syngonic.

amphigony (ămfĭgˈŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *gonos* offspring.] Reproduction of two individuals; amphigenesis.

amphigynous (ămfĭjˈĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *gyne* female.] *Appl.* antheridium surrounding the base of the oogonium, as in some Peronosporales.

amphikaryon (ămˈfĭkărˈĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *karyon* nut.] An amphinucleus or nucleus with large karyosome (in reference to supposed encapsuling of kinetic nucleus by trophic nucleus); nucleus with two haploid sets of chromosomes.

amphimict (ămˈfĭmĭkt) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *miktos* mixed.] A biotype resulting from sexual reproduction; an obligate sexual organism.

amphimixis (ămˈfĭmĭkˈsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *mixis* mingling.] The mingling of paternal and maternal characteristics by union of male and female pronuclei in fertilisation. *Opp.* pomixis.

amphinucleolus (ămˈfĭnūklēˈōlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; L. *nucleolus* small kernel.] A double nucleolus comprising basiphil and oxyphil components.

amphinucleus,—amphikaryon, *q.v.*

amphiodont (ămˈfĭōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *odous* tooth.] *Appl.* an intermediate state of mandible development in stag beetles.

amphiont (ămˈfĭŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *on* being.] Zygote or sporont formed by coming together of two individuals.

amphiphloic,—periphloic, *q.v.*

amphiplatyan (ămˈfĭplătˈĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *platys* flat.] Flat on both ends; *appl.* vertebral centra.

amphipneustic (ămˈfĭnūˈstĭk, pn-) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *pnein* to breathe.] Having both gills and lungs throughout life-history; with only anterior and posterior pairs of spiracles functioning, as in most dipterous larvae; amphipneustous.

amphipodous (ămfĭpˈōdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *pous* foot.] Having feet for walking and feet for swimming.

amphipyrenin (ămˈfĭpīrēˈnĭn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *pyren* fruit-stone.] Substance of which nuclear membrane is composed.

amphirhinal (ămˈfĭrīˈnăl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *rhis* nose.] Having or *pert.* two nostrils.

amphisarca (ămˈfĭsărˈkă) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *sarx* flesh.] A superior indehiscent many-seeded fruit with pulpy interior and woody exterior.

amphispermous (ămˈfĭspĕrˈmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *sperma* seed.] Having seed closely surrounded by pericarp.

amphisporangiate (ămˈfĭspōrănˈjĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *sporos* seed; *angeion* vessel.] Having sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia; hermaphrodite; *appl.* flowers.

amphispore (ămˈfĭspōr) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *spora* seed.] A reproductive spore which functions as a resting spore in certain algae; mesospore; a uredospore modified to withstand dry environment.

amphisternous (ămʹfĭstĕrʹnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *sternon*, breast bone.] *Appl.* type of sternum structure in Atelostomata.

amphistomatic (ămʹfĭstōmătʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *stoma* mouth.] Having stomata on both surfaces, *appl.* certain types of leaves.

amphistomous (ămfĭsʹtōmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *stoma* mouth.] Having a sucker at each end of body as certain worms.

amphistylic (ămʹfĭstīlʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *stylos* pillar.] Having jaw arch connected with skull by both hyoid and quadrate, or by both hyoid and palato-quadrate exhibiting condition of amphistyly

amphitene (ămʹfĭtēn) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both; *tainia* band.] Stage of meiosis in which spireme threads are uniting in pairs zygotene.

amphithecium (ămfĭthēʹsĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *thēkion* box.] Peripheral layer of cells in sporangia of liverworts and mosses.

amphitoky (ămfĭtʹŏkĭ) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *tokos* birth.] Parthenogenetic reproduction of both males and females.

amphitriaene (ămʹfĭtrīʹēn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *triaina* trident.] A double trident-shaped spicule.

amphitrichous (ămfĭtʹrĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *thrix* hair.] With a flagellum at each pole *appl.* bacteria amphitrichate amphitrichic.

amphitrocha (ămfĭtʹrōkă) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *trochos* wheel.] A free-swimming annelid larva with two rings of cilia.

amphitropous (ămfĭtʹrōpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *trepo* turning.] Having the ovule inverted, with hilum in middle of one side.

amphivasal (ămʹfĭvāʹsăl, -zăl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both L. *vas* vessel.] With primary xylem surrounding or on two sides of centric phloem, *appl.* ascular bundle amphixylic, perixylic *Opp.* amphicribral amphiphloic periphloic.

amphixylic,—perixylic, *q.v.*

amphocyte (ămʹfōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *ampho* both of two *kytos* hollow.] An amphophil cell.

amphogeni (ămʹfŏjĕnʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ampho* both of two *genes* producing.] Producing offspring consisting of both males and females.

amphophil (ămʹfōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *ampho* both of two *philein* to love.] *Appl.* cells staining with basic and acid dyes amphochromatophil neutrophil. *n.* Amphocyte.

amphoteric (ămʹfōtĕrʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphoteros* in both ways.] With opposite characters acidic and also basic.

amplectant (ămplĕkʹtănt) *a.* [L. *amplecti* to embrace.] Clasping or winding tightly round some support, as tendrils

amplexicaul (ămplĕkʹsĭkôl) *a.* [L. *amplecti* to embrace *caulis* stem.] Clasping or surrounding the stem, as base of leaf.

amplexus (ămplĕkʹsŭs) *n.* [L. *amplexus* embrace.] Sexual embrace in batrachians.

ampliate (ămʹplĭāt) *a.* [L. *ampliatus* made wider.] Having outer edge of wing prominent, as in certain insects

amplification (ămʹplĭfĭkāʹshŭn) *n.* [L. *amplificatio* enlargement.] Changes towards increased structural or functional complexity in ontogeny or phylogeny *Opp.* reduction

ampulla (ămpoolʹă, -pŭlʹ) *n.* [L. *ampulla* flask.] A membranous vesicle dilatation of lactiferous tubul beneath areola dilated portion at one end of each semicircular canal of ear dilatation of united common bil -duct and pancreatic duct part of oviduct between infundibulum and isthmus dilated portion of vas deferens at fundus of urinary bladder terminal dilatation of rectum pet in skeleton of Hydrocorallina, for medusa; internal reservoir on ring canal of water-vascular system in echinoderms terminal vesicle of sensory canals of elasmobranchs submerged bladder of Utricularia.

ampullaceal (ămpŏlā sēăl) *a* [L. *ampulla* flask.] Flask-shaped *appl* arachnid pinning glands which furnish silk f foundations l nes, nd rad i *appl* sensilla

ampullaceous (ămpŏlā sēŭ) *a* [L. *ampulla*, flask] Fla k-shaped *ppl* sensillae.

ampull ry (ămpool ări pŭl) *a* [L. *ampulla* flask] *Pert* or resembl ng an ampulla.

ampullula (ămpool ūlā pŭl) *n* [*D m* of L. *ampulla* flask] A small ampulla, as of some lymphatic vessels.

ampyx (ăm pĭks) *n* [Gk *ampyx* fillet.] A trans erse bar onnecti g the rostralia of Palaeospondylus.

amyelinic (ămī lĭ ĭk) *a* [Gk. *a* without *myelo* marrow] W thout myelin *ppl* non-m dullated or grey nerv fibres amy linat

amygdal (ămĭg'dălă) *n* [L from Gk *amygdal* almond] Alm nd one of palatal tonsils rounded lobe at side f allecula of cerebellum

amygdalin (ămĭg dăli) *n* [Gk *amygdal* almond] A compound occurring in fruit kernels of bitter almonds and other Rosaceae and producing hydrocyanic acid glucose and benzaldehyd upon hydrolysis $C_{20}H_{27}O$ N

amylase (ăm'ĭlās) *n.* [L. *amylum* starch] An enzyme which converts ( ) starch nto dextrin, (*B*) dextrin to maltose amylolytic enzyme.

amylif ous (ăm'ĭlĭf erŭs) *a* [L *amylum* starch *ferre* t carry] Containing or producing starch

myloclastic, –amylolytic *q v*

amyl id (ăm'ĭloid) *a* [Gk. *amylon* starch *eidos* f rm] Starch lik *n* Starch-lik substance

amyloid bodi s —concretions found in alveol of dult prostat gland.

amylolyti (ăm ĭlolĭt ĭk) [Gk. *amylon* starch *lysis* loosing] Starch-digesting *appl* enzymes.

amylome (ăm'ĭlōm) *n.* [Gk. *mylon* starch.] Starch-containing wood parenchyma layer of starch-containing cells between central cylinder and leptoids of certain moss rhizomes.

amyloplast (ăm ĭloplăst) *n* [Gk. *amylon* starch *plastos* formed.] A leucoplast r colourless starch-forming granul in plants amyloplastid

amylopsin (ăm'ĭlŏp sĭn) *n* [Gk. *amyl* starch *opson* seasoning] Pancreatic amylase

amylose (ăm'ĭlōs) *n* [L. *amylum*, starch.] The substance forming starch.

mylostatolith (ăm'ĭlŏstăt'ōlĭth) *n.* [Gk *amylon* starch *statos* stationary *lithos* stone] A starch grai which moves under the infl ence of gravity in a statocyt *f* statolith.

mylum (ăm'ĭlŭm) *n* [L. *amylum* starch] Vegetable starch $(C_6H_{10}O_5)$

anabiosi (ăn ăbĭō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *ana*, up *bios* lif] Resuscitation after pparent death powe of revivification as seen in certain Tardigrada.

anabolism (ănăb ŏlĭzm) *n* [Gk. *ana* p *bole* throw] Th constructive chemical processes in living organisms, *opp* katabolism

anabolite (ănăb olīt) *n* [Gk. *ana* p *bole* throw] A substance participating in anabolism.

anacanthous (ăn ăkă thŭs) *a* [Gk. *an* not *akantha* prickle] Without pines or thorns.

anacr gynous (ănăkrŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *an* not *akro* apex *gyne* femal] *Appl* certain liverworts in which female reproductive bodies do not arise at or near apex of shoot *Opp* acrogynous.

anacromyoidian (ănăk rŏmĭoid'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, p *akros* pex *my* muscle *eidos* form.] With syringeal muscles attached at dorsal ends of bronchial semi-rings.

anadr m u (ănăd'rŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ana* up *dromein*, to run.] *Appl* fishes which migrate from salt to fresh water annually *Opp* catadromous

anaerobe (ănā ĕrōb) *n* [Gk. *an* without *aer* air *bios* life.] An anaerobic organism capable of living in absence of free oxygen. *Opp* aerobe. *a* Anaerobic.

anaerobiosis (ănā ĕrōbīō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *an* without *aer* air *biosis* manner of life.] Existence in absence of free oxygen.

anaesthesia (ănĕsthē'zĭă) *n*. [Gk. *an* without *aisthesis* feeling.] Local or general insensibility.

anagenesis (ăn ăjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *ana* again *genesis* origin.] Regeneration of tissues progressive evolution.

anahaemin (ăn ăhē mĭn) *n* [Gk. *ana* again *haima* blood.] A proteid substance of liver acting in regeneration of erythrocytes haemopoietic principle.

anakinetic (ăn'ăkĭnĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *ana*, up *kinein* to move.] *Appl* process which restores energy *cf* katakinetic.

anakinetomeres (ăn ăkĭnĕt'ŏmērz) *n. plu* [Gk. *ana* up *kinein* to move *meros* part.] Energy rich reactive atoms or molecules.

anal (ā năl) *a* [L. *anus* anus.] *Pert* or situated at or near the anus *appl* posterior median ventral fin of fishes margin and vein of insect wing posterior ventral scute of reptiles, etc.

analogues (ăn ălŏgz) *n. plu* [Gk. *analogia* proportion.] Organs of different plants or animals with like function but of unlike origin.

analogy (ănăl'ŏjĭ) *n* [G *analogia*, proportion.] Resemblance in function though not in structure or development.

anamestic (ănămĕs tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *ana* up *mestos* filled.] *Appl* small variable bones filling spaces between larger bones of more fixed position in fish skulls.

anamniota (ănăm nĭōtă) *n*. [Gk. *a* not *amnion* foetal membrane.] An animal which has no amnion in embryonic life.

anamorpha (ănămôr'fă) *n plu* [Gk. *ana*, backward *morphe* form.] Larvae hatched with incomplete number of segments *cf* epimorpha.

anamorphosis (ăn'ămôr'fōsĭs) *n* [Gk. *ana* throughout *morphosis* shaping.] Evolution from one type to another through a series of gradual changes excessive or abnormal formation of a plant organ.

anandrous (ănăn drŭs) *a* [Gk *a* without *aner* man.] Without stamens.

anangian (ănăn'jĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *angeion* vessel.] *Appl* worms without a vascular system.

anantherous (ăn ănthĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *a* without *antheros* flowering.] Without anthers.

ananthous (ănăn thŭs) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *anthos* flower.] Not flowering without inflorescence.

anaphase (ăn ăfāz) *n* [Gk. *ana* up *phasis* appearance.] A stage in mitosis during divergence of daughter chromosomes the stages of mitosis up to division of chromatin into chromosomes *cf* kataphase.

anaphylaxis (ăn ăfĭlăk'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *ana* up *phylax* guard.] Condition of being hypersensitive to a serum or foreign protein caused by first or sensitising dose.

anaphysis (ănăf'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *ana* up *phyein* to grow.] An out-growth a sterigma-like filament in apothecium of certain lichens.

anaphyte (ăn ăfīt) *n* [Gk. *ana* up *phyton* plant.] Transverse segment of a shoot an internode.

anaplasia (ănăplā zĭă) *n* [Gk. *ana* again *plassein* to form.] Undifferentiation reversion to a less differentiated structure.

anaplast (ăn'ăplăst) *n*. [Gk. *ana* up; *plastos* formed.] A leucoplastid anaplastid.

anapleurite (ăn'ăploor'īt) *n*. [Gk. *ana* up *pleura*, side.] Upper thoracic pleurite as in certain Thysanura.

anapophysis (ănăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana* up; *apo* from; *physis* origin.] A small dorsal projection rising near transverse process in lumbar vertebrae.

anapsid (ănăp'sĭd) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *apsis* arch.] With skull wholly imperforate or completely roofed over; stegocrotaphic.

anaptychus (ănăp'tĭkŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, throughout; *ptyche* plate.] Aptychus or operculum consisting of a single plate, as in certain ammonites; *cf.* synaptychus.

anarthrous (ănăr'thrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *arthron* joint.] Having no distinct joints.

anaschistic (ănăskĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ana* up to; *schistos* split.] *Appl.* type of tetrads which divide twice longitudinally in meiosis; *cf.* diaschistic.

anastates (ăn'ăstāts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ana*, up to; *states* standing.] Various materials that arise owing to metabolism in a cell, in formation of complex from simple substances. *Opp.* katastates.

anastomosis (ănăs'tōmō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up to; *stoma*, mouth.] Union of ramifications of leaf veins; union of blood-vessels arising from a common trunk; union of nerves; fin threads joining chromonemata in resting nucleus; formation of network or anastomotic meshwork.

anastral (ănăs'trăl) *a.* [Gk. *an* not; *aster* star.] *Appl.* type of mitosis without aster formation.

anatomy (ănăt'ōmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *tome* cutting.] The science which treats of the structure of plants and of animals, as determined by dissection; usually human anatomy.

anatoxin,—toxoid, *q.v.*

anatrepsis (ănătrĕp'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anatrepein* to turn over.] Stage of increasing movement in blastokinesis.

anatriaene (ănătrī'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *triaina*, trident.] Triaene with backwardly directed branches.

anatropous (ănăt'rōpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anatrope* overturning.] Inverted; *appl.* ovules with hilum and micropyle close together and chalaza at other end; anatropal.

anaxial (ănăk'sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *axis* axle.] Having no distinct axis; asymmetrical.

anaxon (ănăk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *axon* axis.] A nerve cell having no evident axon; anaxone.

ancestrula (ănsĕs'troolă) *n.* [L. *antecedere* to go before.] First zooecium of polyzoan colony.

anchor (ăng'kŏr) *n.* [L. *ancora*, anchor.] Anchor-shaped spicule found in skin of Holothuria.

anchylosis (ăng'kĭlō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *angkhein* to press tight.] Union of two or more bones or hard parts to form one part, *e.g.* of bone to bone or tooth to bone; ankylosis.

ancipital (ănsĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *anceps* double.] Flattened and having two edges.

ancistroid,—ankistroid.

anconeal (ăngkō'nĕăl) *a.* [Gk. *angkon* elbow.] *Pert.* the elbow.

anconeus (ăngkō'nĕŭs) *n.* [Gk. *angkon* elbow.] Small extensor muscle situated over elbow; anconaeus.

andrase (ăn'drās) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male.] A male-determining factor in form of an enzyme or hormone.

andric (ăn'drĭk) *a.* [Gk. *andrikos* masculine.] Male, *opp.* gynic.

andrin (ăn'drĭn) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male.] The testicular androgens.

androclinium,—clinandrium.

androconia (ăn'drōkō'nĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aner* male; *konia*, dust.] Modified wing-scales producing a sexually attractive scent in certain male butterflies.

androcyt (ăn'drōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male; *kytos* hollow.] A cell arising by growth from an androgonium and giving rise to antherozoid.

androdioecious (ăn'drōdīē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male; *dis* two; *oikos* house.] Having male and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants.

androecium (ănd ē sĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *aner* male; *oikos* house.] Male reproductive organs of a plant stamens taken collectively

androgametangium (ăn drŏgăm ĕtăn jĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *aner* male *gametes* spouse *anggeion* vessel.] A structure producing male sexual cells antherid um.

androgen (ăn drŏjĕn) *n* [Gk. *aner* male *genos* descent] A male hor mone a masculinising substance.

androgenesis (ăn'drŏjĕn'ēsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *aner* male *genesis* descent.] Development of egg furnished with paternal chromosomes only male parthenogenesis.

androg netic (ăn d ojĕnĕt ĭk) *a* [Gk. *aner* male *genesis* descent.] Having paternal chromosomes only

androgeni (ăn drŏjĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *aner* male *gennaein*, to produce] Stimulating male characters masculinising *appl* hormones *appl* tissue capable of laborating an androgenic hormone androgenous, *q*

androgenous (ăndrŏj ĕnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *aner* male *genos* descent] Producing only male offspring

androgonidia (ăn drogŏnĭd'ĭă) *n pl*. [Gk *aner* male *gonos* offspring *idion* dim] Male sexual lements formed after repeated divisions of parthenogonidia of Volvox.

androgonium (ăn drŏgō nĭŭm) *n*. [Gk *aner* male *gonos* offspring] A early stage in formation of perm-cells of plants.

ndrogynal (ăndrŏj'ĭnăl) *a*. [Gk. *aner* male *gyne* femal] Her maph odit bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same florescence with antheridium and oogonium on the same hypha androgynous.

androgynary (ăndrŏj'ĭnărĭ) *a*. [Gk. *aner* male *gyne* female.] Having flow rs ith stamens and pistils developed into petals.

androgyn (ăn drŏjĭn ăn drŏjĭn'ē) *n*. Hermaphrodit

androgynism ăndrŏj inĭzm) *n* [Gk. *aner* male *gyne* female.] The condition of bearing both stamens and pistils hermaphroditism.

andromerogony (ăn drŏmĕrŏg'ŏnĭ) *n*. [Gk. *aner* male *meros* part *gone* generation.] The development of an egg fragment with only paternal chromosomes.

andromonoecious (ăn'drŏmŏnē sĭŭs) *a*. [Gk. *aner* male *monos* alone *oikos* house.] Having male and hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant.

andropetalous (ăn drŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a*. [Gk. *aner* male *petalon* leaf.] Having petaloid stamens.

androphore (ăn'drŏfŏr) *n*. [Gk. *aner* male *phora* carrying] Stalk supporting androecium or stamens stalk carrying male gonophores in Siphonophora.

andr phyll (ăn'drŏfĭl) *n*. [Gk. *aner* male *phyllon* leaf.] The leaf bearing microspores; the microsporophyll.

androsome (ăn drŏsōm) *n*. [Gk *aner* male *soma* body] A male limited chromosome.

androsporangium (ăn'drŏspŏrăn' jĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *aner* male *sporos* seed *anggeion* vessel.] A sporangium containing androspores.

androspor (ăn'drŏspŏr) *n*. [Gk. *aner* male *sporos* seed.] An asexual zoospor which gives rise to a male dwarf plant male spore microspore pollen grain.

androste one (ăn'drŏst'ĕrōn) *n*. [Gk. *aner* male *stear* suet.] Male hormone present in adrenal cortex obtained from urine $C_{19}H_{30}O_{2}$.

and otype (ăn drŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *aner* male *typos* pattern.] Type men of the male of a species.

anebous (ăn'ēbŭs, ănē'bŭs) *a* [Gk. *anebos* before manhood.] Immature before puberty prepubertal.

anelectrotonus (ăn'ēlĕktrŏt'ŏnŭs ăn ēlĕktrŏt'ŏnŭs) *n*. [Gk. *ana* up *elektron* amber *tonos*, tension.] Decrease in irritability of a nerve under influence of a non-polarising electric current.

anellus (ănĕl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *anellus* little ring.] A small ring-shaped or triangular plate supported by valves and vinculum, in Lepidoptera.

anemochorous (ănĕmōkō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anemos* wind; *chorein* to spread.] Dispersed by wind with seed so dispersed: anemochoric.

anemophilous (ănĕmŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anemos* wind; *philein* to love.] Wind-pollinated.

anemophily (ănĕmŏf'ĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind; *philein* to love.] Plant fertilisation by agency of wind.

anemoplankton (ănĕm'ōplăngk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind; *plangktos* wandering.] Wind-borne organisms and living particles: aeroplankton, *q.v.*

anemosporic (ănĕm'ōspŏr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anemos* wind; *spora* seed.] Having spores or seeds disseminated by air currents.

anemotaxis (ănĕm'ōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind; *taxis* arrangement.] Directed movement in response to air currents.

anemotropism (ănĕmŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind; *trope* turn.] Orientation of body or plant curvature in response to air currents.

anencephaly (ănĕnkĕf'ălĭ, -sĕf'-) *n.* [Gk. *an*, not; *engkephalon* brain.] Condition of having no brain.

anenterous (ănĕn'tĕrŭs) [Gk. *an* without; *enteron* gut.] Having no alimentary tract: anenteric.

aner (ăn'ĕr, ă'nâr) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male.] The male of insects, especially of ants.

anestrum,—anoestrus, *q.v.*

aneucentric (ănūsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *eu* well; *kentron* centre.] Acentric and dicentric, resulting from translocation involving centromere of chromosome.

aneuploid (ăn'ūploid) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *eu* well; *aploos* onefold.] Having fewer or more chromosomes than an exact multiple of the haploid number; *opp.* euploid.

aneurin (ănū'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *neuron* nerve.] Vitamin B_1, the anti-beri-beri factor in yeast, legumes, cereals, and other foods: aneurin thiamine (U.S.A.) $C_{12}H_{17}ON_4SCl_2$.

aneuronic (ănūrŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *neuron* nerve.] Without innervation; *appl.* chromatophores controlled by hormones.

anfractuose (ănfrăk'tūōs) *a.* [L. *anfractus* bending.] Wavy, sinuous.

angienchyma (ănjiĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel; *engchein* to pour.] Vascular tissue.

angioblast (ăn'jiōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel; *blastos* bud.] One of cells from which lining of blood vessels is derived; vasoformative cell.

angiocarpic (ăn'jiōkăr'pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel; *karpos* fruit.] Having fruit enclosed; angiocarpous; *appl.* fungi. *Opp.* gymnocarpic.

angiology (ăn'jiŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel; *logos* discourse.] Anatomy of blood and lymph vascular systems.

angiospermous (ăn'jiōspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel; *sperma*, seed.] Having seeds in closed case, the ovary.

angiosporous (ăn'jiŏs'pōrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel; *sporos* seed.] Having spores contained in a theca or spore capsule.

angiostomatous (ăn'jiōstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel; *stoma* mouth.] Narrow-mouthed; *appl.* an order of molluscs, and to a sub-order of snakes, with non-distensible mouth.

angiotonin (ăn'jiŏt'ōnĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel; *tonos* tension.] Substance in circulating blood formed by reaction between hypertensinogen elaborated in the liver and renin, causing constriction of arterioles: hypertensin.

ångström (ŏng'strĕm) *n.* [*A. J. Ångström*, Swedish physicist.] One ten-millionth part of a millimetre: symbol Å.

angular (ăng'gūlăr) *n* [L. *angulus* corner] A membrane bone of lower jaw in most vertebrates. *a*. Having or *pert* an angle *appl* leaf originating at forking of stem as in many ferns *appl*. collenchyma with cell-walls thickened in the angles of the cells *appl* line of junction, or collarette between pupillary and ciliary zones of iris.

angulosplenial (ăng'gūlōsplē nĭăl) *n* [L. *angulus* corner *splenium* patch.] Bone forming most of lower and inner part of mandible in Amphibia.

angulus (ăng gūlŭs) *n* [L. *angulus* angle.] An angle as that formed by junction of manubrium and body of sternum (angle of Louis)

angustifoliat (ănggŭs'tĭfō'lĭăt) *a*. [L. *angustus* narrow *folium* leaf.] With narrow leaves.

angustirostrate (ănggŭs'tĭrŏs'trāt) *a*. [L. *angustus* narrow *rostrum* beak.] With narrow beak or snout.

anholocyclic (ăn'hŏlōsĭk'lĭk) *a*. [Gk. *an* not *holos* whole *kyklos* circle.] *Pert* alternation of generations with suppression of sexual part of cycle permanently parthenogenetic.

anidian (ănĭd'ĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *an* not *eidos* form.] Formless *appl* blastoderm without apparent embryonic axis.

animal pole,—the upper more rapidly segmenting portion of a telolecithal egg *Opp* vegetal pole.

animal starch,—glycogen.

anion (ăn'īŏn, ăn'ĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *ana*, up; *ienai* to go] A negatively charged particle or ion which moves up towards the anode or positive pole.

anisocarpous (ănīsŏkăr'pŭs) *a* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *karpos* fruit.] Having number of carpels less than that of other floral whorls.

anisocercal (ănīsōsĕr'kăl) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *kerkos* tail.] With lobes of tail-fin unequal

anisochela (ănīsōkē'lă) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *kele* claw] A chela with the two parts unequally developed.

anisodactylous (ănīsōdăk'tĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *daktylos* finger] Having unequal toes three toes forward, one backward.

anisodont (ăn'īsōdŏnt) *a* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *odous* tooth] Having differentiated teeth heterodont *Opp* isodont

anisogamete (ăn'īsōgămēt) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gametes* spouse.] One of two conjugating gametes differing in form or size.

anisogametism,—the production of anisogametes as of macrogametes and microgametes anisogamety

anisogamous (ănīsŏg'ămŭs) *a* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gamos* marriage.] *Appl* differentiated gametes or conjugating bodies.

anisogamy (ănīsŏg'ămĭ) *n*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gametes* spouse.] Conjugation between sharply differentiated gametes heterogamy

anisognathous (ăn'īsŏg'năthŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gnathos* jaw] With jaws of unequal width having teeth in upper and lower jaws unlike.

anisome es (ăn'īsomērz) *n* *plu* [Gk *anisos* unequal *meros* part] Homologous parts or polyisomeres when differing amongst themselves *cf* polyanisomere.

anisomerogamy,—anisogamy

anisomerous (ănīsŏm erŭs) *a* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *meros* part.] Having unequal numbers of parts in floral whorls

anisomorphic (ăn'īsōmôr'fĭk) *a* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *morphe* form] Differing in hape size, structure

anisophylly (ăn'īsōfĭl'ĭ) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *phyllon* leaf] Condition of having leaves of two or mor sizes or shapes, as in some conifers and aquatic plants.

anisopleural (ănīsŏploo răl) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *pleura* side.] Asymmetrical bilaterally

anterolateral,—ventrolateral.
antesternite (ăntēstĕr nīt) *n* [L. *ant* before *sternum* breast bone] Anterior sternal sclerite of insects; basisternum eusternum.
anthela (ănthē'lă) *n* [Gk. *anthein* to bloom.] The cymose inflorescence of the rush family
a thelix,—a tihelix
anther (ăn thĕr) *n*. [Gk. *antheros* flowering] The part of a stamen which produces pollen.
antherid,—antheridium.
nth ridia —*plu* of antheridium
anth ridial ell —the larger of two cells derived from a microspore and giving rise to an antheridium or to a cell representing an antheridium.
ntheridiophore (ăntherĭd'ĭōfō) *n*. [Gk. *anthe* flower *dion dim. pherein* to bea] A gametophore beari g antheridia.
antheridi m (ăntherĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *anthos* flower *dion dim*] An organ or receptacl which mal sexual cells are produced in many cryptogams male gametangium cluster of microgametes, as in certain Flagellata.
antherophore (ăn'thĕrufōr) *n* [Gk. *antheros* flow ring *pherein* to bear] The stalk of stamen bearing several anthers in male cone of certain gymnosperms.
a therozoids (ă 'thĕrozō'ĭdz), **antherozooids** (ăn'thĕrŏzō oĭdz) *n*. *plu*. [Gk *anthos* flower *zoon* animal *eidos* f rm.] Mal sexual cells i antheridia
anthesis (ănthē'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *anthos* flowe] Stage or period at which flower bud opens flowering period f fl wering
anthoblast (ăn thŏblăst) *n*. [Gk. *anthos* flower *blastos* bud.] In M dreporaria young sessil polyp producing anthocyathus
anthocarpous (ăn'thŏkăr pŭs) *a*. [Gk. *antho* flower *karpos* fruit] *Appl* ggregated fru ts products of fusion of several flowers, as sorosis and syconus
anthocaulis (ăn'thŏkôl'ĭs) *n*. [Gk. *anthos* flower L. *caulis* stem] The pedicle of a late trophozooid stage of madrepore development.
anthochlore (ăn'thŏklōr) *n* [Gk. *anthos* flow r *chloros* yellow] A yellow pigment dissol ed in cell-sap of corolla, a of primrose
anthocodia (ăn'thŏkō dĭă) *n*. [Gk. *anthos* flower *kodeia* head.] The distal portion of a zooid bearing mouth and tentacles, in Alcyonaria.
anthocyanin (ăn'thŏsī'ănĭn) *n*. [Gk *anthos* flower *kyanos* dark blue.] One of the blue or violet pigments of flowers, lea es and stems.
anthocyath s (ăn'thŏsī'ăthŭs) *n*. [Gk. *anthos* flower *kyathos* cup.] The discoid crown of trophozooid stage in madrepore development.
anthodium (ănthō dĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *anthos* flower *eidos* form.] Capit lum or head of Compositæ
anthogenesis (ăn'thŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *anthos* flower *genesis* descent.] In certain aphids production of both males and females by asexual forms.
anth philous (ănthŏf'ĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anthos* flower *philein* to love.] Attracted by flowers feeding on flowers.
anthophor (ăn'thŏfōr) *n*. [Gk. *antho* flower *pherein* to bear] Elongation of thalamus between calyx and corolla.
anth phyte (ăn'thŏfīt) *n* [Gk. *antho* flower *phyton* plant.] A flowering plant phaenogam, phanerogam, spermatophyte
anthostrobilus (ăn'thŏstrŏb'ĭlŭs) *n* [Gk. *anthos* flower *strobilos* fir-cone.] Fructification or flower of certain cycads.
anthotaxis (ăn'thŏtăk sĭs) *n*. [Gk *anthos* flower *taxis* arrangement.] Arrangement of flowers on an axis.
anthoxanthin (ăn'thŏzăn'thĭn) *n* [Gk. *anthos* flower; *xanthos* yellow] A yellow pigment of flowers.
anthracobi ti (ăn'thrăkŏbĭŏn'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *anthrax* charcoal *bionai* t live.] Growing on burned-over soil or scorched material *appl* fungi.

anthropeic (ănthrōpē'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anthrōpeios*, by human means.] Due to influence of man.

anthropogenesis (ăn'thrōpōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *genesis* descent.] The ontogenesis and phylogenesis of man descent of man.

anthropogenetic (ăn'thrōpōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *genesis* descent.] *Pert.* anthropogenesis.

anthropogenic (ăn'thrōpōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *genos* produced.] Produced or caused by man.

anthropoid (ăn'thrōpoid) *a.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *eidos* form.] Resembling man *appl.* tailless apes.

anthropology (ăn'thrōpŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *logos* discourse.] The natural history of man.

anthropometry (ăn'thrōpŏm'ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *metron* measure.] That part of biology dealing with proportional measurements of parts of the human body.

anthropomorphous (ăn'thrōpōmôr'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *morphē* shape.] Resembling man.

anthropotomy (ăn'thrōpŏt'ōmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *temnein* to cut.] Human anatomy.

Anthropozoic,—Psychozoic *q.v.*

antiae (ăn'tĭē) *n. plu.* [L. *antiae* forelock.] Feathers at base of bill-ridge of some birds.

anti-ambulacral, — antambulacral *q.v.*

anti-apex,—lower end of axis, as in rootless plants.

antiauxin (ăn'tĭôk'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *auxein* to grow.] Any organic compound which regulates or inhibits growth stimulation by auxins.

antibiosis (ăn'tĭbĭō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *biōsis* way of life.] Antagonistic association of organisms as by production of harmful compounds.

antiblastic (ăntĭblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *blastos* bud.] *Appl.* immunity due to bodies which inhibit growth of micro-organism.

antibody (ăn'tĭbŏdĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against A.S. *bodig* body.] Any substance formed in body which reacts with a specific antigen or inactivates or destroys toxins.

antibrachial (ăn'tĭbrā'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against L. *brachium* arm.] *Pert.* forearm *appl.* fascia, muscles, vein, nerves, also antebrachial.

antibrachium,—antebrachium *q.v.*

anticipation (ăn'tĭsĭpā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ante* before *capere* to take.] The manifestation of a condition or disease at a progressively earlier age in successive generations.

anticlinal (ăn'tĭklī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *klinein* to slope.] *Appl.* line of division of cells at right angles to surface of apex of a growing point in quadrupeds, *appl.* one of lower thoracic vertebrae with upright spine toward which those on either side incline.

anticoagulin (ăn'tĭkōăg'ūlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against L. *coagulum* rennet.] A substance which prevents coagulation of drawn blood as hirudin.

anticryptic (ăn'tĭkrĭp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *kryptos* hidden.] *Appl.* protective coloration facilitating attack.

anticubital,—antecubital *q.v.*

antidiuretic (ăn'tĭdīūrĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *dia* through *ouron* urine.] Reducing the volume of urine *appl.* a hormone of posterior lobe of pituitary gland.

antidromic (ăntĭdrŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *dromos* running.] Contrary to normal direction *appl.* conduction of impulse along axon towards body of nerve cell. antidromous *appl.* stipules with fused outer margins.

antidromy (ăntĭd'rōmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *dromos* running.] Condition of spiral phyllotaxis with genetic spiral changing direction after each cycle.

anti-enzyme (ăn'tiĕn zīm) *n* [Gk. *anti* against *en* within *zyme* leaven.] A substance which retards or stops enzyme activity

antigen (ăn'tijĕn) *n* [Gk. *anti* against *genos* birth.] Substance which causes a series of physiologico-chemical changes resulting in formation of antibodies.

antigeny —sexual dimorphism.

antihelix (ăn'tihē'līks) *n.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *helix* a convolution.] The curved prominence in front of helix of ear

antihormones (ăn'tihôr'mōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anti* against *hormaein* to excite.] Substances which prevent the effect of hormones chalones.

antilobium,—tragus, *q.v*

antilysin (ăn tilī'sin) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *lyein* to dissolve.] A substance which counteracts a lysin o lysis.

antimeres (ăn'timērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *meros* part.] Corresponding parts, as left and right limbs, of a bilaterally symmetrical animal; series of equal radial parts or actinomeres of radially symmetrical animal.

antineuritic (ăn'tinūrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *neuron* nerve.] *Appl.* vitamin B lack of which causes polyneuritis.

antipepsin (ăn'tipĕp sin) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *pepsis* digestion.] A stomach secretion which prevents action of pepsin on tissue proteins.

antiperistalsis (ăn tipĕristăl'sis) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *peri* around *stalsis* contraction.] Reversed peristalsis peristaltic action in postero-anterior direction

anti pernicious anaemia factor —vitamin B_{12} o cobalamin, *q.v*

antipetalous (ăn'tipĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *petalon* petal.] With stamens opposit petals.

antiphyte (ăn'tifīt) *n.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *phyton* plant.] The sporophyte in the antithetic alter nation f generations, *opp* protophyte

antipodal (ăntip'ŏdăl) *a* [Gk. *anti* against *pous* foot.] *Appl* group of three cells at chalazal end of embryo-sac *appl* cone of astral rays opposite spindle fibres.

antiprostate (ăn'tiprŏs'tāt) *n.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *prostates* one who stands before] Bulbo-urethral or Cowper gland.

antipygidial (ăn'tipījĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *pygidion*, narrow rump.] *Appl.* bristles of seventh abdominal segment which extend to pygidium, in fleas.

antirachitic (ăn'tirăkĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against; *rhachis* spine.] *Appl* vitamin D lack of which causes rickets.

antiscorbutic (ăn'tiskôrbū'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against L.L. *scorbutus* scurvy] *Appl* vitamin C, lack of which causes scurvy

antisepalous (ăn'tisĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anti* opposite F *sépale* from L. *separare* to separate.] With stamens opposite sepals.

antiseptic (ăn'tisĕp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *sepsis* putrefaction.] Preventing putrefaction. *n* A substance which destroys harmful micro-organisms.

antispadix (ăn'tispā dĭks) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *spadix* palm branch.] A group of four modified tentacles in internal lateral lobes of Nautilus.

antisquama (ăn'tiskwā mă) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against L. *squama*, scale.] Basal lobe next squama of insect wing squama alaris or antitegula.

antisterility factor —vitamin E.

antistyle (ăn'tistīl) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *stylos* pillar.] Basal projection of stylifer in certain insects.

antitegula (ăn'titĕg ūlă) *n* [Gk. *anti* against L. *tegula*, tile.] Upper tegula or antisquama *q.v*

antithetic (ăn'tithĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *antithesis* opposition.] *Appl* alternation of diploid and haploid generations, or of sporophyte and gametophyte generations.

antithrombin (ăn'tĭthrŏm'bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *thrombos* clot.] A substance, as formed in liver which prevents clotting of blood.

antitoxin (ăn'tĭtŏk'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *toxikon* poison.] A substance or antibody which neutralises or binds a toxin.

antitragus (ăn'tĭtră'gŭs) *n.* [Gk. *anti* opposite; *tragos* goat.] Prominence opposite tragus of external ear.

antitrochanter (ăn'tĭtrŏkăn'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against *trochanter* a runner.] In birds, an articular surface on ilium against which trochanter of femur plays.

antitrope (ăn'tĭtrōp) *n.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *trope* turn.] Any structure which forms bilaterally symmetrical pair with another antibody *q.v.*

antitropic (ăn'tĭtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *trope* turn.] Turned or arranged in opposite directions; arranged to form bilaterally symmetric pairs, as ribs of opposite sides *cf.* syntropic.

antitropin,—antibody.

antitropous (ăntĭt'rōpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *trope* turn.] Inverted *appl.* embryos with radicle directed away from hilum antitropal.

antitype (ăn'tĭtīp) *n.* [Gk. *anti* equal to *typos* pattern.] A specimen of the same type as that chosen for designation of a species, and gathered at the same time and place.

antlia (ănt'lĭă) *n.* [L. *antlia* pump.] The spiral suctorial proboscis of Lepidoptera.

antorbital (ăntôr'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ante* before *orbis* circle.] Situated in front of orbit *appl.* bone cartilage process.

antrorse (ăntrôrs') *a.* *adv.* [L. *ante* befor *vertere* to turn.] Directed forwards or upwards.

antrum (ăn'trŭm) *n.* [L. *antrum* cavity.] A cavity or sinus *e.g.* maxillary sinus, cavity of pylorus.

anurous (ănū'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *oura* tail.] Tailless.

anus (ā'nŭs) *n.* [L. *anus* anus.] Posterior opening of the alimentary canal.

aorta (āôr'tă) *n.* [Gk. *aorte* the great artery.] The great trunk artery which carries pure blood to the body through arteries and their branches.

aortic (āôr'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aorte* the great artery.] *Pert.* aorta *appl.* arch, hiatus, isthmus, lymph glands, semilunar valves etc.

aortic bodi s,—two small masses of chromaffin cells in a capillary plexus, one on each side of foetal abdominal aorta, being part of system for controlling oxygen content and acidity of blood "Zuckerkandl" bodies.

apandrous (ăpăn'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away *aner* male.] Without antheridia parthenogenetic, as oospores in certain Oomycetes.

apandry,—absence or non-function of male organs in plants apandrous condition.

apatetic (ăp'ătĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apatetikos* fallacious.] *Appl.* misleading coloration.

apaerispermic (ăpĕr'ĭspĕr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *peri* around *sperma* seed.] *Appl.* seeds without nutritive tissue.

apertura piriformis,—anterior nasal aperture of skull.

apetalous (ăpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *petalon* petal.] Without petals monochlamydeous.

apex (ā'pĕks) *n.* [L. *apex* summit.] Tip or summit, as of lungs, heart, nose styloid process of fibula tip of epicone in Dinoflagellata wing tip in insects.

aphanipterous (ăf'ănĭp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aphanes* unseen *pteron* wing.] Apparently without wings.

aphantobiont (ăfăn'tōbī'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *aphantos* invisible *bioun* to live.] An ultramicroscopic organism a filtrable virus.

apheliotropism (ăfē'lĭŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* way *helios* sun *trope* turn.] Tendency to turn way from light phototropism.

aphlebia (ăflē'byă) *n* [Gk *a* without *phleps* vein.] Lateral outgrowth from base of frond-stalk in certain f rns.

aphodal (ăf'ŏdăl) *a* [Gk. *apo* away; *hodos* path.] *Appl* type of canal system in sponges.

aphodus (ăf'ŏdŭs) *n*. [Gk. *aphodos* departure.] The short t be leading from flagellate chamber to excurrent canal in type of canal system in sponges

aphotic (ăfŏ'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *phos* light.] *Pert.* bsence of light *appl* zone of deep sea where day-l ght fails to penetrate. *Opp* photic.

aphyllous (ăfĭl'ŭs) [Gk *a* without; *phyllon* leaf] Without foliage leaves.

aphylly (ăfĭl'ĭ) *n*. [Gk. *a* without; *phyllon* leaf.] Suppression or absence of leaves.

apical (ăp'ĭkăl) *a* [L. *apex* summit.] At tip o summit *pert* distal end *appl* cell at tip of growing point *appl* meristem *appl* style arising from summit of ovary *appl* dominance, of terminal bud *appl* aboral plates of echinoderms *appl* neural plat of trochophore and tornaria.

apicotransverse (ăp'ĭkotrănsvĕrs') *adv* [L. *apex* summit *transversus* crosswise.] Situated across t or near the tip *appl* mitotic spindl

apiculate (ăpĭk ūlăt) *a*. [*Dim.* f L. *apex* summit.] Forming bruptly to a small tip as leaf.

apiculus (ăpĭk'ūlŭs) *n* [*Dim.* f L. *apex* summit.] A small apical termination as in some protozoa or of certain spores reflexed portion f antennal club in some Lepid ptera

apilary (ăpĭl'ărĭ) *a*. [Gk. *a* not *pilos* felt cap] Having upper lip wanting or suppressed in corolla.

apileat (ăpĭl eăt) *a*. [L. *a* way *pileatus* wearing a cap.] Without a pileus.

apitoxin (ăpĭtŏk sĭn) *n*. [L. *apis* bee Gk. *toxikon*, poison.] Main toxic fraction of bee venom.

apituitarism (ăp'ĭtū'ĭtărĭzm) *n* [L. *a* away; *pituita* phlegm.] Absence or deficiency of pituitary gland secretion hypohypophysism.

aplacental (ăp'lăsĕn'tăl) *a*. [L. *a* away *placenta*, flat cake.] Having no placenta as monotremes.

aplanetic (ăplănĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *a* not *planetes* wanderer] Not motile *appl* spores.

aplanetism (ăplăn'ĕtĭzm, ăplănĕ'tĭzm) *n* [Gk. *a* not *planetes* wanderer] Absence of motil spores.

aplanogametangium (ăplăn'ŏgămĕtăn'jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *a* not *planos* wandering *gametes* spouse *angeion* vessel.] Cell in which aplanogametes are formed.

aplanogamete (ăplăn'ŏgămēt') *n*. [Gk. *a* not *planos* wandering; *gametes* spouse.] A non-motile conjugating germ-cell of various plants and animals.

aplanosporangium (ăplăn'ŏspŏrăn'jĭŭm) *n* [Gk *a* not *planos* wandering *sporos* seed *angeion* essel] A sporangium producing planospores.

aplanospore (ăplăn'ŏspōr) *n*. [Gk. *a* not *planos* wandering *sporos* seed.] A non-motile resting spore of algae an encysted spore of fungi aplanoplastid. *Opp* planospore.

aplasia (ăplā'zĭă) *n*. [Gk. *a*, without *plassein* to mould.] Ar rested development non-development.

aplerotic (ăplērŏ'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *a* not; *pleroun* to fill.] Not entirely filling a space *appl.* oospore not ex tended to oogonial wall. *Opp.* plerotic.

aploperistomat us (ăp'lŏpĕr'ĭstŏm ătŭs) *a*. [Gk. *aploos* single; *peri* around *stoma* mouth.] H ving a peristome with one row of teeth, as mosses.

aplostemonous (ăp'lŏstēm'ŏnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *aploos* single *stemon*, spun thread.] With a single row of stamens.

apneustic (ăpnū'stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pneustes* breath.] With spiracles closed or absent; *appl.* aquatic larvae of certain insects.

apobasidium (ăp'ōbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* sprung from; *basis* base; *idion* dim.] Protobasidium, *q.v.*; a basidium having sterigmata with terminal spores, *opp.* autobasidium.

apobiotic (ăp'ōbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *bios* life.] Causing or *pert.* decrease in vital energy of cells or tissue; *pert.* apobiosis or physiological death, *opp.* death of entire body.

apocarpous (ăp'ōkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *karpos* fruit.] Having separate or partially united carpels. *Opp.* syncarpous.

apocarpy,—apocarpous condition.

apocentric (ăp'ōsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *kentron* centre.] Diverging or differing from the original type; *opp.* archecentric.

apochlorosis (ăp'ōklōrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *chloros* grass green.] The absence of chlorophyll, in Flagellata.

apocrin (ăp'ōkrĭn) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *krinein*, to separate.] *Appl.* glands secreting only part of cell contents; *cf.* holocrine, merocrine.

apocyte (ăp'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *kytos* hollow.] A multinucleate cell; a plurinucleate mass of protoplasm.

apodal (ăp'ōdăl) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *pous* foot.] Having no feet; without ventral fin; *steraless*; apodous.

apodema (ăp'ōdē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *demas* body.] An internal skeletal projection in Arthropoda; apodeme.

apoderma (ăp'ōdĕr'mă) *n.* [Gk. *apo* late; *derma* skin.] Enveloping membrane secreted during resting stage between moults by certain Acarina.

apodous,—apodal.

apo-enzyme (ăp'ōĕn'zīm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *en* in; *zyme* leaven.] Specific protein part of an enzyme requiring co-enzyme for action.

apogamy (ăpŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *gamos* marriage.] Reproduction without intervention of sexual organs.

apogeotropic (ăp'ōjē'ōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *gaia* earth; *trope* turn.] Turning away from the earth; ageotropic.

apogeotropism (ăp'ōjēŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *gaia* earth; *trope* turn.] Tendency to act contrarily to law of gravity; negative geotropism.

apolegamic (ăp'ōlĕgăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apolegein* to choose; *gamos* marriage.] *Appl.* mating associated with sexual selection.

apomeiosis (ăp'ōmīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *meion* smaller.] Sporogenesis without haplosis.

apomict (ăp'ōmĭkt) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *miktos* mixed.] A biotype resulting from apogamy and vegetative propagation.

apomixis (ăp'ōmĭk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *mixis* a mixing.] A reproductive anomaly in plants akin to parthenogenesis, but including development from cells other than ovules. *Opp.* amphimixis.

aponeurosis (ăp'ōnūrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* from; *neuron* sinew.] The flattened tendon for insertion of, or membrane investing, certain muscles.

aponeurosis epicranialis,—galea aponeurotica.

apopetalous (ăp'ōpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *petalon* leaf.] With free petals; *cf.* apetalous.

apophyllous (ăp'ōfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *phyllon* leaf.] *Appl.* the parts of a single perianth whorl when they are free leaves.

apophysis (ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *phyein* to grow.] Process from a bone, usually for muscle attachment; endosternite or sternal apodeme; swelling beneath reproductive structure on fungal hypha; photosynthetic region forming swelling at base of capsule in some mosses; small protuberance at apex of ovuliferous scale in pine.

apoplasmodial (ăp'˝plăsmō'dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *plasma* something moulded.] Not forming a typical plasmodium.

apoplastid (ăpoplă'stĭd) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *plastos* formed; *id* *n* *d m*.] A plastid having no chromatophores.

apopyle (ăp'ŏpīl) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *pyle* gate.] Exhalent pore of sponge.

aporogamy (ăpŏrŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *poros* channel; *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation without entry of pollen-tube through micropyle of ovule; *opp.* porogamy.

aporrhysa (ăpŏr'ĭsă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aporrhein* to flow away.] Exhalent canals in sponges; *opp.* epirrhysa.

aposematic (ăp'ŏsēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *sema* signal.] *Appl.* warning colours which serve to frighten away enemies.

aposporogony (ăp'ŏspŏrŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *sporos* seed; *gonos* birth.] Absence of sporogony.

apospory (ăpŏs'pŏrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *sporos* seed.] Production of a gametophyte from a porophyte without intervention of spore-formation.

apostasis (ăpŏs'tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *stasis* standing.] Condition of abnormal growth of axis which thereby causes separation of perianth whorls from one another.

apostaxis (ăp'ŏstăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apostaxis* a dribbling.] Excessive or abnormal exudation.

apostrophe (ăpŏs'trŏfē) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *trophe* turn.] Arrangement of chloroplasts along lateral walls of leaf cells.

apothecium (ăp'ŏthē'sĭŭm, -shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *theke* cup.] A cup-shaped ascocarp; ascocarp of lichens.

apothelium (ăp'ŏthē'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *thel* nipple.] A secondary tissue derived from primary epithelium.

apotome (ăp'ŏtōm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *tome* a cutting.] A part appearing as if cut off as from episternum, trochanter, etc., in Arthropoda.

apotracheal (ăpŏtrā'kĕăl) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; L. *trachea* windpipe.] With xylem parenchyma independent of vessels, or dispersed; *appl.* wood.

apotropous (ăpŏt'rŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *trope* turn.] Anatropal and with ventrally situated raphe.

apotype,—hypotype, *q.v.*

apotypic (ăp'ŏtĭp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *typos* pattern.] Diverging from type.

apparato reticolare,—*see* Golgi complex.

appendage (ăpĕn'dĕj) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang.] An organ or part attached to a trunk, as a limb, branch, etc.; a hyphal or rigid structure for attachment or detachment of perithecium to or from mycelium, varying in structure and function in different Ascomycetes.

appendices,—*plu.* of appendix.

appendices colli (ăpĕn'dĭsēz kŏl'ī) *n. plu.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang; *collum* neck.] Exterior throat appendages or tassels, of goat, sheep, pig, etc.

appendicular (ăp'ĕndĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang.] *Pert.* appendages; *appl.* skeleton of limbs, *opp.* axial skeleton; *pert.* vermiform appendix; *appl.* artery.

appendiculate (ăp'ĕndĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang.] Having small appendage, as stamen or filament.

appendiculum (ăp'ĕndĭk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *appendicula*, small appendage.] Remains of the partial veil on rim of pileus.

appendix (ăpĕn'dĭks) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang.] An outgrowth, especially the vermiform appendix.

applanate (ăpl'ănāt) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *planatus* flattened.] Flattened.

apposition (ăp'ŏzĭsh ŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *ponere* to place.] The formation of successive layers in growth of a cell wall *cf* intussusception.

appressorium (ăp rĕsō'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *premere* to press.] Adhesive disc, as of haustorium or sucker modified hyphal tip which may form haustorium or penetrate substrate, as of parasitic fungi.

aproterodont (ăprŏt'ĕrŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *proteros* first; *odous* tooth.] Having no premaxillary teeth.

apteria (ăptē'rĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *a*, without *pteron* wing] Naked or down-covered surfaces between pterylae or feather-tracts.

apterous (ăp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *pteron* wing.] Wingless having no wing-like expansions on stems or petioles exalate.

apterygial (ăp'tĕrĭj'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pterygion* dim. of *pteron*, wing] Wingless without fins.

apterygotous (ăptĕrĭgō'tŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *pterygotos* winged.] Resembling or *pert* primitive wingless insects.

aptychus (ăpt'ĭkŭs) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *ptyche* fold.] A horny or calcareous structure, possibly an operculum, of ammonites.

apyrene (ăpī'rēn) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not *pyren* fruit-stone.] *Appl* spermatozoa lacking nucleus *cf* eupyrene, oligopyrene; seedless, *appl* certain cultivated fruits.

aquatic (ăkwăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *aqua* water.] *Pert* water living in or frequenting water. *n.* An aquatic plant.

aqueduct (ăk'wēdŭkt) *n.* [L *aqua*, water *ducere* to lead.] A channel or passage as that of cochlea, and of vestibule of ear aquaeductus.

aqueduct of Sylvius [*F de Boë* or *Sylvius* Flemish anatomist].—cerebral aqueduct aqueduct of the midbrain or iter connecting third and fourth ventricle mesocoele.

aqueous (ā'kwēŭs) *a* [L. *aqua* water] Watery *appl* humour fluid occupying space between lens and cornea *appl* tissue consisting of thin-walled watery parenchymatous cells.

arachnactis (ărăknăk'tĭs) *n.* [Gk. *arachne* spider *aktis* ray] Larval stage of cerianthid Zoantharia.

arachnid (ărăk'nĭd) *a* [Gk. *arachne* spider] Spider-like; *pert* spiders.

arachnidium (ărăknĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *arachne* spider *idion dim*] The spinning apparatus of a spider including spinning-glands and spinnerets.

arachnoid (ărăk'noid) *a.* [Gk. *arachne* spider cobweb *eidos* form.] *Pert* or resembling a spider like a cobweb consisting of fine entangled hairs *appl.* the thin membrane between dura and pia mater *n* The arachnoid membrane.

arachnoideal (ărăknoid'ēăl) *a* [Gk. *arachne* cobweb, *eidos* form.] *Pert* the arachnoid *appl* granulations Pacchionian bodies, *q.v.*

arbacioid,—*see* diadematoid.

arborescent (ar'bŏrĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *arborescens* growing like a tree.] Branched like a tree.

arborization (ar'bŏrĭzā shŭn) *n* [L. *arbor* tree.] Tree-like branching as of nerve cell processes arborescence.

arboroid (ar'bŏroid) *a.* [L. *arbor* tree Gk. *eidos* like.] Tree-like designating general structure of a protozoan colony dendritic.

arbor vitae (arbŏr vī'tē) *n.* [L. *arbor* tree *vita* life.] The tree of life, *appl* arborescent appearance of cerebellum in section.

arbuscle (ar'bŭsl) *n.* [L. *arbuscula*, shrub] A tree-like small shrub or dwarf tree a branched haustorium, as in certain fungi arbuscula.

arbuscular (arbŭs'kūlar) *a.* [L. *arbuscula* shrub] Resembling a tree-like small shrub.

arcade (ärkād') *n.* [L. *arcus* arch.] An arched channel or passage; a bony arch, as supra- and infra-temporal arches in skull; transverse canal connecting lateral canals, in Ascaris.

Archaean (ärkē'ăn) *a.* [Gk. *archaios* ancient.] *Appl.* geological era before Palaeozoic; Pre-Cambrian.

archaeocytes (är'kēōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *archaios* primitive; *kytos* hollow.] Cells arising from undifferentiated blastomeres and ultimately giving rise to germ-cells and gametes.

archaeostomatous (är'kēōstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *archaios* primitive; *stoma*, mouth.] Having the blastopore persistent and forming mouth.

Archaeozoic (är'kēōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *archaios* ancient; *zoe* life.] *Pert.* earliest geological era, age of unicellular life.

arch-centra (ärch-sĕn'tră) *n. plu.* [L. *arcus* bow; *centrum* centre.] Centra formed by fusion of basal growths of primary arcualia external to chordal sheath; *cf.* chordacentra.

archebiosis (är'kēbīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning; *biosis* living.] The origin of life; archegenesis.

archecentric (är'kesĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *arche* beginning; *kentron* centre.] Conforming more or less with the original type; *opp.* apocentric.

archedictyon (är'kedĭk'tĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning; *diktyon* net.] An intervein network in wings of some primitive insects.

archegoniophore (är'kēgō'nĭōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning; *gone* offspring; *pherein* to bear.] Branches of bryophytes, or parts of fern prothalli, bearing archegonia.

archegonium (är'kēgō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning; *gonos* offspring.] A female gametangium in which oospheres are formed, and in which the young plant begins development.

archencephalon (ärk'ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning; *engkephalos* brain.] The primitive forebrain or cerebrum.

archenteron (ärkĕn'tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning; *enteron* gut.] The cavity of gastrula which forms primitive gut of embryo.

archeo-,—archaeo-.

archespore (är'kēspōr) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning; *sporos* seed.] The tetrahedral or merismatic cell of a sporangium; cell of an archesporium.

archesporium (är'kēspō'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning; *sporos* seed.] A cell or mass of cells dividing to form spore mother cells in liverworts; spore mother cells and elater-forming cells.

archetype,—architype, *q.v.*

archiamphiaster (är'kĭăm'fĭăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *amphi* on both sides; *aster* star.] The amphiaster forming first or second polar body in maturation of ovum.

archibenthic (är'kĭbĕn'thĭk) *a.* [Gk. *archi* first; *benthos* depths of sea.] *Pert.* bottom of sea from edge of continental shelf to upper limit of abyssobenthic zone, at depths of *ca.* 200 to 1000 metres.

archiblast (är'kĭblăst) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *blastos* bud.] Egg protoplasm.

archiblastic (är'kĭblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *archi* first; *blastos* bud.] Having total and equal segmentation.

archiblastula (är'kĭblăs'tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *blastos* bud.] Typical hollow ball of cells derived from an egg with total and equal segmentation.

archicarp (är'kĭkărp) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *karpos* fruit.] Spirally coiled region of thallus, or stalk bearing oogonium, of certain fungi.

archicerebrum (är'kĭsĕr'ēbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; L. *cerebrum* brain.] The primitive brain as the supra-oesophageal ganglia of higher invertebrates; primary brain of arthropoda.

archichlamydeous (är'kĭklămĭd'ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *archi* first; *chlamys* cloak.] Having no petals, or having petals entirely separate from one another.

archicoel (ăr'kīsēl) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *koilos* hollow.] The primary body-cavity or space between alimentary canal and ectoderm in development of various animals.

archidictyon,—*see* archodictyon.

archigenesis (ăr'kījĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *genesis* descent.] Abiogenesis *q.v.*

archigony (ărkĭg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *gonos* begetting.] The first origin of life.

archinephric (ăr'kĭnĕf'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *archi* first *nephros* kidney.] *Appl.* duct into which pronephric tubules open. *Cf.* archinephros.

archinephridium (ăr'kĭnĕfrĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *nephros* kidney *idion* dim.] Excretory organ of certain larval invertebrates; solenocyte, *q.v.*

archinephros (ăr'kĭnĕf'rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *nephros* kidney.] The primitive kidney; Wolffian body.

archipallium (ăr'kĭpăl'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; L. *pallium* mantle.] The olfactory region of cerebral hemispheres, comprising olfactory bulbs and tubercles, pyriform lobes, hippocampus, and fornix. *Opp.* neopallium.

archiplasm (ăr'kĭplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *plasma*, mould.] The substance of attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres; also archoplasm, kinoplasm, idiosome, *q.v.*

archipterygium (ăr'kĭtĕrĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *pterygion*, little wing.] Type of fin in which skeleton consists of elongated segmented central axis and two rows of jointed rays.

architomy (ărkĭt'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *tome* cutting.] Reproduction by fission with subsequent regeneration, in certain annelids; *opp.* paratomy.

architype (ăr'kĭtīp) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *typos* type.] An original type from which others may be derived.

archoplasm,—archiplasm *q.v.*

arcicentrous (ăr'sĭsĕn'trŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus* bow *centrum* centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column in which centra are mainly derived from arch tissue; arcocentrous.

arciferous (ărsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus* bow *ferre* to carry.] *Appl.* pectoral arch of toads, etc. where precoracoid and coracoid are separated and connected by arched epicoracoid.

arciform (ăr'sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *arcus* bow *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an arch or bow; arcuate.

arcocentrous (ăr'kōsĕn'trŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus* bow; *centrum* centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column with inconspicuous chordal sheath and centra derived from arch tissue.

arcocentrum (ăr'kōsĕn'trŭm) *n.* [L. *arcus* bow *centrum* centre.] A centrum formed from parts of neural and haemal arches.

Arctogaea (ărk'tōjē'ă, -gā'yă) *n.* [Gk. *Arktos* Great Bear *gaia* earth.] Zoogeographical area comprising Holarctic, Ethiopian and Oriental regions.

arcualia (ăr'kūā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *arcus* bow.] Small cartilaginous pieces, dorsal and ventral, fused or free, on vertebral column of fishes.

arcuate (ăr'kūăt) *a.* [L. *arcuatus* curved.] Curved or shaped like bow.

arculus (ăr'kūlŭs) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *arcus* bow.] Arc formed by two wing veins of certain insects.

ardella (ărdĕl'ă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ardein* to sprinkle.] Small apothecia of certain lichens, having appearance of dust.

area (ā'rĕă) *n.* [L. *area*, ground-space.] A surface, as area opaca, area pellucida, area vasculosa, etc.; part enclosed by raised ridge as in Polyzoa; a region.

arenaceous (ărĕnā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *arena* sand.] Having properties or appearance of sand; sandy; growing in sand.

arenicolous (ărĕnĭk'ŏlŭs) *a.* [L. *arena* sand *colere* to inhabit.] Living in sand; psammophilous.

articular (ârtĭk'ūlăr) *a* [L. *articulus* joint.] *Pert* or situated at a joint *appl* cartilage lamellae surface, capsule, etc.

articularis genus, — subcrural muscle

articulated (ârtĭk'ūlātĕd) *a* [L. *articulus* joint] Jointed articulate separating easily at certain points.

articulation (ârtĭkūlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *articulus* joint.] A joint between bones or segments, or between segments of a stem.

artifact, —artefact *q.v*

artiodactyl (ârtĭōdăk'tĭl) *a* [Gk. *artios* even *daktylos* finger] Having an even number of digits.

arytaenoid (ărĭtē'noid) *a* [Gk. *arytaina* ladle *eidos* form.] Pitcher-like *appl* two cartilages at back of larynx also glands muscles etc.

asc,—ascus

asci,—*plu* of ascus.

ascidial (ăsĭd'ĭăl) *a* [Gk. *askidion dim.* of *askos* bag] Sac-like *appl* certain specialised or abnormal floral and foliage leaves *pert* ascidium.

ascidian (ăsĭd'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *askidion* little bag] Like an ascidian or sea-squirt.

ascidium (ăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *askidion* little bag] A pitcher leaf as in Nepenthes.

ascigerous (ăsĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *askos* bag L. *gerere* to bear] Bearing asci as certain hyphae in fungi ascíferous.

ascocarp (ăs'kokârp) *n* [Gk. *askos* bag *karpos* fruit.] Asci with their protective covering sporocarp of Ascomycetes.

ascogenous (ăskŏj'enŭs) *n* [Gk. *askos* bag *genos* producing] Producing asci *appl* hyphae cells.

ascogonium (ăs'kōgō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *askos* bag *gonos* offspring] A specialised hyphal branch which gives rise to ascogenous hyphae or an ascus oogonium of Ascomycetes.

ascoma (ăs'kōmă) *n* [Gk. *askoma,* leather padding] Disc-shaped ascocarp in certain fungi.

ascophore (ăs'kōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *askos* bag; *pherein* to bear] Ascocarp.

ascoplasm (ăs'kōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *askos* bag *plasma* mould.] Cytoplasm of an ascus involved in spore formation, *opp* epiplasm.

ascorbic acid,—pure vitamin C, deficiency of which in diet causes dental disorders and scurvy hexuronic acid, $C_6H_8O_6$

ascospore (ăs'kōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *askos* bag *sporos* seed.] One of the spores produced in an ascus.

ascostome (ăs'kōstōm) *n* [Gk. *askos* bag *stoma* mouth.] Apical pore of an ascus.

ascus (ăs'kŭs) *n* [Gk. *askos* bag] A membranous spore-sac, as of Ascomycetes.

ascuspor —ascostome

ascyphous (ăsī'fŭs) *a* [Gk. *a* without *skyphos* cup] Without a cup-shaped expansion of the podetium as some lichens.

ase [diastase],—suffix denoting an enzyme and joined to a root naming the substance acted on or the type of reaction.

asemic (ăsē'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *asemos* without sign.] Without markings.

aseptate (ăsĕp'tāt) *a.* [L. *a* not *septum* partition.] Without any septum.

asexual (ăsĕk'sūăl) *a.* [Gk. *a* without L. *sexus* sex.] Having no apparent sexual organs parthenogenetic or vegetative as *appl*. reproduction.

asiphonat (ăsī'fŏnāt) *a.* [L. *a* not; *sipho* tube] *Appl* larvae whose respiratory tubes open directly to exterior

asparagin (ăspăr'ājĭn, -gĭn) *n.* [Gk. *asparagus* asparagus.] A compound, first detected in asparagus, formed from amino-acids in leguminous and other seeds, of importance in nitrogen metabolism of plants $C_4H_8O_3N_2$.

aspect (ăs'pĕkt) *n.* [L. *aspicere* to look toward] Direction facing part of surface appearance or look seasonal appearance

aspection (ăspĕk shŭn) *n.* [L. *aspicer* to look toward.] Seasonal succession of phytological and zoological phenomena.

asperate (ăs'pĕrāt) *a.* [L. *asperar* to roughen.] Having a rough surface.

asperity (ăspĕr'ĭtĭ) *n* [L. *asperitas* roughness.] Roughness, as on a leaf

asperulate (ăspĕr'ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim* of L. *asperare* to roughen.] Minutely rough.

asplanchnic (ăsplăngk'nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *planchna* viscera.] Without alimentary canal

asporocystid (ăspŏr'ŏsĭs'tĭd) *a.* [Gk. *a* not *poros* seed *kystis* bladder; *idion* dim] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when zygot divides into sporozoites without sporocyst formation.

asporogenic (ăs'pŏrojĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *a* without *sporos* seed *gennaein* to produce] Not originating from spores.

aspor g n us —not producing spores

asporous (ăspō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk *a* without *poros* seed.] Having no spores.

assimilation (ăsĭm'ĭlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *imilis* like.] Conversion into protoplasm of ingested and digested nutrient material anabolism.

association (ăsō'sĭā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *socius* fellow] A plant community forming a division of formation or larger unit of vegetation, as of tundra, grassland, forest, and characterised by dominant pecies adherence of gregarines without fusion of uclei *appl* fibres connecting white matter of interior of brain ith cortex *appl* neurons with intersegmental axons.

associes (ăsō'dēz) *n* [L. *ad* to *socius* fellow] An association representing a stage in the proces of succession.

asta ne (ăs tăsēn) *n* [L. *astacus* crayfish] Carotenoid pigment of certain crustaceans, echinoderms, and fishes astacin $C_{40}H_{48}O$

astaxanthin (ăs'tăzăn'thĭn) *n.* [L. *astacus* crayfish Gk *xanthos* yellow] An animal carotenoid derived from ingested plant carotenoids, in chromoplasts of certain flagellates, also combining with proteins to form pigments, as of crustaceans; $C_{40}H_{52}O_4$.

astelic (ăstē'lĭk) *a* [Gk. *a* without *stele* pillar] Not possessing a stele

astely (ăstē'lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *stele* pillar.] Absence of a central cylinder axis or stele.

ast r (ăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *aster* star] The star-shaped achromatinic structure surrounding centrosome during mitosis star-shaped arrangement of chromosomes during mitosis.

asterigmate (ăstĕrĭg'māt) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *sterigma* support.] Not borne on sterigmata *appl* spores

asterion (ăstē rĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *aster* star] The region of posterolateral fontanelle where lambdoid, parieto mastoid, and occipitomastoid sutures meet.

asteriscus (ăs'tĕrĭs'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *asteriskos* dim. of *aster* star] A small otolith in rudimentary cochlea of teleosts.

asternal (ăstĕr'năl) *a* [L. *a* from *sternum* breastplate] *Appl.* ribs whose ventral ends do not join the sternum directly

ast oid (ăs'tĕroid) *a* [Gk. *aster* star *eidos* form.] Star-shaped; *pert* star-fish.

asterospondylous (ăs'tĕrŏspŏn dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aster* star *phondylo* vertebra.] Having centrum with radiating calcified cartilage also asterospondylic.

asthenic (ăsthĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *asthenes* feeble.] Weak tall and slender leptosome.

asthenobiosis (ăs'thĕnŏbĭō sĭs) *n* [Gk *asthenes* feeble *bios* manner f l f] Lif during a phase f lessened metabolic activity

astichous (ăs'tĭkŭs) *a* [Gk. *a*, without *stichos* ow] Not set in ow or in ows

aulostomatous (ôl'ŏstŏm'ătŭs) *a* [Gk. *aulos* tube *stoma* mouth] Ha ing a tabular mouth or snout.

aural (ôr ăl) *a.* [L. *auris* ear] *Pert* ear or hearing

auricle (ôr'ĭkl) *n* [L. *auricula* small ear] Any ear lik lobed appendage the external ear; atrum or anterior chamber of heart lateral chemical receptor in Turbellaria lateral outgrowth on second b-dommal tergum in Anisoptera.

auricula (ôrĭk ūlă) *n* [L. *auricula* small ea] An ricle

auricular (ôrĭk ūlă) *n* [L. *auricula*, small ear] Ear covert of birds. *a. Pert* an uricle *appl* artery nerve, tubercl vein.

auricularia (ôrĭk ūlă rĭă) *n* [L. *auricula* small ear] A type of larva found among Holothuria.

uricularis (ôrĭkūlă rĭs) *n.* [L. *auricula* small ear] Superior anterior posterior extrinsic muscles of th external ear

auriculate (ôrĭk ūlăt) *a* [L. *auricula* small ear] Eared *appl* leaf with expanded bases surrounding stem *appl* leaf with lobes separate from rest of blade hastate-auricled

auriculo-v ntricular —*pert* or connecting auricle and ventricl of heart *appl* bundle valve.

auriform (ô rĭfôrm) *a* [L. *auris* ear *forma* shape.] Resembling the external ear in shape, as shell f Haliotis.

aurophore (ôr'ŏfōr) *n.* [L. *auris* ear Gk. *pherein* to bear] An organ projecting from base of p eumatophore of certain Siphonophora

austral (ôs'trăl) *a.* [L. *australis* southern.] *Appl* or *pert.* southern biogeographical region, or restricted to North America between transitional and tropical zones.

Australian (ôstrā'lĭăn) *a.* [L. *australis* southern.] *Appl* or *pert* zoogeographical region including Papua, Australia, New Zealand and Pacific islands.

Austro-Col mbian, — Neotropical *q v*

a tacoid (ôt'ăkoid) *n.* [Gk *autos* self *akos* remedy *eidos* form.] Internal secretion, a hormone or a chalone.

autarticular (ôt ărtĭk ūlăr) *n* [Gk. *autos* self; L. *articulus* joint.] Gonia e *q v*

autecology (ôt ĕkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *oikos* household; *logos* discourse.] The biological relations between a single species and its environment ecology f an individual organism uto-ecology

autoantibiosis (ôt'ŏăn'tĭbĭō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *auto* self *anti* gamst *biosis* a living] Retardation or inhibition of growth in a medium made stale by the same organism.

ut basidium (ôt'ŏbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk *autos* self *basis* base *idion* dim] A basidium having sterig mata bearing spores laterally *opp* pobasidium a non-septat basidium or holobasidium.

aut biology —idiobiology *q.v*

autoblast (ôt'ŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *blastos* bod.] An independent micro-organism or cell.

utocarp (ôt ŏkărp) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *karpos* fruit.] Fruit resulting from self fertilisation.

utocatalysis (ôt'ŏkătăl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *kata* down *lysis* loosing] Dissolution or reaction of cell or substance due to influence of product or secretion of its own.

autochth n (ôtŏk'thŏ) *n* [Gk. *autochthon* aborigine.] An in digenous species.

autochthonous (ôtŏk thŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *chthon* ground.] Aboriginal indigenous inherited or hereditary native *appl* character istics originating within an organ, as pulsation f excised heart, formed where found *Opp* allochthonous.

utocoid,—autacoid *q*

autocyst (ôt'ŏsĭst) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *kystis* bladder] A thick membrane f rmed by Neosporidia separating them from host tissues.

autodermalia (ôt'ŏdĕrmā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos* self *derma* skin.] Dermal spicules with axial cross, within dermal membrane.

autodont (ôt'odŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *odous* tooth.] Designating or *pert.* teeth not directly attached to jaws, as in cartilaginous fishes.

autoecious (ôtē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *oikos* house.] Passing different stages of life-history in the same host *appl.* parasitic fungi autoxenous.

autogamous (ôtŏg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self *gamos* marriage.] Self fertilising *opp.* allogamous.

autogamy (ôtŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *gamos* marriage.] Self fertilisation, *opp.* allogamy conjugation of nuclei within a single cell conjugation of two protozoa originating from division of the same individual

autogenesis (ôt'ŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *genesis* birth.] Spontaneous generation autogeny autogony

autogenetic (ôt'ŏjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *genesis* birth.] Reproducing spontaneously as body-cells.

autogenic (ôtojĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *gennaein*, to produce.] Caused by reactions of organisms themselves *appl.* plant successions, *opp.* allogenic autonomic or spontaneous *appl.* movements.

autogenous (ôtŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *genos* produced.] Produced in the same organism *appl.* enzymes *appl.* graft reimplanted in same animal *appl.* vaccin injected into same animal *appl.* variations du to changes within chromosomes.

autogony (ôtŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *gonos* offspring.] Autogenesis, *q.v.*

autoheteroploid (ô tōhĕt ĕrŏploid) *n.* [Gk *autos* self *heteros* other *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] Heteroploid derived from single genome multiplication f some of its chromosomes.

autoinfection (ôt'ŏĭnfĕk shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; L. *inficere*, to taint.] Reinfection from host's own parasites.

autointoxication (ôt'ŏĭntŏk'sĭkā shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self L. *in* in Gk. *toxikon* poison.] Reabsorption of toxic substances produced by the body

autolysis (ôtŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *lysis* loosing] Self-digestion cell or tissue disintegration by action of autogenous enzymes.

autolytic (ôt'ŏlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *lysis* loosing] Causing or *pert.* autolysis *appl.* enzymes.

automixis (ôt'ŏmĭk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *mixis* mingling] The union, in a cell, of chromatin derived from common parentage self-fertilisation.

autonarcosis (ôt'ŏnârkō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *narke* numbness.] State of being poisoned rendered dormant, or arrested in growth owing to self produced carbon dioxide.

autonomic (ôt'ŏnŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *nomos* law] Autonomous self governing spontaneous *appl.* the involuntary nervou system as whole comprising parasympathetic and sympathetic systems; induced by internal stimuli as movements of development, growth unf lding etc. *opp.* paratonic internal *appl.* environment, *opp.* choronomic.

autopalatine (ôt'ŏpăl'ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self L. *palatum* palate.] I a few teleosts, an ossification at anterior end of pterygoquadrate.

autoparasite (ô tŏpăr ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *parasitos* one who subsists on another] A parasite growing on another parasite.

autoparthenogenesis (ôt'ŏpâr' thĕnŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *parthenos* virgin; *genesis* descent] Development from unfertilised eggs activated by a chemical or physical stimulus.

autophagous (ôtŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *phagein* to eat] *Appl.* birds capable of running about and securing food for themselves when newly hatched.

autophagy (ôtŏf'ăjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phagein*, to eat.] Subsistence by self-absorption of products of metabolism, as consumption of their own glycogen by yeasts.

autophilous (ôtŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *philein*, to love.] Self-pollinating; autogamous.

autophya (ôtŏf'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyein*, to produce.] Elements in formation of shell secreted by animal itself; *cf.* xenophya.

autophyllogeny (ôtŏfĭlŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyllon*, leaf; *genos*, birth.] Growth of one leaf upon or out of another.

autophyte (ôt'ŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyton*, plant.] A self-nourished plant; plant nourished directly by inorganic matter; *cf.* saprophyte.

autophytic (ôtöfĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyton*, plant.] Autotrophic, *q.v.*; *pert.* autophytes.

autoplasma (ôt'ōplăz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from same animal used as medium for tissue culture; *cf.* homoplasma, heteroplasma.

autoplast,—chloroplast.

autoplastic (ôt'ōplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *plastos*, formed.] *Appl.* graft to another position in the same individual.

autopodium (ôt'ōpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *pous*, foot.] The hand or foot.

autopolyploid (ô'tōpŏl'ĭploid) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *polys*, many; *aploos*, onefold; *eidos*, form.] An organism having more than two sets of homologous chromosomes.

autopotamic (ô'tōpŏtăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *potamos*, river.] Thriving in a stream, not in its backwaters; *appl.* potamoplankton.

autoradiography (ô'tōrādĭŏg'răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; L. *radius*, ray; Gk. *graphein*, to write.] Method of demonstrating the presence of specific chemical substances by first making them radioactive, then recording on a photographic film their distribution in the body organs or tissues.

autoskeleton (ôt'ōskĕl'ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *skeletos*, dried.] A true skeleton formed within the animal.

autosome (ôt'ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *soma*, body.] A typical chromosome, or euchromosome; *opp.* sex-chromosome; *cf.* allosome.

autospasy (ôtŏs'păsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *span*, to pluck off.] Self-amputation; autotilly; autotomy.

autospore (ô'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *sporos*, seed.] An aplanospore which resembles the parent cell.

autostoses (ôtŏstō'sēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *osteon*, bone.] Bones formed in cartilage; *cf.* allostoses.

autostylic (ôt'ōstī'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *stylos*, pillar.] With mandibular arch self-supporting, articulating directly with skull; *cf.* hyostylic.

autosynapsis (ô'tōsĭnăp'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *synapsis*, union.] Autosyndesis.

autosyndesis (ô'tōsĭn'dēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *syndesis*, a binding together.] Pairing of chromosomes from the same parent, in a polyploid or allopolyploid; pairing of homogenetic chromosomes; *cf.* allosyndesis.

autotheca (ôt'ōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *thēkē*, case.] A theca budded from a stolotheca, and surrounding the female polyp in graptolites.

autotilly (ô'tŏtĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *tillesthai*, to pluck.] Autotomy, as in certain spiders.

autotomy (ôtŏt'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *tomē*, cutting.] Self-amputation of a part, as in certain worms, arthropods, and lizards.

autotransplantation,—transplantation of tissue or organ to another part of same organism; *cf.* homolotransplantation.

autotrophic (ôt'ötrŏf'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *autos* self *trephein* to nourish.] Procuring food independently *appl* plants which form carbohydrates and proteins from carbon dioxide and inorganic compounds neither saprophytic nor parasitic autophytic. *Opp* heterotrophic.

autotropism (ôtŏt'rōpĭzm) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *trope* turn.] Tendency to grow in a straight line *appl* plants unaffected by external influences tendency of organs to resume original form, after bending or straightening due to external factors rectipetality

autoxenous (ôtŏk'sĕnŭs, ôt'ŏzĕn ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *autos* self *xenos* host.] Parasitic on the same host at different stages in lif -history autoecious.

autozooid (ôt'ŏzō'oid) *n*. [Gk. *autos* self *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] An independent alcyonarian zooid or individual.

auxenolonic acid —auxin B *q v*

auxentriolic acid,—auxin A *q v*

auxesis (ôksē sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *auxesis* growth.] Growth increase in size owing to increase in cell size induction of cell division *f* merism.

auxetic (ôksĕt'ĭk) *n*. [Gk. *auxein* to increase] Any agent which induces cell-division. *a*. Stimulating cell proliferation.

auxilia (ôgzĭl'ĭă) *n*. *plu* [L. *auxilium* assistance] Two small sclerites between unguitractor and claws, in insects.

auxiliary c lls,—two or more cells adjoining guard cells or surrounding stomata accessory or subsidiary cells

auximone (ôk simōn) *n*. [Gk. *auximos* promoting growth] An accessory growth-stimulating factor in food of plants.

auxins (ôk sĭnz) *n* *plu* [Gk *auxein* to increase] Growth-regulating hormones of plants auxin A isolated from growing tips of oat seedlings and human urine, $C_{18}H_{32}O$ auxin B from vegetable sources and urine, accelerates mycelium growth, $C_{18}H_{30}O$ heteroauxin (*q v*) and a number of other substances.

auxocyte (ôks'ōsīt) *n* [Gk. *auxein* to increase *kytos* hollow] Androcyte sporocyte oocyte, or spermatocyte at growth period.

auxospireme (ôks'ōspī'rēm) *n* [Gk. *auxein* to increase *speirema*, coil] Spireme formed after syndesis.

auxospore (ôk'sospōr) *n*. [Gk. *auxein* to increase *sporos* seed.] Zygote of diatoms, formed by union of two individuals at limit of decrease in size.

auxotonic (ôk'sōtŏn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *auxein* to increase *tonos* strain.] Induced by growth *appl*. movements of immature plants *opp* allassotonic *appl* contraction against an increasing resistance.

auxotroph (ôk sōtrŏf) *n* [Gk. *auxein* to increase *trophe* nourishment.] A mutant lacking the capacity of forming an enzyme present in the parental strain, and therefore requiring a supplementary substance for growth.

avicularium (ăvĭkūlā rĭŭm) *n* [L. *avicula* dim of *avis* bird.] In Polyzoa a modified zooecium with muscular movable attachments resembling bird beak.

avifauna (ăv'ĭfô nă) *n*. [L. *avis* bird *Faunus* rural deity] All the bird species or birds of region or period orms.

avitaminosis (ăvī'tămĭnō'sĭs) *n*. [L. *a* from *vita*, life *ammoniacum* resinous gum] A condition or disease resulting from vitamin-deficiency

awn (ôn) *n*. [Icel. *ogn* chaff.] The beard of grasses point of leaf, in certain Lycopsida.

axenic (ăksēn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *axenos* inhospitable] Without, or deprived of any commensals, symbionts, or parasites not contaminated *appl* cultures.

axial (ăk'sĭăl) *a* [L. *axis* axle.] *Pert* axis or stem.

axial filament,—central filament as of a stiff radiating pseudopodium or of a flagellum.

axial sinus,—a nearly vertical canal in echinoderms, opening into internal division of oral ring sinus, and communicating with stone canal.

axial skeleton,—skeleton of head and trunk *opp.* appendicular skeleton.

axiate pattern,—arrangement of parts with reference to a definite axis.

axil (ăk sĭl) *n.* [L. *axill* arm-pit.] The angle between leaf or branch and axis from which it springs.

axile (ăk'sīl) *a.* [L. *axis* axle.] *Pert* situated in, or belonging to the axis *appl* placentation, free central *q v*

axilemma (ăk sīlĕm ă) *n.* [L *axis* axle Gk. *lemma* husk.] I medullated nerve fibres, the sheath surrounding axial cylinde

axilla (ăksĭl ă, ăk sĭlă) *n.* [L. *axill* arm-pit.] The arm-pit an axil

axillary (ăk sĭlărĭ, ăksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Pert* axil growing in axil as buds *pert* arm-pit *appl* seventh longitudinal or anal ein of insect wing *n* One of the pteralia, *q.v*

axinost,—axonost, *q v*

axipetal (ăksĭp ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *axis* axle *peter* to seek.] Passing towards attachment of axon, *appl* nerve impulses.

axis (ăk sĭs) *n.* [L. *axis* axle.] The main stem or central cylinder th fundamentally central line of a structure rachis of trilobites structure at base of insect wing the second cervical ertebra.

axis cylinder —the central tract of a nerve fibre the impulse transmitter axon and its myelin sheath.

axodendritic (ăk sodĕndrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *axon*, axl *dendron* tree] *Appl* synapse in which end-brush of axon is in contact with dendritic processes.

axon (ăk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle.] The axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell normally transmitting excitations from its cell body axone neuraxon neurite.

axon hill or hillock,—the area of a nerve cell from which the axon rises cone of origin.

axoneme (ăk'sŏnēm) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle *nema*, thread.] A thread of strand forming infusorian stalk an axostyle the axial filament of a flagellum axial thread or genoneme of a chromosome.

axonost (ăk sŏnŏst) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle *steon* bon] The basal portion of rods supporting dermotrichia of fin-rays axinost interspinal.

axoplasm (ăk'sŏplăzm) *n* [Gk. *axon* axle *plasma* form] Plasma rrounding the neurofibrils within the axi cylinder perifibrillar substance

axoplast (ăk'sŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle *plastos* formed.] A filament extending from kinetoplast to end of body in som trypanosomes.

axopodium (ăk sŏpŏ dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *axon* axle *pous* foot.] A pseudopodium with axial filament.

axosomatic (ăk sŏsŏmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *axon* axle *soma* body] *Appl* synapse in which end-brush of axon terminates about nerve-cell body

axospermous (ăk sŏspĕr mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *axon* axle *sperma* seed.] With axile placentation.

axostyle (ăk'sŏstīl) *n* [Gk. *axon* axle *stylos* pillar] A slender flexible rod of organic substance forming a supporting axis for the body of many Flagellata.

azoic (ăzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zoikos pert* life.] Uninhabited without remains of organisms or of their products *appl* Pre-Cambrian era rocks.

azonal (ăzō năl) *a* [Gk. *a* without *zone* girdle] Not zoned *appl* soils without definit horizons.

azonic,—not restricted to a zone.

azurophil (ăzū rofĭl, ăzh ūrofĭl) *a.* [F *azur* from Ar *al azward lapis* lazuli Gk. *philein*, to love.] Staining readily with blue aniline dyes.

azygobranchiate (ăz'igōbrăng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke; *brangchia*, gills.] Having gills or ctenidia not developed on one side.

azygoid (ăz'igoid) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke; *eidos*, form.] Not zygoid; haploid, *appl.* parthenogenesis.

azygomatous (ăzigōm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygoma*, a bar.] Without a zygoma or cheek-bone arch.

azygomelous (ăz'igōmĕl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke; *melos*, limb.] Having unpaired appendages, *appl.* fin of Acrania and Cyclostomata.

azygos (ăz'igŏs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke.] An unpaired muscle, artery, vein, process.

azygosperm,—azygospore.

azygospore (ăz'igōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke; *sporos*, seed.] A spore developed directly from a gamete without conjugation; parthenospore.

azygote (ăz'igōt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke.] An organism resulting from haploid parthenogenesis.

azygous (ăz'igŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke.] Unpaired.

azymic (ăzĭm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zyme*, leaven.] Not fermented; devoid of enzymes; not resulting from fermentation.

B

Babes-Ernst bodies [*V. Babes*, Romanian bacteriologist; *H. C. Ernst*, American bacteriologist.] Metachromatic or volutin granules, in bacteria.

bacca (băk'ă) *n.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] A pulpy fruit; berry.

baccate (băk'āt) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] Pulpy; fleshy; berried.

bacciferous (băksĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry; *ferre*, to bear.] Berry-producing or bearing.

bacciform (băk'sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry; *forma*, shape.] Berry-shaped.

bacillary (băsĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *bacillum*, small staff.] Rod-like, *appl.* layer of rods and cones of retina; *pert.* bacilli.

bacillus (băsĭl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *bacillum*, small staff.] A rod-like bacterium; a single-celled fungus.

back-cross,—to mate a cross or hybrid to a member of one of the parental stocks; a resulting hybrid.

back mutation,—reversion of mutant gene to its original state; reverse mutation.

bactericidin (băk'tĕrĭsī'dĭn) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; L. *caedere*, to kill.] A substance that kills bacteria without causing lysis.

bacteriochlorin (băktē'rĭōklō'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *chloros*, green.] Green pigment, related to chlorophyll, in sulphur bacteria.

bacteriochlorophyll (băktē'rĭōklō'rōfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *chloros*, green; *phyllon*, leaf.] A photosynthetic pigment of bacteria, from which chlorophyll-*a* may be derived; bacteriochlorin.

bacteriology (băk'tērĭŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with bacteria.

bacteriolysin (băktē'rĭŏl'ĭsĭn) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *lysis*, loosing.] A substance which causes dissolution of bacteria.

bacteriolysis (băk'tērĭŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *lysis*, loosing.] The disintegration and dissolution of bacteria.

bacteriophage (băktē'rĭōfāj') *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *phagein*, to devour.] A destroyer of bacteria; a bacteriolytic agent; phage.

bacteriopurpurin (băktē'rĭōpŭr'pūrĭn) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; L. *purpura*, purple.] A complex of photosynthetic pigments causing the red, purple, or violet appearance of certain bacteria.

bacteriostatic (băktē'rĭōstăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *statikos*, causing to stand.] Inhibiting development of bacteria.

bacteriotropin (băk'tērĭö t öpĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion* small rod *trope* turn.] An ingredient of blood serum which renders bacteria more readily phagocytabl opsonin.

bacte oid (băk'tĕroid) *a* [Gk. *bak terion* mall rod *eidos* form.] An irregular form of certai bacteria.

baculiform (băk ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *baculum* rod *forma* shape.] Rod-shaped *appl.* chromosomes *appl* ascospores.

baculum (băk ūlŭm) *n* [L. *bacu lum* rod.] The penis bone os priapi.

bailer —scaphognathite

Baillarger' li e[*J F G Baillarger* French neurologist] Outer and inner layer of white fibres parallel to surface of cerebral cortex.

balanced lethals,—heterozygotes in which different lethal genes are in such close proximity on pair of homologous chromosomes that there is usually o crossing over

balan ers (băl ănērz) *n. plu* [L. *bilanx* having two scales] Halteres or poisers of D ptera paired larval head appendages functioning as props ntil f relegs are developed in certain salamanders.

balanic (bălăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *balanos* acorn.] *Pert* glans penis *pert* glans clitoridis.

balanoid (băl'ănoid) *a.* [Gk. *balanos* acorn *eidos* lik] Acorn-shaped *pert* barnacles.

balanu (băl'ănŭs) *n.* [L. *balanus* corn.] Glans penis a genus f barnacles.

balausta (bălôs'tă) *n.* [Gk. *balaustion* blossom] A many-celled many seeded, indehiscent fruit with tough pericarp fruit of pomegranate.

baleen (bălēn') *n* [L. *balaena* whale.] Horny plates attached to upper jaw of true whales whale-bone.

baler —scaphognathite.

ballast (băl'ăst) *n* [Sw *barlast*] *Appl.* elements present in plants and which are not pparently essential for growth, *e* Al Si.

ballistic (bălĭs'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *ballein* to throw] *Appl* fruits with explosive dehiscence and discharge of seeds.

ballistospores (bălĭs'tōspōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ballein* to throw *sporos* seed.] Asexual pores, formed on sterigmata and suddenly discharged with excretion of droplet, as in Sporobolomycetes ballospores.

balsamiferous (bâl sămĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *balsamum* balsam *ferre* to bear] Producing balsam.

banner —the vexillum or upper petal in P pilionaceae a muscle banner *q.v* of Anthozoa.

bar of Sanio —crassula, *q v*

baraesthesia (băr'ĕsthē'zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *baros* weight *aisthesis* sensation.] The sensation of pressure.

barb (bârb) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] One f delicate thread-like structures extending obliquely from a feather rachis and forming the vane a hooked hai like bristle

barbate (bâr'bāt) *a* [L. *barbatus* bearded] Bearded ; having hair tufts.

barbel (bâr'bĕl) *n* [L L. *barbellus* barbel.] A tactile process arising from the head of various fishes.

barb llate (bârbĕl'ăt bâr'bĕlāt) *a.* [L. *barba*, beard.] With stiff hooked hair like bristles *appl.* pappus.

barbicel (bâr'bĭsĕl) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] Small process on a feather barbule.

barbula (bâr'būlă) *n.* [L. *barbula dim* f *barba* beard] Row of teeth i peristome of certain mosses.

barbul (bâr'būl) *n* [L. *barbula dim* of *barba* beard.] One of small hooked processes fringing barbs of feather ppendage of lower jaw in some teleosts.

baresthesia,—baraesthesia.

bark (bârk) *n.* [Dan. *bark*] The tissues external to th vascular cambium, collectively phloem cortex, and periderm outer dead tissues and cork.

baroceptor (băr'ōsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [Gk *baros* pressure L. *capere* to take.] A receptor in wall of blood-vessels and reacting to changes in blood pressure baroreceptor

barotaxis (băr'ōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *baros* weight; *taxis* arrangement.] The reaction to a pressure stimulus.

barrage (băr'äzh) *n.* [F. *barrage* dam.] Zone of inhibition between certain bacterial or fungal colonies, not between others; aversion zone.

Bartholin's duct [C. *Bartholin, jr.*, Danish anatomist]. The larger duct of the sublingual gland.

Bartholin's glands,—the greater vestibular glands on each side of vagina, homologues of male bulbo-urethral glands.

baryaesthesia,—baraesthesia.

basad (bā'săd) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *ad* to.] Towards the base.

basal (bā'săl) *a.* [L. *basis* base.] *Pert.* at, or near the base.

basal bone,—os basale; basale, *q.v.*

basal cell,—uninucleate cell which supports the dome and tip cells of a hyphal crozier; stalk cell.

basal ganglia,—ganglia connecting cerebrum with other centres.

basal granule,—a thickening or body at base of flagellum in certain protozoa.

basal knobs,—swellings or granules at points of emergence of cilia in ciliated epithelial cells.

basal leaf,—one of the leaves produced near base of stem; a radical leaf.

basal metabolic rate,—rate of metabolism of a resting organism expressed as percentage of normal heat production per hour per square metre surface area.

basal metabolism,—standard metabolism, tissue activity or physico-chemical changes of a resting organism.

basal placenta,—arises from proximal end of ovary.

basal plates,—certain plates in echinoderms, situated at or near top of stalk in crinoids, in echinoids forming part of apical disc; fused parachordal plates in skull development; of placentae, outer wall of intervillous space.

basal wall,—the first plane of division of oospores of ferns and mosses.

basalar (bāsā'lăr) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *ala* wing.] *Appl.* sclerites below wing base in insects.

basale (bāsā'lē) *n.* [L. *basis* base.] A bone of variable structure arising from fusion of pterygiophores and supporting fish fins; os basale, the fused basioccipital and parasphenoid in Gymnophiona.

basement membrane,—a membrane of modified connective tissue beneath epithelial tissue, as of a gland containing acini or special secreting portions.

baseost (bā'sēŏst) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *osteon* bone.] Distal element of pterygiophore of teleosts.

basialveolar (bā'sĭăl' vēōlăr) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *alveolus* small pit.] Extending from basion to centre of alveolar arch.

basibranchial (bā'sĭbrăng'kĭăl) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *branchia* gills.] Median ventral or basal skeletal portion of branchial arch.

basic (bā'sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base.] *Appl.* stains which act in general on nuclear contents of cell; *cf.* acidic; *appl.* number, the minimum haploid chromosome number occurring in a series of euploid species of a genus; chromosome number in gametes of diploid ancestor of a polyploid organism.

basichromatin (bā'sĭkrō'mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *chroma* colour.] The deeply staining substance of nuclear network; chromatin.

basiconic (bā'sĭkŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *konos* cone.] Having, or consisting of, a conical process above general surface; *appl.* sensillae.

basicoxite (bā'sĭkŏks'īt) *n.* [L. *basis* base; *coxa* hip.] Basal ring of coxa.

basicranial (bā'sĭkrā'nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *kranion* skull.] Situated at or relating to base of skull.

basidia,—*plu.* of basidium.

basidial (băsĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *idion* dim.] *Pert.* basidia, a basidium.

basidiocarp (băsĭd'ĭŏkârp) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *idion* dim *karpos* fruit.] The fruit body of Basidiomycetes.

basidi lum (băsĭd'ĭulŭm) *n* [L.L. *d m* of Gk. *basidion* small pedestal.] An undev loped basidium a pseudoparaphysis formerly para physis

basidiophore (băsĭd'ĭŏfō) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *idion* dim *pherein* to bear] A sporoph re which carries basidia.

basidiospore (băsĭd'ĭŏspō) *n*. [Gk. *basis* base *idion* d m *spora* seed.] A spore or gonidium bstricted from a basid m a secondary conidium a basidiogonidium.

basidium (băsĭd'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *basis* base *idion* d m] A pecial cell or row of cells f certain fungi forming spores by bstriction

basidorsal (bă sĭdôr'săl) *a*. [L. *basis* base *dorsum* back] *Appl* small cartilaginous neural plate.

basif mur (bă sĭfē mŭr) *n* [L *basis* base *femur* thigh] Proximal segment of femur between trochanter and telofem r in certain Acarina.

basifixed (bă sĭfĭksd) *a*. [L. *basis* base *figere* to mak fast] Attached by base innate having filament attached to anther base.

basifugal (băsĭf'ūgăl) *a*. [L. *basis* base *fugere* to flee.] Growing way from base.

basif ge (bă sĭfūj) *n*. [L. *basis* base *f gere* to flee.] A plant unable to tolerate basic soils calcifuge. *a* Oxyphilous

basigam s (băsĭg'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk *basis* base *gamos* marriage] Having oosphere reversed in embryo-sac.

basigyni m,—podogynium, *q v*

basihyal (bă sĭhī'ăl) *n*. [Gk. *basis* base *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] Broad median plate, th basal or median ventral portion of hyoid arch.

basilabium (bă sĭlā'bĭŭm) *n*. [L. *basis* base *labium* lip] Sclerit formed by fusion of labiostipites in insects.

basilar (băz'ĭlăr) *a*. [L *basis* base.] *Pert* nea or growing from base as artery crest membrane plexus, plate process style.

basilemma (bă sĭlĕm'ă) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *lemma* k in.] Basement membrane.

basilic (băzĭl'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *basilikos* royal.] *Appl* a large vein on inner side of biceps of arm.

basilingual (bă sĭlĭng gwăl) *a*. [L. *basis* base *lingua* tongue] *Appl* a broad cartilaginou plate the body of the hyoid, in crocodiles, turtles and amphibians.

basimandibula (bă'sĭmăndĭb ūlă) *n*. [L. *basis* base *mandibulum* lower jaw] A small sclerite on insect head at base of mandible.

basimaxilla (bă sĭmăksĭl'ă) *n*. [L. *basis* base *maxilla* upper jaw] A sclerit at base of maxilla in insects

basinym (bă sĭnĭm) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *onyma* name.] Th name upon which new names of species, et have been based *cf* nonym.

basioccipital (bă sĭŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *n*. [L. *basis* base *occiput* back of head.] The median basilar bone o element in occipital region of skull.

basion (bă sĭŏ) *n*. [Gk. *basis* base.] The middle of anterior margin of foramen magnum.

basiophthalmite (bă sĭŏfthăl mīt) *n*. [Gk. *basis* base *ophthalmos* eye.] The proximal joint of eye-stalk in crustaceans.

basioti (bă'sĭŏt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *basis* base *ous* ear] Mesotic *q v*

basipetal (băsĭp ĕtăl) *a*. [L. *basis* base *petere* to seek] Developing from pex to base *appl* leaves and inflorescences. *Opp* acropetal.

basipharynx (bă sĭfăr'ĭngks) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *pharyngx* gullet] In insects, epipharynx and hypopharynx united.

basiphil (bă sĭfĭl) *a*. [Gk. *basis* base; *philein* to love.] Basophil, *q v* *n* A basiphil cell mast cell *q v*

basipodit (băsĭp'ŏdĭt) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *pous* foot.] The second or distal joint of the protopodite of certain limbs of Crustacea trochanter f spiders.

basipodium (bă sĭpō dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *pous* foot.] Wrist or ankle.

basiproboscis (bă sĭprobŏs'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *proboscis* trunk.] Membranous portion of proboscis of some insects, consisting of mentum, submentum, and maxillary cardines and stipites.

basipterygium (bă sĭtĕrĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *pterygion* little wing] A large flat triangular bone in pelvic fin of teleosts and a bon or cartilage in other fishes.

basipterygoid (bă sĭtĕr'ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *pteryx* wing *eidos* form.] A process of the basisphenoid in some birds.

basiscopic (bă sĭskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *skopein* to view] Facing towards the base, *opp* acroscopic.

basispheo oid (bă sĭsfē'noid) *n* [Gk. *basis* base; *sphen* wedge *eidos* form] Cranial bone between basioccipital and presphenoid.

basistern m (bă sĭstĕr'nŭm) *n* [L. *basis* base *sternum* breast bone] The principal sclerite of insect sternum antesternite, eusternum.

basistyle (bă stĭl) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *stylos* pillar] Proximal part or coxit of gonostyle in mosquitoes *cf* dististyle.

basitarsus (bă sĭtăr'sŭs) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *tarsos* sole of foot.] Proximal tarsomere or metatarsus of spiders. *Cf* telotarsus.

basit mporal (bă sĭtĕm pŏrăl) *a.* [L. *basis* base *tempora* temples] A broad membrane bone covering basisphenoidal region of skull.

basit nic (bă sĭtŏn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *basis* base *tonos* brace] Having anther united t ts base th rostellum basitonous. *Opp* acrotonic.

basi ertebral (bă sĭ ĕr'tĕbrăl) *a.* [L *basis* base; *vertebra*, vertebra.] *Appl* eins within bodies of vertebrae and comm nicating with vertebral plexuses.

basket cells,—myo-epithelial cells surrounding glandular cells; cerebellar cortical cells with axon branches surrounding Purkinje cells.

basocyt (bā'sŏsĭt) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *kytos* hollow] A basophil cell a basophil leucocyte.

basophil (bā sŏfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base *philein*, to love.] Having strong affinity fo basic stains also basophil basiphilic, basophile, basophilic, basophilous. *n.* A cell which stains with basic dyes.

basoplasm (bā sŏplăzm) *n* [Gk. *basis* base *plasma*, anything moulded] Cytoplasm which stains readily with basic dyes.

basop dite,—basipodite.

bast (băst) *n.* [A.S *baest* bast.] The inner fibrous bark of certain trees liber

bastard merogony,—activation f an enucleated egg fragment by permatozoon of different species.

bastard wing,—th alula or ala spuria, consisting of three quill feathers borne on first digit of bird wing

bathmotropi (băth mŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *bathmos* degree *tropikos* turning] Affecting the excitability of tissue as of muscular tissue *n* Bathmotropism.

bathyaesthesia (băth'ĭĕsthē'zĭă) *n* [Gk *bathy* deep *aisthesis* perception.] Sensation of stimuli within the body deep sensibility

bathyal (băth yăl) [Gk. *bathys* deep.] *Appl* or *pert* zone of continental slope.

bathyllm etic (băth'ĭlĭmnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bathys* deep *limnetes* living in marshes.] Living or growing in the depths of lakes or marshes.

bathymetric (băth'ĭmĕt rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bathys* deep; *metron* measure.] *Pert.* vertical distribution of organ sms in pace.

bathypelagic (băth'ĭpĕlăj'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bathys* deep; *pelagos* sea.] *Pert* or inhabiting the deep sea.

bathyamal (băthĭz măl) *a.* [Gk. *bathys* deep.] *Pert* deepest depths of the sea.

batonette (bătŏnĕt) *n* [F *bâtonnet* small stick.] An element of the Golgi apparatus, *q.v.*

batrachian (bătrā'kiăn) *a.* [Gk. *batrachos* frog] Relating to frogs and toads.

B-cells,—beta cells of islets of Langerhans.

B chromosome, — supernumerary chromosome in maize.

B-complex,—a group of accessory food factors comprising thiamine or vitamin B_1 riboflavin (B_2) pantothenic acid (B_3) niacin or P P factor pyridoxin (B_6) biotin (H) inositol choline para-amino benzoic acid and folic acid (M) and B_{12} and pernicious-anaemia factor

bdelloid (dĕl oid) *a.* [Gk. *bdella* leech *eidos* form] Having the appearance of a leech.

beard (bērd) *n* [A. S. *beard* beard.] Any of the arrangements of hairs which resemble man beard, on heads of animals barbed or bristly hair-like outgrowths on grain wn.

bedeguar (bĕd ĕgăr) *n* [From Persian through F *bédégar*] A mossy gall produced on rose-bushes by Cynipides.

behaviorism (bēhā viŏrizm) *n.* [A.S. *behabban*, to hold in] Theory that the manner in which animals ct *may be explained in terms of* conditioned neuromotor and glandular reactions.

belemnoid (bĕl ĕmnoid, bēlĕm noid) *a.* [Gk. *belemnon* dart *eidos* form.] Shaped like a dart *appl* styloid process.

Bellini's ducts [*L. Bellini* Italian anatomist] Tubes opening at pex of kidney papilla, and formed by union of smaller straight or collecting tubules.

bell-nucleus,—a solid mass of cells, derived from ectoderm and lying between ordinary ectoderm and mesogloea at apex of medusoid bud.

belonoid (bĕl'ŏnoid) *a.* [Gk *belone* needle ; *eidos* form.] Shaped like a needl ; aciform, styloid.

benthic (bĕn'thĭk) *a.* [Gk. *benthos* depths of sea.] *Pert* or living on, sea bottom benthal.

benthopotamous (bĕn thŏpŏt ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *benthos* depths *potamos* river] *Pert.* growing or living on bed of a river or stream.

benthos (bĕn thŏs) *n.* [Gk. *benthos* depths of sea.] The fauna and flora of th sea-bottom.

Berlese s organ [*A Berlese* Italian zoologist]. A glandular organ in haemocoel on right sid of female abdomen in Cimex secreting during passage of spermatozoa to spermatheca.

berry (bĕr'ĭ) *n.* [A.S. *berie* berry] Superior or inferior indehiscent, many-seeded fruit, usually with fleshy pericarp egg of lobster or crayfish dark knob-like structure on bill of swan.

Bertini s columns,—renal columns.

beta (β) **cells**,—basophil cells in pars glandularis of pituitary gland cells elaborating insulin, in islets of Langerhans, B cells.

beta (β) **granules**,—granules in peripheral region of protoplast, protein reserve in blue-green algae cyanophycin.

betaine (bē'tāĭn) *n.* [L. *beta*, beet.] A basic decomposition product of lecithin occurring in beet and other plants and in animals $C_5H\ O\ N$

between-brain,—diencephalon.

Betz cells [*V A Betz* Russian histologist]. Giant pyramidal cells in motor area f cerebral cortex.

B-horizon,—the lower illuvial soil layers.

biacuminate (bī'ăkū mĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *acumen* point.] Having two tapering points.

biarticulate (bī'ărtĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *articulus* joint.] Two-jointed.

bicapsular (bĭkăp sūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice ; *capsula*, little box.] H ving two capsules r vessels having a bilocular capsule.

bicarinate (bīkăr'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *carina*, keel.] With two keel-like processes.
bicarpellate (bīkăr'pĕlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *karpo* fruit.] With two carpels bicarpellary
bicaudat (bīkô dāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cauda*, tail.] Possessing two tail-like processes bicaudal.
bicellular (bīsĕl ūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cellula*, litl cell.] Composed of two cells.
bicentri (bī'sĕntrĭk) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *centrum* centre.] *Pert.* two centres *appl* distribution of species, etc. discontinuous owing to alteration in the intervening area.
biceps (bī'sĕps) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *caput* head.] A muscle with two heads or origins as biceps brachii and femoris.
biciliate (bīsĭl'ĭāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cilium* eyelash.] Furnished with two cilia.
bicipital (bīsĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *caput*, head.] *Pert* biceps *appl.* fascia, or lacertus fibrosus, an aponeurosis of distal tendon of the biceps brachii groove the inter tubercular sulcus, on upper part of humerus ridges, th crests f the greater and lesser tubercles of the humerus *appl.* a rib with dorsal tuberculum and ventral capitulum divided int two parts t one end
bicollateral (bīkŏlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *con* together; *latus* side.] Having the two sides similar *appl* vascular bundle with phloem on both sides of xylem as in Cucurbitaceae and Solanaceae.
bicolligate (bīkŏl'ĭgāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cum*, together *ligare* to bind.] With two stretches of webbing on the foot.
biconjugat (bīkŏn'joogāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cum* with *j gum* yoke.] With two similar sets of pairs.
bicorn t (bīkôrnūt') *a* [L. *bis* twice; *cornutus* horned.] With two horn-like processes.
bicostat (bīkŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *costa* rib.] Having tw longitudinal ridges or ribs, as leaf.
bicrenate (bīkrē'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *crena* notch.] Doubly crenate, as crenate leaves with notched toothed margins.
bicuspid (bīkŭs pĭd) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cuspis* point.] Having two cusps or points *appl.* valve consisting of anterior and posterior cusps attached to circumference of left atrioventricular orifice, mitral valve *appl* teeth premolar
bicycli (bīsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *kyklos* circle.] Arranged in two whorls.
Bidder' ganglia [*F H Bidder* Estonian anatomist]. A collection of nerve-cells in region of the auriculo-ventricular groove.
Bidder's organ—a rudimentary ovary attached to anterior end of generative organs in the toad.
bid ntal (bīdĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *dens* tooth.] Having two teeth or tooth-like processes bidentate.
bid nticulate (bī'dĕntĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *dim.* of *dens* tooth.] With two small teeth or tooth-like processes, as some scales.
biennial (bīĕn'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *annus* year] Lasting for two years. *n* A biennial plant.
bifacial (bīfā săl bīfā shăl) *a* [L. *bis* twice *facies* face.] *Appl* leaves with distinct upper and lower surfaces; dorsiventral.
bifari us (bīfā rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *fariam* in rows.] Arranged in two rows on on each side of axis.
bifid (bīf'ĭd) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *findere* to split.] F rked, opening with median cleft divided nearly to middle line.
biflabellat (bī'flăbĕl'ăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *flabellum*, fan.] Doubly flabellate, each side of antennal joints sending out flabellate processes.
biflagellat (bīflăj ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *flagellum* whip] H ving two flagella.
biflex (bī'flĕks) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *flectere* to bend.] Twice curved.

biflorate (bīflō'rāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *flos* flower.] Bearing two flowers biflorous.

bifoliar (bīfō'lĭăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *folium* leaf.] Having two leaves.

bifoliate (bīfō'lĭăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *folium* leaf.] *Appl.* palmate compound leaf with two leaflets.

biforate (bīf'ŏrāt) *a.* [L. *biforis* having double doors.] Having two foramina or pores biforous.

biforin (bīf'ŏrĭn) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *foris* door.] An oblong raphidian cell opening at each end.

biforous (bīf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *biforis* with two openings.] *Appl.* spiracles in larva of certain beetles biforate.

bifurcate (bīfŭr'kāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *furca*, fork.] Forked having two prongs having two joints, the distal V-shaped and attached by its middle to the proximal.

bigeminal (bījĕm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *geminus* double.] With structures arranged in double pairs *appl.* arrangement of pore-pairs in two rows in ambulacra of some echinoids *pert.* corpora bigemina.

bigeminate (bījĕm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *geminus* double.] Doubly-paired twin-forked.

bigeminum,—one of the corpora bigemina.

bigener (bījĕ'nĕr) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *genus* race.] A bigeneric hybrid.

bigeneric (bījĕnĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *genus* race.] *Appl.* hybrids between two distinct genera.

bijugate (bījoo'gāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *jugare* to join.] With two pairs of leaflets.

bilabiat (bīlā'bĭāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *labium* lip.] Two-lipped *appl.* calyx, corolla, dehiscence.

bilamellar (bīlămĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *lamella* plate.] Formed of two plates having two lamellae.

bilaminar (bīlăm'ĭnăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *lamina*, thin plate.] Having two plate-like layers diploblastic bilaminate.

bilateral (bīlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *latus* side.] Having two sides symmetrical about an axis.

bile (bīl) *n.* [L. *bilis* bile.] The secretion of the liver passing to duodenum and assisting digestion.

biliary (bĭl'ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *bilis* bile.] Conveying or *pert.* bile.

biliation,—the secretion of bile.

bilicyanin (bĭl'ĭsī'ănĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis* bile Gk. *kyanos* dark blue.] A blue pigment resulting from oxidation of biliverdin cholecyanin.

bilifulvin,—bilirubin.

bilineurine,—choline.

bilipurpurin (bĭl'ĭpŭr'pūrĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis* bile *purpura* purple.] Phylloerythrin.

bilirubin (bĭl'ĭroo'bĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis* bile *ruber* red.] A reddish-yellow pigment of bile and blood, end-product of haemoglobin metabolism also bilifulvin, hbphaein; $C_{33}H_{36}N_4O_6$.

biliverdin (bĭl'ĭvĕr'dĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis* bile F. *vert* green.] A green bile pigment formed by oxidation of bilirubin ($C_{33}H_{34}N_4O_6$).

bilobate (bīlō'bāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice L.L. *lobus* from Gk. *lobos* rounded flap.] Having two lobes.

bilobular (bīlŏb'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice L. *lobulus* *dim.* of *lobus* lobe.] Having two lobules.

bilocellate (bī'lŏsĕl'āt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *locellus* *dim.* of *locus* place.] Divided into two compartments having two locelli.

bilocular (bīlŏk'ūlăr), **biloculine** (bīlŏk'ūlĭn) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *locus* place.] Containing two cavities or chambers *cf.* loculus.

bilophodont (bīlŏf'ŏdŏnt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *lophos* ridge *odous* tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth of tapir which have ridges joining the two anterior and two posterior cusps.

bimaculate (bīmăk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *macula*, spot.] Marked with two spots or stains.

bimanous (bīm'ănŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *manus* hand.] Having two hands *appl.* certain Primates.

bimastism (bīmăs'tĭzm) *n.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *mastos* breast.] Condition of having two mammae.

bimuscular (bīmŭs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *musculus* muscle.] Having two muscles.

binary (bī'nărĭ) *a.* [L. *binarius* from *bini* pair.] Composed of two units *appl.* *e.g.* acids composed of hydrogen and one other element.

binary fission,—division of a cell into two by an apparently simple division of nucleus and cytoplasm.

binary nomenclature, — binomial nomenclature, *q.v.*

binate (bī'nāt) *a.* [L. *bini* two by two.] Growing in pairs *appl.* leaf composed of two leaflets.

binaural (bĭnô'rāl) *a.* [L. *bini* pair *auris* ear.] *Pert.* both ears biotic.

binocular (bĭnŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *bini* pair *oculus* eye.] Having or *pert.* two eyes stereoscopic, *appl.* vision.

binodal (bīnō'dăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *nodus* knob.] Having two nodes, as stem of plant.

binominal (bīnō'mĭnăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *nomen* name.] Consisting of two names *appl.* nomenclature the system of double names given to plants and animals,—first generic name then specific as *F lis* (genus) *tigris* (species).

binomialism (bīnō'mĭălĭzm) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *nomen* name.] The system of binomial nomenclature.

binominal,—binomial.

binovular (bĭnŏv'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *bini* pair *ovum* egg.] *Pert.* to ova dizygotic *appl.* twinning.

binucleat (bīnū'klēăr) binucleat (bīnū'klēăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *nucleus* small nut.] Having two nuclei.

bioblast (bī'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *blastos* bud.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

biocatalyst (bī'ōkăt'ălĭst) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *katalysis* dissolving.] An enzyme ferment.

biocellat (bīŏs'ĕlăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *ocellus* dim. of *oculus* eye.] Having two ocelli.

biocenosis,—biocoenosis, *q.v.*

biochemistry (bī'ōkĕm'ĭstrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *chemeia* transmutation.] The chemistry of living organisms.

biochore (bī'ōkōr) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *choris* separate.] Boundary of a floral or faunal region climatic boundary of a floral region a group of similar biotopes.

biochrome (bī'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; *chroma* colour.] Any natural colouring matter of plants and animals biological pigment.

biocoenosis (bī'ōsēnō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *koinos* common.] A community of organisms inhabiting a biotope biocenosis.

biocycl (bī'ōsīkl) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *kyklos* place of assembly.] One of the three main divisions of the biosphere marine or fresh-water or terrestrial habitat.

biodemography (bīōdĕmŏg'răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *demos* people *graphein* to write.] Science dealing with the integration of ecology and genetics of populations.

biodynamics (bī'ōdīnăm'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *dynamis* power.] The science of the active vital phenomena of organisms.

bioecology (bī'ōēkŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *oikos* household *logos* discourse.] Ecology of plants and animals.

bioelectric (bī'ōĕlĕk'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bios* life *elektron* amber.] *Appl.* currents produced in living organisms.

bioenergetics (bī'ōĕnĕrjĕt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *energeia* action.] Study of energy transformations in living organisms.

bioflavonoids (bī'ōflā'vōnoidz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *bios* life L. *flavus* yellow Gk. *eidos* form.] Compounds occurring in citrus and other fruits, which interact with various metabolic products and enzymes in animals and maintain normal permeability of capillaries vitamin P.

biogen (bī'ōjĕ) **biogene** (bīōjēn) *n* [Gk. *bios* lif *genos* descent] A hypothetical nit *q v* a large living molecul precursor of bios, *q.v*
biogenesis (bī ōjĕn ĕsis) *n* [Gk. *bios* lif *genesis* descent.] The theory of th descent of li ing matter from living matter—*omne vivum e vivo* *Opp* abiogenesis.
biogenetic law — recapitulation theory *q.v*
biogenous (bīōj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *bios* lif *genos* offspring] Inhabiting livi g organisms as parasites.
biogeny (bīōj ĕnĭ) *n* [Gk. *bios* lif *genesis* descent] The science of the evolution of organisms, comprising ontogeny and phylogeny
biog ochemistry (bī'ōjĕ ōkĕm'istrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *ge*, earth *chemeia* transmutation] The study of the distribution and migration of chemical elements present in living organisms and in interaction with their geographical environment
biogeography (bī'ojĕōg'răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *ge* earth *graphein* to write.] The part f biology dealing with the geographical distribution of plants (phytogeography) and animals (zoogeography) chorology
biological (bīōlŏj'ĭkăl) *a* [Gk. *bios* life *logos* discourse.] Relating t the science of life.
biology (bīŏl' jĭ) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *logos* discourse] The science of life and living
biol minescence (bī'ōlūminĕs ĕns loo-) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif L. *luminescere* to grow light.] Light production, as in many groups of animals and in bacteria and fungi.
biolysis (bīŏl'isis) *n.* [Gk *bios* life *lysis* loosing] The decomposition f organic matter resulting from activity of living organisms disintegration of lif
biolytic (bīōlit'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bios* lif *lyein*, to break up] *Pert* biolysis destroying life.
biomass (bī'ōmăs) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *maxein* to squeeze.] Total weight of rganisms per unit area.
biome (bīōm) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif] A major community of living organisms a complex of climax com m n ties of plants and animals in a major region as tundra, forest grassland, desert mountain major life zone.
biometeorology (bī'ōmĕtĕōrŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk *bios* life *meteorologia* treatise on the hea enly bodies.] Th study of the effects of atmospheric conditions upon plants and animals.
biometrics (bīōmĕt'riks) *n* [Gk *bios* life *metron* measure.] Th statistical study of living organisms and their variations biometry
bion (bī'ŏn) **biont** (bī'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *bion* living] An independent living organism an individual organism.
bionergy (bī'ōnĕrjĭ) *n* [Gk. *bios* lif *energeia* action.] Vital force.
bionomics (bīōnŏm'iks) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *nomos* law] The study of organisms in relation to their environment bionomy ecology
biophor (bī'ōfŏr) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *pherein* to carry] A hypothetical nit, *q v*
biophotogenesi (bī'ōfōtōjĕn ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif ; *phos* light *genesis* origin.] The production and emission of light by plants or by animals biol minescence.
biophysics (bīōfĭz iks) *n* [Gk. *bios* lif *physis* nature.] Study of biological phenomena interpreted in terms of physical principles physics as pplicable to biology
bi phyte (bī'ōfīt) *n* [Gk. *bios* lif *phyton*, plant.] A plant which gets sustenance from living rganisms.
bioplasm (bī'ōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *plasma*, mould.] Living matter protoplasm.
bioplast (bī'ōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *plastos* formed.] A minute quantity of living protoplasm capable f reproducing itself.
bi psy (bī'ŏpsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *opsis* sight.] Examination of living organisms, organs, or tissues.
biorgan (bī'ŏrgăn) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life ; *organon* instrument.] An organ in the physiological sense, not necessarily a morphological unit.

bios (bī'ŏs) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life.] Organic life, plant or animal; a complex mixture of vitamins or growth factors; B complex, *q.v.*

bioseries (bī'ōsēr'ēz) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; L. *series* row.] A succession of changes of any single heritable character.

biosis (bīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *biosis* a living.] Mode of living; vitality.

biosomes (bī'ōsōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *bios* life; *soma*, body.] Structural and functional units in cytoplasm, as chondriosomes, chromidia and plastids.

biosphere (bī'ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; *sphaira*, globe.] The part of the globe containing living organisms.

biostatics (bī'ōstăt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; *statos* stationary.] The science of structure in relation to function of organisms.

biosystem,—ecosystem.

biosystematics,—genonomy; taxonomy.

biota (bīō'tă) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life.] The fauna and flora of a region.

biotic (bīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *biotikos* pert. life.] Pert. life; vital.

biotic community,—a community of plants and animals as a whole.

biotic formation,—biome.

biotic potential,—highest possible rate of population increase, resulting from maximum natality and minimum mortality.

biotin (bī'ōtĭn) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life.] Vitamin H, growth substance of yeast, also obtained from liver; or coenzyme R, required by nitrogen-fixing bacteria; antiperosis factor; antiavidin. $C_{10}H_{16}O_3N_2S$.

biotomy (bīŏt'ōmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; *tome* cutting.] The dissection of living organisms; vivisection.

biotonus (bīŏt'ōnŭs) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; *tonos* tension.] The ratio between assimilation and dissimilation of biogens.

biotope (bī'ōtōp) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; *topos*, place.] An area in which the main environmental conditions and biotypes adapted to them are uniform; place where organisms can survive; also microhabitat.

biotype (bī'ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; L. *typus*, image.] Type of plant or animal; all the individuals of equal genotype.

biovular,—binovular.

biovulate (bīōv'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *ovum* egg.] Containing two ovules.

bipaleolate (bīpā'lēōlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *palea* chaff.] Furnished with two small paleae.

bipalmate (bīpăl'māt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *palma*, palm of hand.] Lobed with the lobes again lobed.

biparietal (bī'părī'ētăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *paries* wall.] Connected with the two parietal eminences.

biparous (bĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *parere* to bear.] Having two young at a time; dichotomous, *appl.* branching.

bipectinate (bīpĕk'tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *pecten* comb.] Having the two margins furnished with teeth like a comb.

biped (bī'pĕd) *n.* [L. *bis* twice; *pes* foot.] A two-footed animal.

bipennate (bīpĕn'āt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *penna*, feather.] Bipenniform; *appl.* muscles in which the tendon of insertion extends through the middle.

bipenniform (bīpĕn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *penna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] Feather-shaped, with sides of vane of equal size; bipennate.

bipetalous (bīpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; Gk. *petalon*, leaf.] With two petals.

bipinnaria (bīpĭnā'rĭă) *n.* [L. *bis* twice; *pinna*, feather.] An asteroid larva with two bands of cilia.

bipinnate (bīpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *pinna* feather.] Having leaflets growing in pairs on paired stems.

bipinnatifid (bī'pĭnăt'ĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *pinna*, feather; *findere* to cleave.] With leaves segmented and these segments again divided.

bipinnatipartite (bīˈpĭnătˈĭpărtīt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *pinna*, feather *partiri* to divide.] Bipinnatifid but with divisions extending nearly to midrib.

bipinnatisect (bīˈpĭnătˈĭsĕkt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *pinna*, feather *secare* to cut.] Bipinnatifid but with divisions extending to midrib.

biplicate (bĭpˈlĭkāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *plicare* to fold.] Having two folds.

bipocillus (bīˈpōsĭlˈŭs) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *pocillum* little cup.] A microsclere with curved shaft and cup-shaped expansion at each end.

bipolar (bīpōˈlăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *polus* pole.] Having located at, or *pert.* two ends or poles: *appl.* nerve cells having a process at each end; *appl.* allied species occurring towards Arctic and Antarctic regions.

bipolarity (bīˈpōlărˈĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *polus* pole.] The condition of having two polar processes; condition of having two distinct poles, as vegetative and animal poles in an egg; bipolar distribution, as of species.

biradial (bīrāˈdĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *radius* ray.] Symmetrical both radially and bilaterally, as some coelenterates; disymmetrical.

biramous (bīrāˈmŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *ramus* branch.] Divided into two branches; biramose.

birostrate (bīrŏsˈtrāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *rostrum*, beak.] Furnished with two beak-like processes.

birth pore,—uterine pore of trematodes and cestodes; birth-opening of redia of trematodes.

biscoctiform (bĭskŏkˈtĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *coctus* baked *forma* shape.] Biscuit-shaped; *appl.* pores.

biseptat (bīsĕpˈtăt) [L. *bis* twice *septum* fence.] With two partitions.

biserial (bīsēˈrĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *series* row.] Arranged in two rows or series; biseriate.

biserrate (bīsĕrˈāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *serra* saw.] Having marginal teeth which are themselves notched.

bisexual (bīsĕkˈsūăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *sexus* sex.] Having both male and female reproductive organs; hermaphrodite; amphisporangiate, *q.v.*

bisporangiate (bīˈspōrănˈjĭăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] Having both micro- and megasporangia; *appl.* strobilus consisting of both micro- and megasporophylls.

bisporic (bīspŏrˈĭk) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *sporos* seed.] With two spores; *appl.* basidia; disporous.

bistephanic (bīˈstĕfănˈĭk) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *stephanos* crown.] Joining two points where coronal suture crosses superior temporal ridges.

bistipulate (bīstĭpˈūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice *stipula*, stem.] Provided with two stipules.

bistrat (bīˈstrăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *stratum* layer.] Having two layers; *appl.* e.g. indumentum.

bistratose (bīstrăˈtōs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *stratum* layer.] With cells arranged in two layers.

bisulcate (bīsŭlˈkăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *sulcus* groove.] Having two grooves.

bitemporal (bītĕmˈpŏrăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *tempora* temples.] *Appl.* two temporal bones; a line joining posterior ends of two zygomatic processes.

biternate (bītĕrˈnāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *terni* three by three.] Ternate with each division itself again ternate.

bitheca (bīthēˈkă) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *theca* case.] A theca budded from a stolotheca, and surrounding the male polyp in graptolites.

bivalent (bīvāˈlĕnt, bĭvˈălĕnt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *valere* to be strong.] *Appl.* paired homologous chromosomes.

bivalve (bīˈvălv) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *valvae* folding-doors.] Consisting of two plates or valves, as a mussel shell; or *appl.* a seed-capsule of similar structure.

biventer cervicis (bīvĕn'tĕr sĕrvī'sĭs) *n* [L. *bis* twice *venter* belly *cervix* neck.] The spinalis capitis or medial part of semispinalis a muscle of neck, consisting of two fleshy ends with narrow tendinous portion in middle.

biventral (bīvĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *venter* belly] *Appl* muscles of the biventer type digastric *appl.* a lobule of the cerebellum.

biverticillate (bī'vĕrtĭsĭ'lāt) *a* [L. *bis* twice *verticillus* small whorl.] Having two verticils or whorls.

bivittate (bīvĭt'āt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *vitta* band.] With two oil receptacles with two stripes.

bivium (bīv'ĭŭm) *n* [L. *bis* twice *via* way] Generally the posterior pair of ambulacral areas in certain Echinoidea the two rays between which the madreporite lies

bivoltin (bīvōl'tĭn) *a* [L. *bis* twice It *volta*, time.] Having two broods in year *appl* silk-worms

bladder (blăd'ĕr) *n* [A S *blaedr* bag] A membranous sac filled with air or fluid cyst vesica.

bladder-cell,—a globular modified hyphal cell in integument of carpophore volva bladder

bladderworm stag — cysticercus stage in tape-worms

blade (blād) *n* [A S *blaed* leaf.] The flat part of leaf of grasses lamina

Blandin's glands [*P F Blandin* French surgeon]. Anterior lingual glands glands of Nuhn.

blastaea (blăstē'ă) *n* [Gk *blastos* bud.] A planaea or ciliated planula a hypothetical stage in evolution.

blastelasma (blăstĕlăs'mă) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *elasma* plate] Any germ layer formed after formation of epiblast and hypoblast.

blastema (blăstē'mă) *n* [Gk *blastema* bud] Formative substance in an egg primordium of an organ thallus of a lichen.

blastic (blăs'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *blastos* bud] *Pert* or stimulating enlargement by cell-division *opp* trophic.

blastocarpous (blăstokăr'pŭs) *a* [Gk. *blastos* bud ; *karpos* fruit.] Developing while still surrounded by pericarp.

blastochaema (blăs'tōkēm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *ocheme* vessel.] A reproductive individual in some Medusae.

blastocholine (blăs'tŏkō'lēn) *n. pl.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *cholos* bathing] Various substances, present in sporangia, seeds, and fruits, which prevent premature germination germination inhibitors.

blastochyle (blăs'tŏkīl) *n* [Gk. *blastos* bud *chylos* juice.] The fluid in a blastocoel or segmentation-cavity

blastocoel (blăs'tŏsēl) *n* [Gk. *blastos* bud *koilos* hollow] The segmentation-cavity cavity of a blastula.

blastocolla (blăs'tŏkŏl'ă) *n* [Gk. *blastos* bud *kolla* glue.] A gummy substance coating certain buds.

blastocone (blăs'tŏkōn) *n* [Gk. *blastos* bud *konos* cone.] An outer larger cell of first circumferential division, in segmentation of certain eggs.

blastocyst (blăs'tŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *kystis* bladder] The germinal vesicle.

blastocyte (blăs'tŏsīt) *n* [Gk. *blastos* bud *kytos* hollow] Any undifferentiated embryonic cell.

blastoderm (blăs'tŏdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *derma*, skin.] The germinal disc.

blastodermic vesicle, — hollow sphere of cells, an early stage in development of a fertilised ovum.

blastodisc (blăs'tŏdĭsk) *n* [Gk. *blastos* bud *diskos* disk.] The germinal area of a developing ovum blastodisk, blastoderm, germinal disc

blastogene —plasmagene *q v*

blastogenesis (blăs'tŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *blastos* bud *genesis* descent.] Gemmation or reproduction by budding transmission of inherited characters by means of germ-plasm only

blastogenic (blăs'tŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *genos* offspring.] *Appl.* inactive idioplasm unalterable till time and place of activity are reached; arising from changes in germ cells; *appl.* characteristics of germinal constitution; *appl.* reproduction by budding.

blastokinesis (blăs'tŏkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *kinesis* movement.] Movement of embryo in the egg as in certain insects and cephalopods.

blastomere (blăs'tŏmēr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *meros* part.] One of the cells formed during primary divisions of an egg; cleavage cell.

blastoneuropore (blăs'tŏnū'rŏpōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *neuron* nerve; *poros* passage.] A temporary passage connecting blastopore and neuropore.

blastophore (blăs'tŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *pherein*, to bear.] Embryonic origin of plumule; the reproductive body in Alcyonaria; central part of spermocyte mass which remains unchanged through spermatogenesis in Annelida.

blastophthoria (blăs'tŏfthō'rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *phthora* corruption.] Any injurious effect on germ cells or on germ plasm.

blastopore (blăs'tŏpōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *poros* passage.] Channel leading into archenteron of gastrula.

blastosphere (blăs'tŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *sphaira* globe.] The blastula; blastodermic vesicle; hollow ball of cells.

blastospore (blăs'tŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *sporos* seed.] An attached thallospore developed by budding and itself capable of budding, as of yeast cells.

blastostyle (blăs'tŏstīl) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *stylos* pillar.] In Hydrozoa, columniform zooid with or without mouth and tentacles, bearing gonophores.

blastozoit (blăs'tŏzō'ĭt) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *zoe* life.] An individual organism produced by budding.

blastozooid (blăs'tŏzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *zoon* animal; *eidos* form.] A larval bud in precocious budding in ascidians.

blastula (blăs'tūlă) *n.* [L. *dim.* of Gk. *blastos* bud.] A hollow ball of cells, with wall usually one layer thick; blastosphere.

blastulation (blăs'tūlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *blastula*, little bud.] Formation of blastulae.

bleeder,—an individual subject to haemophilia, *q.v.*

bleeding, of plants, exudation of watery sap from vessels at a cut surface, due to root pressure.

blematogen (blēmăt'ŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *blema* coverlet; *gennaein* to produce.] Primordial covering of a carpophore; undeveloped *universal* veil in agarics; primordial cuticle.

blended inheritance,—mixed race or descent; mingling or non-segregation of parental characteristics.

blendling (blĕnd'lĭng) *n.* [A.S. *blendan* to mix.] A racial hybrid.

blennoid (blĕn'oid) *a.* [Gk. *blennos* mucus; *eidos* form.] Resembling mucus.

blephara (blĕf'ără) *n.* [Gk. *blepharis* eyelash.] *Peristome* tooth in mosses.

blepharal (blĕf'ărăl) *a.* [Gk. *blepharon* eyelid.] *Pert.* eyelids.

blepharoplast (blĕf'ărŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *blepharis* eyelash; *plastos* formed.] A basal granule in relation with motor cell organ, as the flagellum of Flagellata; blepharoblast.

blight (blīt) *n.* [A.S. *blaecan* to grow pale.] An insect or fungus producing plant disease; the disease itself.

blind pit,—a cell-wall pit which is not backed by a complementary pit.

blind spot,—region of retina devoid of rods and cones and where optic nerve enters; optic disc.

blister (blĭs'tĕr) *n.* [A.S. *blaesan* to blow.] A subcutaneous bubble or bladder filled with fluid; certain plant disease.

blood (blŭd) *n.* [A.S. *blōd* blood.] The fluid circulating in the vascular system of animals, distributing food-material and oxygen and collecting waste products.

blood cells,—cells derived by mitosis from ordinary mesoderm cells primitive haematoblasts.

blood crystals,—crystals of haemoglobin, haemin haematoidin, which form when blood is shaken up with chloroform or ether

blood dust,—fine droplets of neutral fats present in the blood stream haemokonia.

blood gills,—delicate blood filled sacs functioning in uptake of salts, in certain insects.

blood groups,—types of blood depending on presence or absence of two agglutinogens (A and B) in the red corpuscles and two agglutinins (or anti-A, and β or anti B) in serum or plasma A cells agglutinate with B type serum, B with A type, AB with A and B type, and O cells not agglutinating with A and B types *cf* universal donor universal recipient.

blood islands,—isolated reddish patches in mesoderm, in which primitive erythroblasts are found enclosed in a mesodermal syncytium blood anlage haemangioblast.

blood platelets,—colourless bodies about one-third the size of red corpuscles, and formed from megakaryocytes, and agglutinating in shed blood thrombocytes thromboplastids.

blood plates,—minute amoeboid protoplasmic bodies found in blood.

blood serum,—fluid or plasma left after removal of corpuscles and fibrin.

blood shadow the colourless stroma of red blood corpuscles

blood sugar—α-β-*D*-glucose.

blood vessel, any vessel or space in which blood circulates strictly used only in regard to special vessels with well-defined walls

bloom (bloom) *n* [A.S. *blōstma* to bloom.] A layer of wax particles on external surface of certain fruits, as grapes, peaches blossom or flower seasonal dense phytoplankton.

blubber (blŭb ĕr) *n.* [M.E. *blober* a bubble.] Fat of whales, seals, etc. lying between outer skin and muscle layer

blue timber,—a wood disease produced by fungus, causing a bluish discoloration.

body blight,—fungal disease of trees.

body cavity,—coelom or space in which viscera lie, mesodermal in origin, and schizocoelic or enterocoelic in development considered primarily the generative cavity

body cell,—a somatic cell as distinct from a germ cell an antheridial cell.

body stalk,—a band of mesoderm connecting caudal end of embryo with chorion.

Boettcher's cells,—granular cells between Claudius' cells and basilar membrane in organ of Corti.

Bojanus, organ of [*L. H. Bojanus* Alsatian zoologist]. Excretory organ in lamellibranchs.

boletiform (bōlē'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *boletus* a mushroom *forma*, shape] Shaped like a somewhat elliptic pandle *appl* spores of some Boletaceae subfusiform.

bolus (bō'lŭs) *n* [L. *bolus* from Gk. *bōl* lump] A rounded mass lump of chewed food

bone (bōn) *n* [A.S. *bān* bone.] Connective tissue in which the ground-substance contains salts of lime.

bone beds,—deposits formed largely by remains of bones of fishes and reptiles, as Liassic bone-beds.

bones of Bertin [*E. J. Bertin* French anatomist]. Thin anterior coverings of sphenoidal sinuses.

bonitation (bŏnĭtā shŭn) *n* [L. *bonitas* goodness] The evaluation of the numerical distribution of a species in a particular locality or season in relation to agricultural veterinary or medical implications.

book gill,—a gill composed of delicate leaf like lamellae placed one over the other like leaves of a book as seen in Limulus.

book lung,—a gill similar to a book gill but modified for air-breathing and open to exterior only by a small slit, as in scorpions

booted (boot ĕd) *a.* [O F *boute* boot.] Equipped with raised horny plates of skin as feet of some birds caligate *q.v*

bordered pit,—a form of pit, developed on walls of tracheids and wood-vessels, with overarching border f secondary cell wall.

boreal (bō rēăl) *a.* [L. *boreas* north wind.] *Appl* or *pert* northern biogeographical region; holarctic except Sonoran or restricted to nearctic *pert* post glacial age with continental type of climate.

bossed,—bosselated, umbonate.

bosselated (bŏs elāted) *a.* [M.E. *bace* knob] Covered with knobs.

bosset (bŏs et) *n.* [M E. *bace* knob.] The beginning of horn formation in deer i the first year

bostryx (bŏs'triks) *n* [Gk. *bostrykos* curl.] A helicoid cyme cymose inflorescence with blooms on only one side of axis.

Botall s duct [*L. Botallo* Italian surgeon]. Ductu arteriosus, a small blood vessel represent ing sixth gill arch and connecting pulmonary with systemic arch.

botany (bŏt'ănĭ) *n.* [Gk. *botane* pasture.] The branch of biology dealing with plants phytology

bothrenchyma (bŏthrĕng'kĭmă) *n.* Gk. *bothros* pit *engchyma*, infusion.] A plant tissu formed of pitted ducts.

bothridium (bŏthrĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *bothros* trench *idion, dim*] A muscular cup-shaped outgrowth from scolex of tape-worms phyllidium.

bothrionic (bŏth rĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bothros* pit.] *Appl* seta arising from the bottom of a pit in the integument.

bothrium (bŏth rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *bothros* trench.] A sucker a sucking groove in scolex of tape-worms.

botryoidal (bŏtrĭoid'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *botrys* bunch of grapes *eidos* form.] In the form of a bunch of grapes *appl.* tissue of branched canals surrounding enteric canal in leeches botryoid

botryose (bŏt rĭōs) *a.* [Gk. *botrys* bunch of grapes.] Racemose botryoidal.

botuliform (bŏt ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *botulus* sausage *forma* form.] Sausage-shaped allantoid.

bouillon (booyŏng) *n.* [F *bouillon* broth.] An infusion or broth, containing watery extract of meat, also peptone for the cultivation of bacteria.

bouquet (bookā book ā) *n.* [F *bouquet* nosegay] Arrangement of chromosomes in loops with thei ends near one side f nuclear wall d ring zygotene nd pachytene in some rganisms bunch of muscles and ligaments connected with the styloid process of the temporal bone.

bourrel t (boor'elĭ) *n.* [F *bourrelet* circular pad.] Poison gland associated with sting in ants.

bouton (bootŏng) *n* [F *bouton* bud.] Terminal bulb of arborisation of an axon labellum, in Hymenoptera.

Bowman s capsul [*Sir W Bowman* English histologist]. The vesicle of a renal tubule capsula glomeruli.

Bowman s glands,—serous glands in corium of olfactory mucous membrane.

Bowman membrane —anterior elastic membrane of cornea.

braccat (brăk'ăt) *a.* [L. *braccae* breeches.] Having additional feathers on legs or feet *appl* birds.

brach lytrous (brăkĭĕl'ĭtrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short; *elytron* sheath.] Having short wing-covers.

brachia (brăk'ĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *brachium* arm] The arms two spirally coiled structures, one t each side of mouth, in Brachiopoda cerebellar peduncles white lateral bands of colliculi of corpora quadrigemina. *Sing* brachium.

brachial (brăk'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm.] *Pert.* arm arm-like.

brachialis (brăkĭă'lĭs) *n.* [L. *brachialis pert* arm] A flexor muscle of the forearm from lower half of front of humerus to coronoid process of ulna brachialis anticus.

brachiate (brā'kĭăt) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm.] Branched having pposit paired branches on alternat sides.

brachidia (brăkĭd'ĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *brachion* arm *idion*, *dim.*] Calcareous skeleton supporting brachia in certain Brachiopoda

brachiferous (brăkĭf'ĕrŭs) **brachigerous** (brăkĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm *ferre gerere* to carry] Branched.

brachiocephalic (brăk'ĭokĕfăl'ĭk, -sĕf) *a.* [Gk *brachion*, arm *kephale* head] *Pert.* arm and head *appl.* artery elns.

brachiocubital (brăk'ĭokū'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm *cubitum*, f re rm] *Pert.* arm and forearm.

brachiolaria (brăkĭōlā'rĭă) *n* [L. *brachiolum* small arm.] A larval stage in metamorphosis of som starfishes.

brachiol (brā'kĭōl) *n.* [L. *brachiolum* small arm.] A pinnule-like structure on ambulacral margin in Blastoidea.

brachiorachidian (brăk'ĭorăkĭd'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *brachion* arm *rhachis* spine] *Pert* arm and spine.

brachioradialis (brăk'ĭōrādĭā'lĭs) *n.* [L. *brachium* arm *radius* ray] The supinator longus muscle of forearm.

brachi m (brăk'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *brachium* arm.] Arm or branching structure upper limb of vertebrates bundle of fibres connect ing cerebellum to cerebrum or t pons. *Pl* brachia.

brachyblast,—brachyplast, *q.v*

brachycephalic (brăk'ĭkĕfăl'ĭk, -sĕf) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *kephale* head.] Short-headed with ceph alic index of over eighty *cf* dolichocephalic.

brachycerous (brăkĭs'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *keras* horn.] Short horned with short antennae.

brachycnemi (brăk'ĭknē'mĭk) *a* [Gk. *brachys* short *kneme* tibia.] *Appl.* arrangement of mesenteries of Zoantharia where the sixth protocneme is imperfect.

brachydactyly (brăk'ĭdăk'tĭlĭ) *n* [Gk. *brachys* short *daktylos* digit] Brachydactylous condition, viz. having digits abnormally short.

brachydont (brăk'ĭdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *brachy* short *odous* tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth with low crowns.

brachymeiosis (brăk'ĭmīō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *brachys* short *meion* smaller] A third karyokinetic or second reduction division, as in asci meiosis involving only one division.

brachyod t,—brachydont, *q.v*

brachyourous,—brachyural *q.v*

brachyplast (brăk'ĭplăst) *n.* [Gk. *brachys* short *plastos* formed.] A short branch or spur bearing leaf tufts, occurring with normal branches on the same plant.

brachypleural (brăk'ĭploo'răl) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *pleuron* side.] With short pleura or side plates.

brachypod us (brăkĭp'ŏdŭs) *a.* [Gk *brachys* short *pous* foot.] With short legs, or stalk.

brachypterous (brăkĭp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachy* short *pteron* wing] With short wings.

brachysclereid (brăk'ĭsklē'rēĭd) *n* [Gk. *brachys* short *skleros* hard *eidos* form.] A stone cell.

brachysm (brăk'ĭsm) *n.* [Gk. *brachy* short.] Dwarfism in plants caused by shortening of inter nodes.

brachystomatous (brăk'ĭstŏm ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *stoma*, mouth] With short proboscis; *appl.* certain insects.

brachytic (brăkĭt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *bra chytes* shortness.] Dwarfish *appl* plants; exhibiting or *pert* brachysm.

brachytmema (brăk'tmē mă) *n* [Gk. *brachys* short *tmema* seg ment from *tmegein* to cut.] Truncated condition or ppearance a cell which ruptures releasing a gemma, as in bryophytes.

brachyural (brăk'ū rāl) *a*. [Gk. *brachys* short *oura* tail.] Having short abdomen usually tucked in below thorax *appl* certain crabs

brachyuric (brăk'ū rĭk) *a*. [Gk. *brachys* short *oura* tail.] Short tailed.

bract (brăkt) *n* [L. *bractea* thin plate of metal.] A floral leaf a modified leaf in whose axil a flower rises a hydrophyllum in Siphonophora distal exite of sixth appendage f Apus.

bract scales,—small scales developed directly on axis of cones / ovuliferous scales.

bracteal (brăk tēăl) *a*. [L. *bractea* thin metal plate.] *Pert* bract

bract ate (brăk teāt) *a* [L. *bractea* thin metal plate.] H ving bracts.

bract iform (brăk'teĭfôrm) [L. *bractea* thin metal plate *forma* form.] Like bract

bracteolate (brăk'tēolāt) *a*. [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate] *Appl* flowers with bracteoles.

bracteol (*brăk'tēōl*) *n* [L *bractea* thin metal plat] Secondary bract at base of flower bractlet.

bracteose (brăk'tēōs) *a*. [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] With many bracts.

bractlet,—bracteole.

bradyaux sis (brăd'ĭōksĕ'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *brady* slow *auxesis* growth] Relatively slow growth growth f part t a slower rat than that of the whol *opp* tachyaux esis.

bradygenesi (brăd'ĭjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *brady* slow *genesis*, descent] Retarded development, in phylogeny *opp* tachygenesis.

bradytelic (brădĭtĕl'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *bradys* slow *tel* fulfilment.] E ol ing at a rate slower than the standard rat *opp* tachytelic *cf* horotelic.

brain (brān) *n*. [A.S *braegen* brain.] Centre of nervous system mass of nervous matter in vertebrates at anterior end of spinal cord, lying in cranium in invertebrates, supraoesophageal or suprapharyngeal ganglia.

brain sand,—granular bodies of calcium and ammoni m and mag nesium phosphates occurring in pineal gland and pia mater corpora arenacea acervulus cerebri.

brain stem,—the mid brain, pons and medulla oblongata

b anch gaps,—gaps in the vascular cylinder of a main stem subtending branch traces

bra ch trac s,—the vascular bundles connecting those f a main stem to those of branch

b an hia (brăng'kĭă) *n*. branchiae (brăng'kĭē) *plu*. [L. *branchiae* gills] Gill gills.

branchia (brăng'kĭăk) branchial (brăng'kĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *brangchia* gills.] *Pert* gills.

bra chial arch,—one of the bony or cartilaginous arches on side f the pharynx posterior to hyoid arch and supporting gill bars.

branchial grooves,—outer pharyngeal grooves or visceral clefts *q.v*

branchiat (brăng'kĭāt) *a*. [Gk. *brangchia*, gills] Having gills.

branchicolous (brăngkĭk'ōlŭs) *a*. [L. *branchiae* gills L. *colere* to inhabit.] Parasitic on fish gills *appl* certain crustaceans.

branchiferous—branchiate.

bra chiform (brăng'kĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *branchiae* gills L. *forma*, shape.] Gill-lik

bran hihyal (brăng'kĭhī'ăl) *n*. [Gk. *brangchia* gills *hyoides* Y-shaped.] An element of a branchial arch.

branchiocardiac (brăng'kĭōkâr'dĭăk) *a* [Gk. *brangchia* gills *kardia* heart.] *Pert*. gills and heart *appl*.

vessel given off ventrally from ascidian heart *appl* vessels conveying blood from gills to pericardial sinus in certain crustaceans.

branchiomer (brăng'kiömĕr) *n* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills *meros* part.] A branchial segment.

branchi meric, — *pert* branchiomeres *appl* muscles derived from gill arches.

branchiopallial (brăng'kiopăl'ĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *brangchia*, gills L. *pallium* mantle.] *Pert.* gill and mantle of molluscs.

branchiostegal (brăng'kiŏs'tĕgăl) *a*. [Gk. *brangchia* gills *stege* roof.] With or *pert.* a gill cover *appl.* membrane rays.

branchiosteg (brăng'kiŏstĕj') *n*. [Gk. *brangchia* gills *steg* roof.] The branchiostegal membrane.

branchiostegite (brăng'kiŏs'tĕjīt) *n* [Gk *brangchia* gills *stege* roof] Expanded lateral portion of carapace forming gill cover in certain Crustacea.

branchireme (brăng'kirēm) *n* [L. *branchiae* gills *remus* oar] A branchiate limb locomotory and respiratory limb of Branchiopoda.

brand (brănd) *n*. [A.S *baernan*, to burn] A burnt appearance on leaves, caused by rust nd smut fungi.

brand pore,—a thick walled spore of Ustilaginales uredospore f Uredinales.

bregma (brĕg'mă) *n* [Gk. *bregma* fore part of head.] That part of skull where frontals and parietals meet intersection of sagittal and coronal sutures.

brephic (brĕf'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *brephikos* childish.] *Appl* larval phase preceding that of adult form neanic.

brevicaudate (brĕv'ĭkô dāt) *a*. [L. *brevis* short *cauda*, tail] With short tail.

brevifoliat (brĕv'ĭfō'lĭāt) *a* [L. *brevis*, short *folium*, leaf] Having short leaves.

brevili gual (brĕv'ĭlĭng'gwăl) *a* [L. *brevis* short *lingua*, tongue.] With short tongue.

breviped (brĕv'ĭpĕd) *a*. [L. *brevis* short *pes* foot] Having short legs *appl*. certain birds.

brevipennate (brĕv'ĭpĕn'āt) *a*. [L. *brevis* short *penna*, feather.] With short wings.

brevirostrate (brĕv'ĭrŏs'trāt) *a*. [L. *brevis* short *rostrum*, beak.] With short beak or rostrum.

brevissimus oculi —obliquus inferior shortest muscle of eye.

bridge corpuscle,—desmosome *q v*

Broca area [*P Broca*, French surgeon] Parolfactory area of brain.

Broca gyrus,—left inferior frontal gyrus, speech centre in cerebral cortex.

brochidodromous (brŏkĭd'ŏdrŏm) *a*. [Gk. *brochos* loop *dromein* to run.] *Appl* veins in leaves when they form loops within the blade.

brochon ma (brŏkŏnē'mă) *n*. [Gk. *brochos* loop *nema*, thread.] The spireme in loops to the n mber of chromosome pairs t be formed.

bromatium (brŏmā'shĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *broma*, food.] A swelling on fungus cultivated by ants, and serving as food.

bronchi (brŏng'kī) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe.] T bes connecting trachea with lungs. *S ng* bronchus.

bronchia (brŏng'kĭă) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *brongchia* windpipe] The subdivisions branches of each bronchus.

bronchial (brŏng'kĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe] *Pert* bronchi.

bronchiol (brŏng'kĭŏl) *n* [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe.] A small terminal branch of bronchi.

bronchopulmonary (brŏng'kōpŭl'mŏnărĭ) *a*. [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe L. *pulmo* lung] *Pert* bronchi and lungs.

bronchotracheal (brŏng'kōtrā'kĕăl) *a*. [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe L. *trachea*, trachea.] *Pert.* bronchi and trachea.

bronchovesicular (brŏng′kŏvĕsĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *bronchos*, windpipe; L. *vesicula*, little sac.] *Pert.* bronchial tubes and lung cells.

bronchus,—*sing.* of bronchi.

brood bud,—a spore of certain types of sporangia; a soredium; a bulbil.

brood cells,—gonidia, *q.v.*

brood pouch,—a sac-like cavity in which eggs or embryos are placed; a space formed by overlapping plates attached to bases of thoracic limbs in certain Crustacea.

brown body,—a brown rounded mass of compacted degenerate organs in some polyzoa; nephrocyte in ascidians.

brown funnels,—a single pair of organs on dorsal aspect of posterior end of pharynx, in Amphioxus; atrio coelomic funnels; brown canals.

Brownian movements [*R. Brown*, Scottish botanist.] The passive vibratory movements of fine granules when suspended in a fluid.

Bruch membrane [*C. W. L. Bruch*, German anatomist]. The basal membrane; inner layer of choroid; lamina basalis.

Brunner's glands [*J. C. Brunner*, Swiss anatomist]. Small tubulo-racemose glands containing proteolytic enzyme in submucous coat of small intestine; duodenal glands.

brush cell,—echinidium.

bryology (brīŏl′ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with mosses; also with liverworts; muscology.

bryophyte (brī′ofīt) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *phyton*, plant.] Any of the mosses, or liverworts.

bryozoon (brī′ōzō′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *zōon*, animal.] A polyzoon, so named from moss-like appearance.

B-substance,—intermedin, *q.v.*

buccae (bŭk′ē) *n. plu.* [L. *bucca*, cheek.] The cheeks.

buccal (bŭk′ăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek.] *Pert.* the cheek or mouth.

buccinator (bŭk′sĭnā′tŏr) *n.* [L. *buccinator*, trumpeter.] A broad thin muscle of the cheek.

buccolabial (bŭk′ōlā′bĭăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; *labium*, lip.] *Pert.* mouth cavity and lips.

buccolingual (bŭk′ōlĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* cheeks and tongue.

bucconasal (bŭk′ōnā′zăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* cheek and nose; *appl.* membrane closing posterior end of olfactory pit.

buccopharyngeal (bŭk′ōfărĭn′jēăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; Gk. *pharyngx*, throat.] *Pert.* cheeks and pharynx; *appl.* membrane and fascia.

bud (bŭd) *n.* [M.E. *budde*, bud.] A rudimentary shoot, or flower; gemma, *q.v.*

budding (bŭd′ĭng) *n.* [M.E. *budde*, bud.] The production of buds; reproduction by development of one or more outgrowths or buds which may or may not be set free in plants and many primitive animals; artificial propagation by insertion of a bud within the bark of another plant.

buffer (bŭf′ĕr) *n.* [O.F. *buff*, blow.] *Appl.* salt solution which minimises changes in *p*H when an acid or alkali is added; *appl.* genes controlling the action of an allelomorph or polygenes; *appl.* cells, conidia formed in chain, as in certain Phycomycetes.

bufotoxins (bū′fōtŏk′sĭnz) *n. plu.* [L. *bufo*, toad; Gk. *toxikon*, poison.] Toad venom, as bufotoxin, $C_{34}H_{46}O_{10}$, and bufonin, $C_{34}H_{54}O_{2}$.

bulb (bŭlb) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, globular root.] A specialised underground bud with thick fleshy leaves; a part resembling a bulb; a bulb-like dilatation; basal part of intromittent organ in spiders; the medulla oblongata.

bulbar (bŭl′băr) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, globular root.] *Pert.* a bulb or bulb-like part; *pert.* medulla oblongata.

bulbiferous (bŭlbĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb; *ferre*, to carry.] Bulb-bearing.

bulbil (bŭl'bĭl) *n.* [L. *bulbus* bulb.] A fleshy axillary bud which may fall and produce a new plant, as in some lilies aerial bulb any small bulb-shaped structure or dilatation.

bulbocavernosus (bŭl'bōkăvĕrnō'sŭs) *n* [L. *bulbus* bulb *cavernosus* cavernous.] A muscle of perinaeum ejaculator urinae in the male sphincter of vagina.

bulbonuclear (bŭl'bōnū'klēăr) *a.* [L. *bulbus* bulb *nucleus* kernel.] *Pert* medulla oblongata and nuclei of cranial nerves.

bulbo-urethral (bŭl'bōūrē'thrăl) *a.* [L. *bulbus* bulb Gk. *ourethra*, urethra.] *Appl* two racemose glands Cowper' or Méry' glands, opening into bulb of male urethra also *appl* the greater vestibular glands Bartholin glands in the female.

bulbous (bŭl'bŭs) *a.* [L. *bulbus* bulb.] Like bulb developing from bulb having bulbs.

bulbus (bŭl'bŭs) *n* [L. *bulbus* bulb.] A bulb swollen base of stipe in agarics the knob-like part found in connection with various nerves a dilatation of base of aorta.

bulla (bool'ă) *n* [L. *bulla*, bubble.] *Appl* rounded prominence formed by bones of ear tympanic bulla *appl* prominence of middle ethmoidal air cells *appl* structur in head of certain parasitic copepods, becoming extruded and ttached t gill-filament of fish

bullate (bool'ăt) *a* [L. *bulla* bubble.] Blistered-like puckered like a ea ov-cabbage leaf

bulliform (bool'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *bulla* bubble *forma* shape.] Bubble shaped *appl* thin-walled cells which cause rolling folding or opening of lea es by turgor changes.

bundle-sh ath,—a layer of large parenchymatous cells surrounding vascular tissue of leaf vein.

bunod nt (bū nōdŏnt) *a* [Gk. *boun os* mound *odous* tooth.] H ving molar teeth with low conical cusps.

bunoid (bū noid) *a.* [Gk. *bounos* mound; *eidos* form.] *Appl* cusps of cheek-teeth low and conical.

bunol phodont (bū nŏlŏf'ŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos* mound *lophos* crest *odous* tooth.] Between bunodont and lophodont in structure *appl.* cheek-teeth.

bunoselenodont (bū nōsĕlē nŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos* mound *selene* moon *odous* tooth.] Having internal cusps bunoid external selenoid *appl* cheek-teeth.

bursa (bŭr'să) *n.* [L. *bursa* purse.] A sac-like cavity sac with viscid fluid to prevent friction at joints.

bursa palatina,—a genital pouch of various animals.

bursa entiana,—the short duodenum in Chondropterygii.

bursa Fabricii,—a sac opening into dorsal part of posterior region of cloaca in birds, and usually degenerating during adolescence.

bursicule (bŭr'sĭkūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *bursa* purse.] A small sac.

buttress-roots,—branch roots given off above ground, arching away from stem before entering soil forming additional props.

butyrinase (bū'tĭrĭnās) *n* [L. *butyrum* butter.] An enzyme occurring in blood serum.

byssal (bĭs'ăl) *a* [Gk. *byssos* fine flax.] *Pert* the byssus.

byssog nous (bĭsŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *byssos* fine flax *gennaein* birth.] Byssus-forming *appl* glands.

byssoid (bĭs oid) *a* [Gk. *byssos* fine flax *eidos* shape.] Resembling a byssus formed of fine threads byssaceous.

byss us (bĭs'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *byssos* fine flax.] The tuft of strong filaments secreted by a gland of certain bivalve molluscs, by which they become attached the stalk of certain fungi

C

cacogenesis (kăk'ōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *kakos* bad *genesis* descent.] Inability to hybridise kakogenesis

cacogenic (kăk'ŏjĕn'ĭk) *a* (Gk *kakos* bad; *genos* birth] Dysgenic, *q.v*

cacuminous (kăkū mĭ ŭ) *a*. [L. *cacumen* peak] With a pointed top *appl* trees

cadophore (kăd'ŏfŏr) *n*. [Gk. *kados* cask; *pherein* to bear] A dorsal bud bearing outgrowth in certain tunicates.

caducibranchiate (kădū sibrăng' kĭăt) *a*. [L. *caducus* falling *branchiae* gills.] With temporary gills.

caducous (kădū'kŭs) *a*. [L. *caducus* falling] *Pert* parts that fall off early *e g* calyx stipules fugacious *cf* deciduous.

caeca —*plu* f caecum

caecal (sē'kăl) *a*. [L. *caecus* blind.] Ending without outlet *appl* stomach with cardiac part prolonged into blind sac *pert* caecum.

caecum (sē'kŭm) *n* [L. *caecus* blind.] A blind diverticulum o pouch from some part of alimentary canal

caecum c pulare,—the closed pical end of the cochlea canal

caecum vestibulare —Th closed lower end of the cochlear d ct

Ca n gaea (ĭ nŏjē'ă) *n* [Gk *kai nos* recent *gaia*, earth] A zoogeographical region which includes the Nearctic Palearctic, and Oriental regions *cf* Eogaea also Cainogea, Kainogaea

caenog esis (ĕ'nojĕn ĕsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *kainos* recent *genesis* origin] The non-phylogenetic processes in development of an individual d lopment of transitory adaptations in early stages of an individual

caenogen tic (sē nŏjĕnĕt'ĭk) [Gk *kainos* recent *genesis* origin] Of recent origin.

Caenozoic (*sēnŏzō'ĭk*) [*Gk kainos* recent *zoe* lif] *Pert* age of mammals, geological era from Mesozoic to recent times Tertiary and Quaternary periods also Cainozoic, Cenozoic, Kainozoic

caespitose (sĕs'pĭtōs) *a*. [L. *caespes* turf] *Pert* turf having low closely matted stems growing densely i tufts; caespitulose, cespitose.

caisson (kā sŏn) *n*. [F *caisson* coffer] Box-lik arrangement of longitudinal muscle fibres in Lumbricidae.

calamistrum (kăl'ămĭs'trŭm) *n*. [L. *calamistrum* curling-iron.] A comb-like structure on metatarsus of certain spiders.

calamus (kăl'ămŭs) *n* [L. *calamus* reed.] A hollow reed-like stem without nodes the quill of a feather calamus scriptorius the tip of posterio part of floor of fourth ventricle.

calcaneus (kălkă nĕŭs) *n*. [L. *calx* heel] The heel large bone o os calcis of tarsus which forms heel calcaneum process on metatarsus of birds.

calcar (kăl'kăr) *n* [L. *calcar* spur] A hollow prolongation or tube at base of sepal or petal spur-like process on leg or wing of birds tibial spine i insects process of calcaneus which supports web between leg and tail in bats prehallux of frog internal bony plate strengthening neck of femur calca avis, eminence in posterior part of lateral ventricle.

calcarate (kăl'kărăt) *a*. [L. *calcar* pur] Spurred *appl* petal corolla.

calcareous (kălkā rĕŭs) *a*. [L. *cal carius* limy] Limy growing on soil derived from decomposition f calcareous rocks *pert* limestone.

calcariform (kălkăr'ĭfŏrm) *a*. [L. *cal car* spur *forma* shape.] Spurlike.

calcarin (kăl'kărĭn) *a*. [L. *calcar* spu] *Pert* calcar avis *appl* fissure extending t hippocampal gyrus, on medial surface of cerebral hemisphere.

cal eiform —calceolate

calceolate (kăl'sĕōlăt) *a*. [L. *calceolus* small hoe] Slipper-shaped *appl* flowers.

calcicole (kăl'sĭkōl) *n*. [L. *calx* lime *colere* to dwell.] A plant which thrives in soils rich in calcium salts calcipete, calciphile.

calciphyte, gypsophyte. *a.* Calcicolous.

calciferol,—vitamin D_2, occurring in fish liver oils, egg yolk, milk, etc., and conserving body calcium and phosphorus; antirachitic vitamin; isomeric with ergosterol from which it is formed by a series of photochemical reactions; $C_{28}H_{44}O$.

calciferous (kălsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *ferre*, to carry.] Containing or producing lime salts.

calcific (kălsĭf'ĭk) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *facere*, to make.] Producing lime salts; *appl.* part of oviduct forming egg-shell in reptiles and birds.

calcification (kălsĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *facere*, to make.] The deposition of lime salts in tissue; the process of accumulation of lime salts in soil development.

calcifuge (kăl'sĭfūj) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *fugere*, to flee.] A plant which thrives only in soils poor in calcium carbonate; calciphobe.

calcigerous,—calciferous.

calcipete (kăl'sĭpēt) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *petere*, to go towards.] A calcicole, *q.v.*; calciphil plant.

calciphil,—calciphyte.

calciphobe,—calcifuge.

calciphyte (kăl'sĭfīt) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; Gk. *phyton*, plant.] A plant which thrives only on calcareous soils; calcicole, calcipete, calciphile; gypsophyte.

calcivorous (kălsĭv'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* plants which live on limestone.

calcospherites (kăl'kŏsfē'rīts) *n. plu.* [L. *calx*, lime; *sphaera*, globe.] Concentrically laminated granules of calcium carbonate in Malpighian tubes of some insects, in cells associated with fat body in certain larval Diptera.

calicle,—calycle; calyculus, *q.v.*

caligate (kăl'ĭgāt) *a.* [L. *caliga*, boot.] Sheathed; veiled; peronate, *q.v.*; bam nuplantar, *q.v.*

calines (kăl'ēnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kalein*, to summon.] Plant hormones influencing growth of specific parts, as of root, stem, or leaf.

callosal (kălō'săl) *a.* [L. *callosus*, hard.] *Pert.* corpus callosum.

callose (kăl'ōs) *n.* [L. *callum*, hard skin.] An occasional carbohydrate or periodic component of plant cell walls, as on sieve-plates. *a.* Having callosities.

callosity (kălŏs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *callositas*, hardness.] Hardened and thickened area on skin or on bark.

callosum,—corpus callosum, *q.v.*

callow (kăl'ō) *n.* [A.S. *calu*, bald.] A newly hatched worker ant. *a.* Unfledged.

callus (kăl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *callum*, hard skin.] Tissue that forms over cut or damaged plant surface; deposit of callose on sieve-plates; small hard outgrowth at base of spikelet or of floret, in some grasses; a growth of shell-like material within umbilicus of shell; a mesonotal swelling in some insects; callosity.

caloricity (kălŏrĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *calor*, heat; *calere*, to be warm.] In animals, the power of developing and maintaining a certain degree of heat.

calorie (kăl'ŏrĭ) *n.* [L. *calere*, to be warm.] Amount of heat required to raise temperature of one gramme of water one degree centigrade (small calorie); one large calorie equals one thousand small calories.

calorigenic (kăl'ŏrĭjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *calor*, heat; *gignere*, to beget.] Promoting oxygen consumption and heat production; calorifacient.

calotte (kălŏt') *n.* [F. *calotte*, skull-cap.] An outer cell group or polar cap in Dicyemidae, for adhesion to kidney of Cephalopoda; retractile disc with sensory cilia in larval Bryozoa; lid of an ascus.

caltrop (kăl'trŏp) *n.* [A.S. *coltraeppe*, thistle.] A sponge spicule with four rays so disposed that any three being on the ground the fourth projects vertically upwards; also calthrop.

calvaria (kălvā'rĭă) *n.* [L. *calvaria*, skull.] The dome of the skull.

calx (kălks) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; heel.] Lime; calcaneus, *q.v.*

calycanthemy (kăl'ĭkăn'thēmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kalyx* calyx; *anthemon* flower] Abnormal development of parts of calyx into petals.

calyces,—*plu* of calyx.

calyciflorous (kăl'ĭsĭflō'rŭs) *a.* [L. *calyx* calyx *flos* flower] *Appl* flowers in which stamens and petals are adnate t the calyx.

calyciform (kălĭs'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *calyx* calyx *forma* shape] Calyx-like in shape.

calycin (kăl'ĭsĭn) *a.* [L *calyx* calyx.] *Pert* a calyx cup-like.

calycle (kăl'ĭkl) *n* [L. *calyculus* littl calyx.] An epicalyx a cup-shaped cavity in a coral a theca in a hydroid calyculus calicle.

calyculus (kălĭk'ūlŭs) *n* [L. *calyculus* little calyx.] C p-shaped or bud-shaped structure calycle

calyculus gustatorius —a taste-bud r taste-bulb an ovoid buccal sense organ composed of gustatory cells supported and surrounded by sustentacular cells

calyculus phthalmicus — optic cup, formed by invagination of the optic bulb and developing into the retina

calymma,—kalymma *q*

calypter (kălĭp't) *n* [Gk. *kalyptos* hidden] Antitegula or modified alula covering haltere in certain Diptera calyptron.

calyptoblastic (kălĭp'tōblăs'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *kalyptos* hidden *blastos* bud] *Pert.* hydroids in which gonophore is enclosed in a gonotheca.

calyptobranchiate (kălĭp tobrăng'kĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptos* hidden *brangchia*, gills.] With gill not visible from exterior

calyptopsis (kălĭptŏp sĭs) *n* [Gk. *kalyptos* hidden *opsis* sight.] A larva with short-stalked eyes, as of some arthropods.

calyptra (kălĭp'tră) *n.* [Gk *kalyptra* covering] Tissue enclosing developing sporogonium in liverworts remains f archegonium which surround pex f capsule in mosses neck of archegonium in prothallus of some pteridophytes root-cap *cf* calyptrogen.

calyptrate (kălĭp'trāt) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptra* covering] *Appl* caducous calyx separating from its lower portion from thalamus oper culate *appl* D ptera with halteres hidden by squamae.

calyptrogen (kălĭp'trŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra* covering *gennaein* to produce] The pecial layer of cells lying t apex of growing root and giving origin to root-cap.

calyptron (kălĭp'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, covering] The squama of Calypterae calypte

calyx (kăl'ĭks) *n* [Gk. *kalyx* calyx.] The outer whorl of floral leaves cup-like portion of pelvis of kidney theca of certain hydroids cup-lik body of crinoids cup or head f pedunculate bodies in insecta.

cambial (kăm'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *cambium* change] *Pert* cambium.

cambiform (kăm'bĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *cambium* change *forma* shape.] Similar to cambium cells.

cambiog etic (kăm'bĭŏjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [L *cambium* change Gk. *genesis* origin] *Appl* cells which produce cambium.

cambium (kăm'bĭŭm) *n.* [L. *cambium* change] The tissue from which secondary growth arises in stems and roots

Cambrian (kăm'brĭăn) *a.* [L. *Cambria* Wales.] *Pert.* earliest period, o system of rocks of Palaeozoic era.

cameration (kămĕrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *cameratio* vaulting] Division into a large number of separat chambers.

camerostom (kăm ĕrostōm') *n.* [L. *camera* chamber Gk. *stoma* mouth.] Hollow in ant rior part f podosoma, for reception of gnathosoma in Acarina.

campaniform (kămpăn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L L. *campana* bell *forma*, shape.] Bell- or dome-shaped *appl* sensilla.

campanula Halleri [*Dim.* of L.L. *campana*, bell *A von Haller* Swiss anatomist]. Expansion of

falciform process at lens in many fishes.

campanulate (kămpăn ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim* of L.L. *campana* bell.] Bell-shaped *appl* corolla.

campodeiform (kămpō dēifôrm) *a.* [Gk. *kampe* caterpillar *eidos* form L. *forma* shape.] *Appl* larva resembling a Campodea thysanuriform.

camptodrome (kămp tōdrōm) *a* [Gk. *kamptos* flexible *dromos* course.] *Pert* leaf venation in which secondary veins bend forward and anastomose before reaching margin.

camptotrichia (kămp tōtrĭkyă) *n plu* [Gk *kamptos* flexible *thrix* hair] Jointed dermal fin rays in certain primitive fishes.

campylodrome (kăm pĭlodrōm) *a* [Gk. *kampylos* curved *dromos* course] *Appl* leaf with veins converging at its tip acrodrome

campylospermous (kăm pĭlospĕr' mŭs) *a* [Gk *kampylos* curved *sperma* seed] *Appl* seeds with groove along inner face

campylotropous (kăm pĭlŏt'ropŭs) *a* [Gk. *kampylos* curved *trope* turning] *Pert* ovules in which nucellus and embryo-sac are bent so that micropyle points almost back to placenta.

canalicular (kănălĭk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *canaliculus* small channel] *Pert* canals, or canaliculi.

canalicular apparatus,—the Golgi bodies, regarded as system of canals

canaliculus (kănălĭk ūlŭs) *n* [L. *canaliculus* small channel] One of the small canals containing cell processes of bone-corpuscles and connecting lacunae in H versian system small channel for passage of nerves through various bones

canaliform (kănăl'ĭfôrm) *a* [L. *canalis* canal *forma*, shape] Canal-lik

cancellous (kăn sĕlŭs) *a* [L *cancellarus* latticed.] Consisting of slender fibres and lamellae, which join to form a reticular structure cancellated *appl* inner more spongy portion of bony tissue *appl* anterior portion of cuttle-bone.

cancrisocial (kăng'krĭsō'shăl) *a.* [L. *cancer* crab *socius* ally] *Appl* commensals with crabs.

canine (kănīn kă nīn) *n* [L. *caninus* *pert* dog] The tooth next to incisors. *a* *Pert* canine tooth or to a fossa and eminence on anterior surface of maxilla.

caninus (kănī'nŭs) *n* [L. *caninus* canine] Muscle from canine fossa t angle of mouth levator anguli oris.

cannon bone —bone supporting limb from hock to fetlock, enlarged and fused metacarpals or metatarsals in birds the tarsometatarsus

canopy (kăn ŏpĭ) *n* [Gk. *kanopeion* curtained bed.] Topmost layer of leaves, twigs and branches of forest trees or of other woody plants.

canthal (kăn'thăl) *a* [Gk *kanthos* corner of eye] *Pert* canthu *appl* a scale in certain eptiles.

cantharidin (kănthăr'ĭdĭn) *n.* [*Cantharidae* blister-beetles, from Gk. *kantharos*] Poison from accessory glands of genital tract and blood of blister-beetles C H O

canthus (kăn thŭs) *n* [Gk. *kanthos* corner of eye.] The angle where pper and lower eyelids meet com missura palpebrarum

capillary (kăpĭl'ărĭ) *a* [L. *capillus* hai] Hair-like *appl* moisture held between and around particles of soil. *n* One of minute thin-walled vessels which form networks in arious parts of body *g* blood lymph or biliary capillaries.

capillitium (kăp'ĭlĭt'ĭŭm kăp'ĭlĭsh ĭŭm) *n* [L. *capillus* hair] A protoplasmic network of elaters or filaments embedding spores within sporangia of certain fungi.

capitate (kăp'ĭtāt) *a* [L. *caput* head] Enlarged or ollen at tip gathered into mass at apex as compound stigma, some inflorescences *appl* a bone os capitatum.

capitatum (kăpĭtā'tŭm) *n.* [L. *caput* head.] The third carpale os magnum.

capitellum (kăp'ĭtĕl ŭm) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *caput* head.] A capitulum or rticulatory protuberance at end of a bone.

capitulum (kăpĭt ūlŭm) *n* [L. *capitulum* small head.] A knob-like swelling at end of a bone, *e g* on humerus fo articulation with radius part of cirripede body enclosed in mantl *opp* peduncle swollen end of hair or tentacle enlarged end of insect proboscis, or antenna exsert part of head in ticks part of column above parapet in sea-anemones spherical pothecium containing powdery mass of pores, certain lichens spherical cell at inner end of manubri m in Characea head or anthodium an inflorescence of sessile flowers or florets crowded together on receptacl and usually surrounded by an involucre.

cap eolate (kăprĕ olāt) *a.* [L. *capreolus* tendril] S pplied with tendrils tendril-shaped.

caprification (kăp rĭfĭkā shŭ) *n* [L. *caprificus* wild fig-tree.] Pollina tion f flowers of fig-tree by Chalcid insects.

capsular (kăp sūlăr) *a* [L. *capsula* little box] Like r *pert* capsul *appl* dry d hiscent many-seeded fruits, as capsule follicle legum silicula, siliqua.

capsul (kăp sūl) *n.* [L. *capsula*, littl box] A sac-lik membrane enclosing an organ thickened slime layer surrounding certain bacteria any closed bo like vessel containing spores, seeds, or fruits sporogonium, in Bryophyta a superior one or more celled many seeded dehiscent fruit membrane surrounding nerve-cells of sympa thetic ganglia.

capsuliferous (kăp sūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *capsula*, little box *ferre* to carry] With or forming capsul capsuligerous capsulogenous.

captacula (kăptăk ūlă) *n. plu* [L. *captare* to lie in wait for] Exsertil filamentous tactile organs near mouth f Scaphopoda.

caput (kăp ŭt) *n* [L. *caput* head.] Head knob-like swelling at per peridium of certain fungi.

caput caecum coli,—former name of caecum

carapace (kăr'ăpās) *n.* [Sp. *carapacho* covering] A chitinous or bony shield covering whole or part of back of certain animals.

carbohydrates (kăr'bōhī'drāts) *n. plu* [L. *carbo* coal; Gk. *hydor* water] Compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen aldehydes or ketones constituting sugars, or condensation products thereof.

carbon dioxid (kăr'bŏn dīŏk'sĭd) *n.* [L. *carbo* coal Gk. *di* two; *oxy* sharp.] Carbonic acid gas a heavy colourless gas present in the atmosphere assimilated by plants and produced by decomposition of organic substances CO_2.

ca bonic anhydrase —an enzyme, present in erythrocytes, which catalyses th formation of carbonic acid by water and carbon di xide, and also th decomposition of carbonic acid.

Carboniferous (kăr'bōnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *carbo* coal *ferr* to carry] *Pert.* period of late Palaeozoic era including formation of coal measures

carcerule,—carcerulus

carcerulus (kărsĕr'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *carcer* prison.] A superior dry many-celled fruit, with indehiscent one- or few-seeded carpels cohering by united styles to central axis.

carcinology (kăr'sĭnŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *karkinos* crab *logos* discourse.] The study of Crustacea.

cardia (kăr dĭă) *n.* [Gk. *kardia*, stomach.] The opening between oesophagus and stomach.

cardiac (kăr dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *kardiakos* *pert* heart, stomach.] *Pert* near o supplying heart *appl* cycle, etc. *pert* anterior part of stomach.

cardiac impulse,—motion caused by rapid increase in tension of ventricl

cardinal (kâr'dĭnăl) *a.* [L. *cardo* hinge.] *Pert.* that upon which something depends or hinges *pert.* hinge of bivalve shell, or to cardo of insects *appl.* points for plant growth minimum optimum and maximum temperatures o temperature ranges.

cardinal sinuses and veins,—veins uniting in Cuvier's duct, persistent in most fishes, embryonic in other vertebrates.

cardines,—*plu.* of cardo.

cardioblast (kâr'dĭoblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kardia* heart *blastos* bud.] One of embryonic cells destined to form walls of heart.

cardiobranchial (kâr'dĭŏbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *kardia*, heart *brangchia* gills.] *Appl.* enlarged posterior basibranchial cartilage entral to heart in elasmobranchs.

card (kâr'dō) *n.* [L. *cardo* hinge.] The hinge of bivalve shell basal sclerite of maxilla in insects itself divided into eucardo and paracardo.

carina (kărē'nă, kărī'nă) *n.* [L. *carina* keel.] A keel-like ridge on certain bones, as of breast-bone of birds median dorsal plate of barnacle the two coherent anterior petals of leguminous flower; ridge on bracts of certain grasses.

carinal (kărī'năl) *a* [L. *carina* keel.] Lik or *pert.* keel or ridge *appl* median strand of xylem passing from stem to leaf *appl.* canals in protoxylem beneath ridges of stem in Equisetales *appl* dots or puncta on keel of diatom valves *appl* cartilage at the bifur cation of the trachea

carinate (kăr'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *carina* keel.] Having ridge or keel.

carinaform (kărĭn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *carina*, keel *forma* shape.] Keel-shaped.

carnassial (kârnăs'ĭăl) *a* [L. *caro* flesh.] *Pert.* cutting teeth of Carnivora, fourth premolar above and first molar below — n upper the protocone is reduced, in lower the metaconid

carnivorous (kârnĭv'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *caro* flesh *vorare* to devour.] Flesh-eating *appl.* Carnivora, and to certain plants which feed on entrapped insects.

carot nase (kăr'ŏtĕnās) *n.* [L. *carota*, carrot.] A liver enzyme which activates vitamin A formation from carotenes.

caroten (kăr'ŏtēn) *n.* [L. *carota*, carrot.] A yellow pigment synthesized by plants and present in milk, liver oils egg yolk, etc. provitamin A $C_{40}H_{56}$.

carotenoids (kăr'ŏtĕnoidz) *n. plu.* [L. *carota*, carrot Gk. *eidos* form.] Pigments occurring in plants and some animal tissues, and including carotene, xanthophylls, and other fat-sol bl pigments.

carotid (kărŏt'ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *karos* heavy sleep.] *Pert.* chief arteries in the neck *appl.* arch ganglion, nerve, etc.

carotid bodies,—two small masses of chromaffin cells associated with carotid sinus, and being part of system for controlling oxygen content and acidity of blood glomera carotica.

carotiform (kăr'ŏtĭfôrm) *a* [L. *carota*, carrot *forma* shape.] Shaped lik carrot *appl* certain cystidia.

carotin, -carotene, *q.v.*

carotinoids,—carotenoids, *q.v.*

carpal (kâr'păl) *a* [L. *carpus* wrist.] A wrist bone. *a. Pert.* wrist.

carpel (kâr'pĕl) *n* [Gk. *karpos* fruit.] A division of the seed-vessel simple pistil. *Plu* Sporophylls which carry megasporangia megasporophylls.

carpellary (kâr'pĕlărĭ) *a* [Gk. *karpos* fruit.] *Pert* carpels containing carpel or carpels.

carpellate —ha ing carpels.

carpocerit (kâr pŏsĕrĭt) *n.* [L. *carpus* wrist Gk. *keras* horn.] Fifth antennal joint in certain Crustacea.

carpogenic (kârpŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *gennaein* to produce.] *Appl* those cells in red algae which

form the carpogonium; *appl* cell: oogonium of archicarp carpogenous.

carpogonium (kâr'pōgō'nĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *karpos* fruit *gonos* birth.] Lower portion of procarp which contains female nucleus, in some *thallophytes* female gametangi m in red algae.

carpolith (kâr'pōlĭth) *n*. [Gk. *karpos* fruit *lithos* stone.] A fossil fruit.

carpometacarpus (kâr'pōmĕtăkâ'pŭs) *n*. [Gk. *karpos* wrist *meta* after] Portion of wing skeleton formed by fusion of carpal and metacarpal bones, birds.

carpomycetous (kâr'pōmīsē'tŭs) *a*. [Gk *karpos* fruit *mykes* fungu] Producing fruit bodies, *appl* h gher fungi

carpophagous (kârpŏf'ăgŭs) *a* [Gk *karpos* fruit *phagein* to eat] Feeding on fruit.

carpophore (kâr'pōfōr) *n*. [Gk *karpos* fruit *pherein* to bear] Part of flower axis t which carpels are attached stalk f porocarp.

carpophyll (kâr'pofĭl) *n* [Gk *karpos* fruit *phyllon* leaf] A carpel a megasporophyll

carpophyte (kâr'pofīt) *n*. [Gk *karpos* fruit *phyton* plant] A thallophyt which f rms *sporocarps*.

carpopodite (kâr'pōpōdīt) *n* [Gk. *karpos* wrist *pous* foot] Th third joint f endopodite in certain Crustacea patella i spiders

carposoma (kâr'pōsō'mă) *n* [Gk *karpos* fruit *soma* body] Non reproductive part of a carpophore an immature carpophore

carposperm (kâr'posperm) *n*. [Gk. *karpos* fruit *sperma*, seed.] Th fertilised oosphere in certain Thallophyta.

carposporangium (kâr'pōsporăn'jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel] The ter minal cells of filaments developed from fertilised carpogonium in some Thallophyta

carpospor (kâr'pospōr) *n*. [Gk. *karpos* fruit *spora* seed] A pore of those formed at end of filaments developed from carpogonium one of the spores in the cystocarp of Rhodophyceae

carposporophyte (kâr'pōspō'rōfīt) *n*. [Gk. *karpos* fruit *sporos* seed; *phyton* plant.] The diploid generation of red algae which consists of filaments forming carpospores at their apices.

carpostome (kâr'pōstōm) *n* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *stoma* mouth.] Opening f emission of spores from the cystocarp of red algae

carpus (kâr'pŭs) *n*. [L. *carpus* wrist.] The wrist region of fore limb between forearm and metacarpus.

cartilage (kâr'tĭlĕj) *n*. [L. *cartilago* cartilage.] Gristl translucent, bl ish-white tissue firm and elastic, found generally in connection with bones cartilaginous structure.

cartilaginous (kâr'tĭlăj'ĭnŭs) *a* [L. *cartilagineus* gristly] Gristly consisting of or *pert* cartilage resembling consistency f cartilage, as cortex of certain fungi.

caruncle (kărŭng'kl) *n*. [L. *caruncula* small piece of flesh] A naked fleshy excrescence small conical body at inner junction of upper and lower eyelids, caruncula lacrim alis one of the caruncula hymenales, rounded vestiges of ruptured hymen a fleshy outgrowth on head f certain birds, and on certain cater pillars little horny elevation at end of beak of embryo chicks piston-like structure within aceta bulum of dibranchiat Cephalopoda sucking-disc on tarsi of certain mites one of outgrowths from various regions of testa of a seed, a strophiole.

caryo-—also karyo- *q v*

caryolit (kăr'ĭōlĭt) *n*. [Gk. *karyon* nut *lytikos* loosing] A nucleated muscle fragment undergoing phagocytosis in development of insects.

caryopsis (kăr'ĭŏp'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *karyon* nut *opsis* appearance.] A superior one-celled one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with thin dry membranous pericarp inseparably united with the seed grain.

casein (kā'sēin) *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] A phosphoprotein of milk, formed from caseinogen (casein in U.S.A.) by action of rennin: paracasein (U.S.A.).

Casparian band [*R. Caspary*, German botanist]. A cork- or wood-like strip encircling radial walls of endodermis cells: Casparian strip.

cassideous (kăsĭd'ēŭs) *a.* [L. *cassis* helmet.] Helmet-like.

caste (kăst) *n.* [L. *castus* pure.] One of the distinct forms found among certain social insects.

castrate (kăs'trāt) *a.* [L. *castrare* to castrate.] *Pert.* flowers from which androecium has been removed. *n.* An animal deprived of functional gonads. *v.* To deprive of testes, to gonadectomise; to inhibit development of gonads.

cata- —*also* kata-, *q.v.*

catacorolla (kăt'ăkōrŏl'ă) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, against; L. *corolla* little wreath.] A secondary corolla.

catadromous (kătăd'rōmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kata* down; *dramein* to run.] Tending downward, having branches arising from lower side of pinnae, in ferns; having first set of nerves in frond segment given off on basal side of midrib; *appl.* fishes which migrate from fresh to salt water annually. *Opp.* anadromous.

catalase,—an enzyme occurring in plant and animal tissues, which decomposes hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen.

catalepsis (kătălĕp'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *katalēpsis* seizure.] A so-called shamming dead reflex, as in spiders; *cf.* kataplexy.

catallact —coenobium homoplast.

catalysis (kătăl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *katalysis* dissolution.] Acceleration or retardation of reaction due to presence of catalyst.

catalyst (kăt'ălĭst) *n.* [Gk. *katalyein* dissolving.] A agent, *e.g.* an enzyme, which can accelerate or retard, or initiate, reaction and apparently remains unchanged: catalyzer.

catamenia (kătămē'nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, according to; *mēn*, month.] Periodic discharge from uterus: menses.

catapetalous (kăt'ăpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kata* over; *petalon* leaf.] Having petals united with the base of monadelphous stamens.

cataphoresis (kăt'ăfŏrē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kataphorein* to carry down.] Migration of particles in suspension, as of living cells, under influence of electric current, the rate depending on voltage: electrophoresis.

cataphyll (kăt'ăfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down; *phyllon* leaf.] Simple form of leaf on lower part of plant, as cotyledon, bud-scale, scale-leaf; cataphyllary leaf. *Opp.* hypsophyll.

cataphyllary (kăt'ăfĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* rudimentary or scale-like leaves which act as covering of buds.

cataplasis (kătăp'lăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, downward; *plasis* moulding.] Regression or decline following the mature period or metaplasis.

catapleurite (kăt'ăploor'īt) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *pleura*, side.] Thoracic pleurite between anapleurite and trochantin, as in certain Thysanura: coxopleurite.

catelectrotonus (kăt'ēlĕk'trŏt'ōnŭs, kăt'ĕlĕktrŏt'ōnŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down; *elektron* amber; *tonos* tension.] Increase in irritability of a nerve under influence of non-polarising electric current; katelectrotonus.

catena (kătē'nă) *n.* [L. *catena*, chain.] A sequence of soil types which is repeated in a corresponding sequence of topographical sites, as between ridges and valleys of a region; a bast fibre in Heliocarpus.

catenation (kătĕnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *catenatus* chained.] End-to-end arrangement of chromosomes: ring formation of alternating paternally and maternally derived chromosomes; chain, as of diatom frustules.

catenoid (kătē'noid) *a* [L. *catena* chain Gk. *eidos* form.] Chain-lik ; *appl* certain protozoan colonies.

catenular (kătēn ūlăr) *a.* [L. *catenula* little chain.] Chain-like *appl* colonies of bacteria, colou markings on butterfly wings shells, etc.

catenulate —forming a chain-like series.

catenuliform,—catenoid catenular

caterpillar (kăt ĕrpĭl'ăr) *n* [L.L. *cattus* cat L. *pilosus* hairy] You g worm-lik insect larva, particularly of Lepidoptera eruca

cathammal (kăth ămăl) *a.* [Gk. *kathamma* anything tied.] *Appl* plates forming endoderm lamella in some Coelenterata.

catkin (kăt'kĭn) *n.* [A.S *cattekin* little cat.] A spike with unisexual flowers and pendulous rachis amentum.

cauda (kô dă) *n.* [L. *cauda* tail] A tail, or tail lik appendage posterior part of an organ, *e g* cauda equina, cauda epididymis a tube at posterior end of abdomen of certain insects, suggesting presence of a further segment.

caudad (kô dăd) *adv* [L. *cauda* tail *ad* toward.] Towards tail region or posterior end.

caudal (kô dăl) *a.* [L *cauda* tail] Of o *pert* a tail *e g* caudal fin.

caudate (kô dāt) *a.* [L. *cauda* tail.] Having a tail *e g* caudat nucleus *appl* a lobe of the liver

ca datolenticular (kôdă'tolĕntĭk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail *lens* lentil.] *Appl* caudate and lenticular nuclei f corpus striatum.

caudex (kô dĕks) *n.* [L *caudex* tree trunk] Th axis or stem of woody plant, as of tree ferns, palms, etc.

caudicle (kô dĭkl) *n* [*Dim.* of L. *cauda*, tail] Stalk of pollinium in orchids.

caudihaemal (kô dĭhē măl) *a* [L. *cauda*, tail Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Appl* posterior lower portion of a sclerotome.

caudineural (kôdĭnū'răl) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail Gk. *neuron* nerve] *Appl*. posterior upper portion of sclerotome.

caudostyle (kô dōstīl) *n.* [L. *cauda* tail Gk. *stylos* column.] A ter minal structure in certain parasitic amoebae.

ca dotibialis (kô dōtĭbĭă'lĭs) *n* [L. *cauda* tail *tibia*, shin.] A muscle connecting caudal vertebrae and tibia as in Phocidae

caul (kôl) *n.* [M E. *calle* covering] An enclosing membrane amnion omentum.

caulescent (kôlĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk.] With leaf bearing stem above ground.

caulicle (kôl'ĭkl) *n* [L. *cauliculus* small stalk.] A small or rudimentary stem axis of a young seedling

caulicolous (kôlĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk *colere* to inhab t.] *Appl* fu gi growing on plant-stems.

cauliflory (kôl'ĭflō rĭ) *n* [L. *caulis* stalk *flos* flower] Condition of having flowers arising from axillary buds on the main stem or older branches cauliflorous habitus.

cauliform (kôl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk *forma* shape.] Stemlik

cauligenous (kôlĭj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kaulos* stem *genos* birth] Borne on the stem.

caulin (kô'lĭn) *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk.] *Pert* stem *appl* leaves growing on upper portion of a stem *appl.* vascular bundles not passing into leaves.

caulis (kô'lĭs) *n.* [L. *caulis* stalk.] The stem, in herbaceous plants.

caulocalin (kôl'ōkălĭn') *n.* [Gk. *kaulos* stem *kalein* to summon.] A plant hormone possibly elaborated in roots, which stimulates growth of stem.

caulocarpous (kô'lōkăr pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kaulos* stem *karpos* fruit.] With fruit-bearing stem.

caulocystidium (kôl'ōsĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kaulos* stalk *kystis* bag; *idion dim*] One of the cystidium-like structures on stipe of certain Basidiomycetes.

caulome (kô'lōm) *n.* [Gk. *kaulos*

stem.] The stem structure f plant as a whole.

caulomer (kôl ömër) *n.* [Gk. *kaulos* stem *meros* part.] A secondary axis in sympodium.

caulotaxis (kôl'ötäk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kaulos* stem *taxis* arrangement.] The arrangement of branches on a stem caulotaxy

caulotrichome (kô'lotrik'ōm) *n* [Gk. *kaulos* stem, *trichoma*, growth of hair] Hair like or filamentous outgrowths on a stem caulocystidia

cavernicolous (kävërnik'ölüs) *a.* [L. *caverna*, cavern *colere* to dwell.] Cave-inhabiting

cavernosus (käv'ërnō'süs) *a.* [L. *cavernosus* chambered.] Full f cavities hollow or resembling hollow *appl.* tissue, nerve, arteries.

cavi orn (käv'ikôrn) *a.* [L. *cavus* hollow; *cornu* horn.] Hollow horned *appl.* certain ruminants.

cavum (kā'vüm) *n.* [L. *cavus* hollow] The lower division of concha caused by origin of helix cavity of mouth, larynx, long bones, etc. any hollow or chamber

C-cells,—cells with non-granular cytoplasm in islets of Langerhans, possibly giving rise to A-cells.

cecal —caecal, *q.v*

cecidium (sësid'iüm) *n.* [Gk *kekis* inky juice, gall.] An excrescence on plants, caused by fungi, mites, or insects gall, gall-nut.

cecum,—caecum, *q.v*

celiac,—coeliac, *q.v*

cell (sël) *n.* [L. *cella*, compartment.] A small cavity or hollow loculus unit mass of protoplasm, usually containing nucleus or uclear material originally the cell wall pace between veins of insect wings.

cellifugal (sëlif ügäl) *a.* [L. *cella* cell; *f gere* to flee] Moving way from a cell.

cellipetal (sëlip ëtäl) *a.* [L. *cella*, cell *petere* to seek.] Moving towards cell

cell ll eage,—the derivation of tissue or part from definite blastomere of embryo.

c ll organ,—a part of a cell having a special function, as a centrosome; organoid.

cell plate,—equatorial thickening of spindle fibres from which partition wall arises during division of plant cells.

cell sap,—the more fluid ground substance of the cell.

cellular (sël'ülär) *a.* [L. *cellula*, small cell.] *Pert* or consisting of cells.

cellulase (sël'ülās) *n.* [L. *cellula*, small cell] An enzyme which hydrolyses cellulose, occurring in bacteria and fungi.

cellulin (sël'ülin) *n.* [L. *cellula*, little cell.] A carbohydrate found in constrictions of hyphae.

ellulose (sël'ülōs) *n.* [L. *cellula*, small cell.] A carbohydrate forming main part of plant cell walls also found in tests of tunicates; $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$.

cell wall,—investing portion of cell

celo- —coelo- *q.v*

cement (sëmënt') *n.* [L. *caementum* mortar] A substance chemically and physically allied to bone investing parts of teeth crusta petrosa a uniting substance secreted by certain animals.

cem nt cytes,—cells resembling osteocytes, in lacunae of cement of teeth.

cenanthy —kenanthy *q.v.*

cenchrus (sëng'krüs) *n.* [Gk. *kengchros* millet.] A pale-coloured area on mesothorax of saw-flies.

cen chyma,—coenenchyma.

ceno-,—*see* caeno- coeno-

censer mechanism,—method of seed distribution by which seeds are jerked out from fruit by high wind.

centradenia (sën'trädē nïä) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre; *aden* gland.] The type of siphonophore colony in Disconectae.

central (sën'träl) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre.] Situated in the centre *pert* a vertebral centrum. *n* A bone in wrist or ankle, situated between proximal and distal rows.

central body —centrosome *q.v.*

central cylinder —stele, *q.v.*

centric (sĕn'trĭk) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre.] *Appl.* leaves which are cylindrical or teret having a centromere.

centrifugal (sĕntrif'ūgăl) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre *fugere* to flee.] *Appl.* compact cymose inflorescences having youngest flowers towards outside *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from nerve centre to parts supplied by nerve.

centriole (sĕn'triōl) *n.* [L. *centrum* centre.] The central particle of the centrosome the centrosome itself

centripetal (sĕntrip'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre *petere* to seek.] *Appl.* racemose inflorescences having youngest flowers at apex *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from peripheral extremities to nerve centres.

centripetal canals,—blind canals growing from circular canal backwards towards apex of bell in certain Trachomedusae.

centro-acinar (sĕn'trōăs'ĭnăr) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre *acinus* berry.] *Pert.* centre of an alveolus, as in pancreas.

centrodesmus (sĕn'trōdĕs'mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *desmos* bond.] The fibril or system of fibrils temporarily connecting two centrosomes centrodesm, centrodesmose.

centrodorsal (sĕn'trōdôr'săl) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre *dorsum* back.] *Appl.* plate in middle of aboral surface of unstalked crinoids.

centrogenous (sĕntrŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *gennaein*, to produce.] *Appl.* a skeleton of spicules which meet in a common centre and grow outwards.

centrolecithal (sĕn'trōlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *lekithos* yolk.] With yolk aggregated in the centre, *appl.* ovum.

centromere (sĕn'trōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *meros* part.] The part of the chromosome located at the point lying on the equator of the spindl at metaphase and dividing at anaphase controlling chromosome activity spindle-attachment region achromite kinetochore.

centron (sĕn'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre.] Cyton, *q.v.*

centrophormium (sĕn'trōfôr'mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *phormis* small basket.] The Golgi-bodies when in round basket-lik form.

centroplasm (sĕn'trōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *plasma*, mould.] Substance of centrosphere a more or less definite concentric zone round the aster I mitosis.

centroplast (sĕn'trōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *plastos* formed.] An extranuclear spherical body forming division centre of mitosis in certain lower organisms.

c ntrosome (sĕn'trōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *soma*, body] A cell-organ, the centre of dynamic activity in mitosis, consisting of centriole and attraction-sphere.

centrosphere (sĕn'trōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *sphaira* ball.] The central mass of aster and centrosome astrosphere attraction-sphere.

ce trotaxis (sĕn'trōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre *taxis* arrangement.] Orientation of chromatin thread towards cytocentrum during leptotene stage.

centrotheca (sĕn'trōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre *theke* case.] Idiozome *q.v.*

ce trum (sĕn'trŭm) *n.* [L. *centrum* centre.] The main body of a vertebra, from which neural and haemal arches arise centrosome centrosphere, *q.v.*

cephal —*also* kephal

ephalad (kĕf'ălăd sĕf) *adv* [Gk. *kephale* head L. *ad*, towards.] Towards head region or anterior end.

cephalanthi m (kĕf'ălăn'thĭŭm, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head *anthos* flower] The capitulum in composite plants anthodium.

cephaletron (kĕfălē'trŏn, sĕf) *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head *etron* belly] The anterior region of Xiphosura.

cephalic (kĕfăl'ĭk sĕf') *a* [Gk. *kephal* head] *Pert.* head in head region.

cephalic index,—one hundred times maximum breadth divided by maximum length of skull.

cephalin (kĕf'ălĭn sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head.] A phospholipide present in nerve fibres and egg yolk kephalin an epimerite bearing trophozoites.

cephalis (kĕf'ălĭs, sĕf') *n* [Gk. *kephalis* littl bulb.] The uppermost chamber of monaxonic shells of Radiolaria.

cephalisation (kĕf'ălĭză shŭn, sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head.] Increasing differentiation and importance of anterior end in animal development.

cephalon (kĕf'ălŏn, sĕf') *n.* [Gk *kephale* head] The head of rthropods head shield of trilobites

cephalont (kĕf'ălŏnt, sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head.] A sporozoan about to proceed to spore-formation.

cephalopod (kĕf'ălŏpŏd sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head *pous* foot] Marine mollusc with muscular sucker bearing arms on head region *g* cuttle fish, octopus.

cephalopodium (kĕf'ălŏpō dĭŭm, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head *pous* foot] The head and arms constituting the head-region in cephalopoda.

cephalopsin (kĕfălŏp sĭn, sĕf') *n* [Gk. *kephale* head *opsis* sight.] A photopigment resembling visual purple in eyes of cephalopods and some other invertebrates.

cephalosporium (kĕf'ălŏspō rĭŭm, sĕf') [Gk *kephale* head *sporos* seed] A globular mucilaginous mass of spores spore ball.

cephalostegite (kĕf'ălŏs tĕjīt, sĕf) [Gk. *kephale* head *stege* roof] Anterior part of cephalothoracic shield

cephalostyle (kĕf'ălŏstīl sĕf') *n* [Gk *kephale* head *stylos* pillar] Anterior end of notochord enclosed in sheath, in Chondrocrania

cephalotheca (kĕf'ălŏthē'kă, sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *kephal* head *theke* case.] Head integument insect pupa.

cephalothorax (kĕf'ălŏthō'răks, sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head; *thorax* breast.] Th body-region formed by fusion of head and thorax in Arachnida and Crustacea.

cephalotrocha (kĕfălŏt rŏkă, sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head *trochos* wheel.] A turbellarian larva with eight processes round mouth.

cephalula (kĕfăl'ūlă, sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *kephale* head] Free-swimming embryonic stage in certain brachiopods.

ceptor —receptor

cer —*sive* ker

ceraceous (sĕrā shŭs) [L. *cera*, wax.] Waxy cereous.

ceral (sē răl) *a.* [L. *cera* wax.] *Pert* wax *pert.* the cere of birds

cerata (sĕr'ătă kĕr) *n. plu.* [Gk. *keras* horn.] Lobes or leaf-like processes acting as gills on back of nudibranch molluscs.

ceratium (ĕră shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *keration* little horn.] A siliqua without the replum.

ceratobranchial (kĕr'ătŏbrăng'kĭăl sĕr) [Gk. *keras* horn *branchia* gills.] An element of branchial arch.

cerat hyal (kĕr'ătŏhī'ăl sĕr) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn *hyoeides* T-shaped.] The component of hyoid arch next below epihyal.

ceratoid (sĕr'ătoid kĕr') *a.* [Gk. *keras* horn *eidos* form.] Lik horn horny k ratoid.

ceratotheca (sĕr'ătothē'kă, kĕr) *n* [Gk *keras* horn *theke* case.] The part of the casing of an insect pupa hich protects the antennae.

ceratotrichia (kĕr'ătŏtrĭk'ĭă, sĕr) *n plu.* [Gk. *keras* horn *thrix* hair] Horny and non-cellular actinotrichia of elasmobranchs.

cercal (sĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *kerkos* tail.] *Pert* the tail *pert* cerci, *appl* hairs, nerve

cercaria (sĕrkā rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *kerkos* tail.] A heart-shaped trematode larva with tail.

cerci,—*plu.* of cercus.

cercid (sĕr'sĭd) *n.* [Gk. *kerkis* shuttle.] One of minute wandering cells produced by division of archaeocytes in certain sponges.

cercoid (sĕr'koid) *n* [Gk. *kerkos* tail *eidos* shape] One f paired appendages on ninth or tenth, abdominal segment of certain insect larvae.

cercus (sĕr'kŭs) *n*. [Gk. *kerkos* tail.] A jointed appendage at end of abdomen in many arthropods ppendage bearing acoustic hairs in some insects cercopod.

ce e (sēr) *n*. [L. *cera* wax] A swollen fleshy patch at proximal end of bill in birds ceroma.

cerebellar (sĕr'ĕbĕl'ăr) *a* [L. *cere brum* brain.] *Pert* the cerebellum or hind-brain.

cerebellum (sĕr ĕbĕl ŭm) *n* [L. *cerebrum*, brai] The fourth division of brain arising from differentiation of anterior part of third primary vesicle.

cerebral (sĕr'ĕbrăl) *a* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] *Pert* the brain *pert.* anterior part of brain or cerebral hemispheres

cerebral organs,—chemical sense organs, paired ciliated tubes associated with dorsal ganglion and opening to exterior in nemertines.

cerebrifugal (sĕrĕbrĭf'ūgăl) *a*. [L. *cerebrum* brain *fugere* to flee.] *Appl.* erve fibres which pass from brain to spinal cord.

cerebroganglion (sĕr'ĕbrŏgăng gliŏn) *n*. [L. *cerebrum* brain Gk. *ganglion* swelling] The supra-oesophageal ganglia of invertebrates.

cerebroid,—cerebrose

cer bropedal (sĕr'ĕbrŏpĕd ăl) *a*. [L. *cerebrum* brain *pes* foot] *Appl* nerve strands connecting cerebral and pedal ganglia in mollusca.

cerebrose (sĕr'ĕbrōs) *a*. [L. *cere brum* brain] Resembling convolutions of the brain *appl* surface of spores, of pileus, etc.

cerebrospinal (sĕr ĕbrŏspī'năl) *a* [L. *cerebrum* brain *spina* spine.] *Pert* brain and spinal cord.

cerebrovis eral (sĕr'ĕbrŏvĭs erăl) *a*. [L. *cerebrum*, brain *viscera*, viscera.] *Appl* connective joining cerebral and visceral ganglia in mollusca.

cerebrum (sĕr'ĕbrŭm) *n*. [L. *cerebrum* brain.] The fore-brain, ans-i g from differentiation of first primary vesicle.

cereou (sē'rēŭs) *a*. [L. *cereus* waxen.] Wax-like waxy

ceriferous (sĕrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *cera* wax *ferre* to carry] Wax producing; *appl* organs.

cernuous (sĕr nūŭs) *a*. [L. *cernuus* with face turned downwards.] Drooping; pendulous.

ceroma (sē rōmă) *n* [Gk. *kerōma*, waxed surface.] The cere of birds

cerous (sē'rŭs) *a*. [L. *cera* wax.] *Appl.* structure resembling a cere.

certation (sĕrtā shŭn) *n*. [L. *certatio* contest.] Competition in growth rate of pollen tubes of genetically different types.

cerum n (sērū mĕn) *n* [L. *cera*, wax.] Wax like secretion from ceruminous glands of ear wax secreted by scale insects wax of nest of certain bees.

cervical (sĕrvī'kăl sĕr'vĭkăl) *a*. [L. *cervix* neck.] *Appl* or *pert.* structures connected with neck, as nerves, bones, blood-vessels, also to cervix or neck of an organ.

cervicum (sĕr'vĭkŭm) *n*. [L. *cervix* neck.] The neck region of Arthropoda.

cervix (sĕr'vĭks) *n*. [L. *cervix* neck.] The neck or narrow mouth of an organ as cervix uteri.

cespitose,—caespitose, *q v*

cetolith (sē'tŏlĭth) *n*. [Gk. *kētos* whale *lithos* stone] The fused tympanic and petrosal of whales, found in deep-sea dredging

cevitamic acid,—ascorbic acid or vitamin C

chaeta (kē'tă) *n* [Gk. *chaitē* hair] A seta (*q.v*), or bristle, as of certain worms

cha tic (kē'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *chaitē* hair] Bristle-like, *appl* a type of tactile sensilla in insects.

chaetiferous (kētĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *chaitē* hair L. *ferre* to bear] Bristle-bearing chaetigerous, setigerous.

chaetophorous (kētŏf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chaeta* hair *pherein* to bear.] Bristle-bearing *appl* worms and certain insects.

chaetosema (kē'tŏsē mă) *n.* [Gk. *chaeta* hair *sema* sign.] One of two small sensory organs located on head of certain Lepidoptera, and provided with bristles and sensory cells connected by a sheathed nerve to brain]ordan s organ.

chaetotaxy (kē'tŏtăk'sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chaeta* hair *taxis* arrangement.] Bristle pattern or arrangement.

chain behaviour,—a series of actions, each being induced by the antecedent action and being an integral part of a unified performance.

chalaza (kălă ză) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza* hail.] One of two spiral bands attaching yolk to membrane of a bird' egg base of nucellus of ovule, from which integuments arise.

chalaziferous (kălăzĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chalaza*, hail L. *ferre* to bear.] *Appl* layer of albumen surrounding yolk and continuous with chalazae.

chalazogamy (kălăzŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza*, hail *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation in which the pollen tube pierces chalaza of ovule *cf* porogamy

chalice (chăl'ĭs) *n* [L. *calix* goblet] *Appl* simple gland cells o goblet cells a modified columnar epithe lial gland cell arms and disc of a crinoid.

chalones (kăl'ōnz) *n. plu* [Gk. *chalinein* curb.] Internal secretions which depress activity *opp* hormones

chalonic (kălŏn'ĭk) *a* [Gk *chalinos* curb.] Depressor inhibitory o restraining *appl* internal secre tions *opp* hormonic.

chamaephyte (kămĭ'fīt) *n.* [Gk *chamai* on the ground *phyton* plant.] A plant with shoots that bear dormant bud lying on or near the ground.

chasmatoplasm (kăs mătŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk *chasma* expanse *plasma* mould.] An expanded form of plasmon.

chasmochomophyte (kăz'mŏkō mŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening *choma* mound *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing on detritus in rock crevices.

chasmogamy (kăzmŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *chasma*, opening *gamos* marriage.] Opening of a mature flower to ensure fertilisation, *opp* cleistogamy

chasmophyt (kăz'mŏfĭt) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening *phyton* plant.] A plant which grows in crevices of rocks a chasmophilous plant.

cheek (chēk) *n.* [A.S. *ceace* cheek.] The fleshy wall of mouth in mammals sid of face in inverte brates the lateral portions of head, as fixed and free cheeks of trilobites.

cheilocystidium (kī'lŏsĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *cheilos* edge *kystis* bag *idion* dim] A cystidium in hymenium at edge of lamella *cf* pleurocystidium.

cheilotrichom —cheilocystidium.

cheiropterygium (kīrŏptĕrĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *cheir* hand *pteryx* wing] The pentadactyl limb typical of higher vertebrates.

ch la (kē'lă) *n.* [Gk. *chele* claw] The claw borne on certain limbs of Crustacea and Arachnoidea; a short sponge spicule with talon-like projections at one or each end.

chelat (kē'lāt) *a.* [Gk. *chele* claw] Claw-like or pincer-like chelaform cheliferous, *q.v*

chelicerae (kēlĭs'ĕrē) *n plu* [Gk. *hele* claw *keras* horn.] Anterior chelate or sub-chelate appendages of Arachnoidea; also cheli ceres.

cheliferous (kēlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk *chele* claw L. *ferre* to bear] Supplied with chelae or claws.

cheliform (kē'lĭfôrm) *a* [Gk *hele* claw; L. *forma* shape] Claw-like *appl* appendages.

cheliped (kē'lĭpĕd) *n* [Gk *hele* claw; L. *pes* foot.] A claw bearing ppendage forceps of decapod crustaceans.

chelphores (kē'lōfōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chele* claw *pherein* to bear.] First pair of appendages in Pycnogonida.

chemiluminescence (kĕm'ilūminĕs'ĕns, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *khemeia* transmutation L. *luminescere* to grow light.] Light production at ordinary temperature during a chemical reaction, as bioluminescence *q.v.*

chemiotaxis —chemotaxis

chemoceptor —chemoreceptor

chemokinesis (kĕm kinē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *khemeia* transmutation *kinesis* movement.] Movement, of freely motile organisms, resulting from chemical stimuli

chemonasty (kĕm'ŏnăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *khemeia*, transmutation *nastos* close pressed.] Response to diffuse or indirect chemical stimuli

chemoreceptor (kĕm ŏrĕsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [Gk. *khemeia*, transmutation L. *recipere* to receive.] A terminal organ receiving chemical stimuli

chemoreflex (kĕm ŏrē'flĕks) *n.* [Gk. *khemeia* transmutation L. *reflectere* to bend back.] A reflex caused by chemical stimulus.

chemostat (kĕm ostăt) *n.* [Gk. *khemeia* transmutation *states* standing.] Any organ concerned in maintaining constancy of chemical conditions as of hydrogen ion concentration in blood.

chemosynthesis (kĕm ŏsĭn'thĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chemeia*, transmutation *syn* with *tithenai* to place.] The building up of chemical compounds in organisms.

chemotaxis (kĕm'ŏtăk sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *khemeia* transmutation *taxis* arrangement.] The reaction of cells or freely motile organisms to chemical stimuli also chemiotaxis.

chemotrophic (kĕmotrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *khemeia*, transmutation *trophe* nourishment.] Deriving nourishment from certain inorganic substances, *appl.* certain organisms without chlorophyll as iron bacteria and sulphur bacteria.

chemotropism (kĕmŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *khemeia* transmutation *trope* turn.] Curvature of plant or plant organ in response to chemical stimuli.

chernozem (chĕr'nŏzĕm, chĕrnŏzyŏm) *n.* [Russ. *chernyi* black *zemlya*, soil.] Black soil, characteristic of steppe and grass land and formed under continental climatic conditions blackearth.

chersophyte (kĕr'sŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *cherse* waste places *phyton* plant.] A plant which grows on waste land.

chestnut soils —dark brown soils of semi-arid steppe-lands fertile under adequate rainfall or when irrigated

cheta,—chaeta, *q.v.*

chevron (shĕv rŏn) *a.* [F *chevron* rafter from L. *caper* goat.] *Appl* V-shaped bones articulating with ventral surface of spinal column in caudal region of many vertebrates.

chiasma (kīăz mă) *n.*, **chiasmata** (kīăz mătă) *plu.* [Gk. *chiasma* cross.] A decussation of fibres, as optic chiasma in paired chromatids, an exchange of partners in meiosis.

chiasmatypy (kīăz măt'ĭpĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chiasma*, cross *typos* character.] A form of recombination of chromosome material in synapsis chiasmatype *appl* theory that chiasmata and crossing-over are causally correlated

chiastic (kīăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chiastos* diagonally arranged.] Decussating crossing obliquely or at right angles to axis *pert.* chiasmata.

chiastoneural (kīăs'tŏnū răl) *a.* [Gk. *chiastos* diagonally arranged *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl* certain gastropods in which visceral nerve cords cross and form a figure 8

chilaria (kīlā rĭă) *n plu.* [Gk *cheilos* lip.] Pair of processes between sixth pair of appendages in Limulus.

chilidium (kīlĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *cheilo* lip *idion dim.*] A shelly plate covering deltidial fissure in dorsal valve of certain Brachiopoda.

chimaera (kīmē ră) *n* [L. *chimaera* monster.] A single organism developing from two fused rudiments

from different individuals, o compoed of tissues f two different genotypes mosaic chimera.

chimonophilous (kīmōnŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *cheimon* wint *philein* to love.] Thriving or growing during winter

chiropte ophilous (kīrŏp tĕrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *cheir* hand *pteron* wing *philos* loving] Pollinated by agency of bats

chir pterygium,—cheiropterygium.

chirotyp (kī'rōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *cheir* hand *typos* pattern.] The speci men f a species designated by manuscript nam or chironym ratified on publication as being the type specimen

chitin (kī'tin) *n.* [Gk. *chiton* tunic.] A nitrogenous carbohydrate deriva tive forming the skeletal substance in arthropods, also constituent of cell-wall in fungi isotropic chitin *cf.* actinochitin.

chitinase (kī'tĭnās) *n.* [Gk. *chiton* tunic.] An enzyme which hydrolyses chitin, in mould fungi and in digestive juice of snail.

chlamydate (klăm'ĭdāt) *a.* [Gk *chlamys* cloak.] Supplied with mantle.

chlamyd ous (klămĭd ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chlamys* cloak.] *Pert.* flower and envelope.

chlamydospore (klăm'ĭdōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *chlamys* cloak *sporos* seed.] A thick-walled resting spore of certain fungi and protozoa.

chloragen (klō'răjĕn) *a.* [Gk. *kloros* sandy yellow *genos* descent.] *Appl* yellow cells found in connec tion with alimentary canal of annelids also chloragogen.

chloragocyte (klō răgōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* sandy yellow *kytos* hollow] A chloragogen cell.

chloragogen,—chloragen *q.v*

chloragosomes (klō'răgōsōmz) *n pl* [Gk. *chloros* sandy yellow *soma* body] Yellow or brownish globules formed in chloragogen cells.

chloranthy (klōrăn'thĭ, klō rănthĭ) *n* [Gk. *kloros* grass green *anthos* flower] Reversion of floral leaves to ordinary green leaves.

chlore chyma (klōrĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *engchyma* infusion.] Tissues collectively or stem tissue or mesophyll, containing chlorophyll.

chlorid ell —a columnar cell f gill filament, specialised for ex cretion of chlorides in certain fishes.

chlorocruori (klō rōkroo'ōrĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* grass green L *cruor* blood.] A green respiratory pigment occurring in blood plasma of certain worms.

chlorofucin (klōrōfū'sĭn) *n* [Gk. *kloros* green L. *fucus* seaweed.] Chlorophyll *c* in diatoms and brown algae chlorophyll *γ*

chloroleucite —chloroplast.

chlorophan (klō'rōfăn) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *phainein*, to appear] A green chromophane.

hlorophor (klō rōfō) *n.* [Gk. *kloro* grass green *phora*, carrying] A chlorophyll granul in Protista.

chlorophyll (klō rōfĭl) *n* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *phyllon*, leaf.] The green colouring matter found in plants and in some animals chlorophyll *a*, $C_{55}H_{72}O_5N_4Mg$ *b* $C_{55}H_{70}O_6N_4Mg$ or *γ* or chlorofucin, *q.v* formerly *appl* a mixture of chlorophyll *a* and pheophytin *a*

chloroplast (klō rōplăst) hloroplastid (klō'rōplăs'tĭd) *n* [Gk. *kloros* grass green *plastos* moulded] A minute granul or plastid containing chlorophylls *a* and *b* found in plant-cells exposed to light.

chloroplast pigments, — chlorophylls, carotene and xanthophyll.

chlorosis (klōrō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *chloros* pallid.] Abnormal condition characterised by absence of green pigments in plants, owing to lack of light, or to magnesium- or irondeficiency ; green-sickness in humans

chlorostatolith (klō rŏstăt ŏlĭth) *n* [Gk. *klōros* grass green *statos* stationary *lithos* stone.] A chloroplast which moves under th influence of gravity in a statocyt *cf* statolith amylostatolith.

chlorotic (klŏrŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chlōros* pallid.] *Pert* or affected by chlorosis.

choana (kō'ănă) *n.* [Gk. *choanē* funnel.] A f nnel-shaped opening posterior nares.

choanocyte (kō'ănōsīt) *n* [Gk. *choanē* funnel *kytos* hollow] A cell with funnel-shaped rim or collar round the base of a flag ellum.

choanoid (kō'ănoid) *a.* [Gk. *choanē* funnel *eidos* like.] Funnel-shaped *appl* eye muscle, retractor bulbi, absent in snakes, birds, and higher primates.

choanosom (kō ănōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *choanē* funnel *sōma* body] In sponges, *the inner layer with* flagellate cells.

ch langi les (kŏlăn'jĭōlz) *n pl.* [Gk. *chol* bile *angeion* vessel.] Terminal or interlobular biliary ducts bile-capillaries.

cholecyst (kŏl'ēsĭst) *n* [Gk. *kole* bile *kystis* bladder] Gall-bladd

ch lecystokinin (kŏl ēsĭs'tōkī'nĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chole* bile *kystis* bladder, *kinein* to move.] A duodenal hormone which induces contraction of gall-bladder and relaxation of Oddi s sphincter

choledoch (kŏl'ēdŏk) *a.* [Gk. *chole* bile *dochos* containing] *Appl* common bile duct.

cholehematin,—cholohaematin

choleic (kŏlē'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chole* bile.] *Pert* acid contained in or bile.

cholepyrrhin,—bilirubin.

cholerythrin,—bilirubin.

cholesterol (kŏlĕs'tĕrŏl) *n* [Gk. *chole* bile *stereos* solid.] Cholesterin, a white fatty alcohol found in protoplasm, nerve tissue bile, yolk, and other animal substances $C_{27}H_{46}O$

choline (kō'lĭn, -ēn) *n* [Gk *chole* bile.] A crystalline base found in plants and animals, a decomposition product of lecithin $C_5H_{15}O_2N$

cholinergic (kōlĭnĕr'jĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chole* bile *ergon* work.] *Appl.* parasympathetic nerve fibres which liberate acetylcholine from their terminations *f* adrenergic.

cholinesterase —an enzyme which hydrolyses acetylcholine into choline and acetic acid.

cholochrome (kŏl'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *chole* bile *chrōma*, colour] A bile pigment biliphaein.

cholohaematin (kŏl'ōhē mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chole* bile *haima*, blood.] Phylloerythrin cholehaematin.

cholophaein (kŏl'ōfē'ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chole* bile *phaios* dusky] Bilirubin.

chomophyte (kō'mōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *kōma* mound *phyton* plant.] A plant growing in detritus on rocks.

chondral (kŏn drăl) *a.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] *Pert* cartilage.

chondric (kŏn drĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] Gristly cartilaginous

chondrification (kŏn'drĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *L. facere* to make.] Conversion into cartilage.

chondrigen (kŏn drĭjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *gennaein*, to produce.] The base matrix of all cartilaginous substance a collagen.

chondrin (kŏn drĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] A gelatinous substance obtained from cartilage.

chondriocont (kŏ drĭŏkŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *kontos* pole.] A rod like or fibrillar type of chondriosome.

chondriodieresis (kŏn drĭŏdĭĕr'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *diorassein* to swing about.] Changes in mitochondria during cell division.

chondriokinesis (kŏn drĭŏkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *kinesis* movement.] Division of chondriosomes in mitosis and meiosis.

chondrioma (kŏndrĭō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain.] The chondriosom content of cell chondriome.

chondriomere (kŏn driŏmēr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *meros* part.] Plastomere, *q.v.*; cytomere, *q.v.*

chondri mite (kŏn drĭŏmīt) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *mitos* thread.] A linear type of chondriosome.

chondrioplast (kŏ driŏplăst) *n* [Gk. *chondros* grain *plastos* formed.] A rod-like formation f reticular material Golgi rod.

chondriosomes (kŏn driŏsōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *soma* body] Mitochondria, *q.v.* numerous synonyms *cf.* chondriomites, chondrioconts chondriospheres, chondrioplasts.

chondriospher (kŏn driŏsfēr) *n* [Gk. *chondros* grain *sphaira* globe.] A spherical type of chondriosome mitochondria which have coalesced.

chondroblast (kŏn drŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *blastos* bud.] A cartilage-producing cell.

chondroclast (kŏn drŏklăst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *klastos* broken down.] A large multinucleate cell which destroys cartilage matrix also chondroclast.

hondrocranium (kŏn drŏkrā nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *kranion* skull.] The skull when in cartilaginous condition either temporarily as in embryos, or permanently as in some fishes.

chondrocyte (kŏn drŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *kondros* cartilage; *kytos* hollow] A cartilage cell.

chondrogen,—chondrigen.

chondrogenesis (kŏn'drŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hondros* cartilage *genesis* descent.] The production or formation of cartilage.

chondroglossus (kŏn droglŏs ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kondro* cartilage *glossa* tongue.] An extrinsic muscle of the tongue, arising from hyoid bone, between genioglossus and hyoglossus.

chondroid (kŏn droid) *a.* [Gk *chondros* cartilage *eidos* shape.] Cartilage-lik *appl.* tissue, undeveloped cartilage or pseudocartilage serving as support in certain invertebrates and lower vertebrates *appl.* vesicular supporting tissue of notochord fibrohyaline.

ch dromucoid (kŏn drŏmū'koid) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage L. *mucus* mucus Gk. *eidos* form] A basophil protein which with collagen forms ground substance of cartilage chondromucin.

chondrophor (kŏn drofŏr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *pherein* to bear] A structure which supports the inner hinge cartilage in bivalve shell.

cho droscpt m (kŏn drosĕp'tŭm) *n* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage L. *septum* partition.] The cartilaginous part of the septum of the nose

chondroskel ton (kŏn drŏskĕl'ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hondro* cartilage; *skeleton* dried body] A cartilaginous skeleton.

chondrosteous (kŏndrŏs'tēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *osteon*, bone] Having cartilaginous skeleton.

cho drosternal (kŏn drŏstĕr'năl) *a.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *sternon*, breast.] *Pert* rib cartilages and sternum.

ch (kō nē) *n* [Gk. *chone* funnel.] A passage through cortex of sponges, with one or more external openings, and one internal opening

chord (kŏr'dă) *n.* [Gk *chorde* string] Any cord-like structure chorda dorsalis or notochord chorda tympani, branch of the facial nerve chorda umbilicalis chorda vocalis. *Plu.* chordae.

chordacentra (kŏr'dăsĕn'tră) *n plu* [Gk. *chorde* string L. *centrum* centre.] Centra formed by conversion of chordal sheath into number of rings; *cf* archcentra.

ch d e t ndin ae,—tendinous cords connecting papillary muscles with valves of heart.

chord e willial—fibrous bands crossing superior sagittal si us f dura mater

chordate (kôr'dāt) *a.* [Gk. *chordē* string.] Having a notoch rd.

chordotonal (kôr'dōtō nāl) *a.* [Gk. *chordē* string *tonos* tone.] *Appl* rod lik or bristle-like receptors for mechanical and sound vibra tions, in various parts of body of insects.

chore (kō ē) *n.* [Gk. *chōrē* place.] An area manifesting a unity of geographical environmental conditions *cf* biochore biotope.

choreiathetos (kōrīăth ĕtōs) *a.* [Gk. *choreia* dance *athetos* law less.] Arhythmic and uncoordinated *appl.* foetal movements.

choriocapillaris (kōr'ĭōkăpĭl'ărĭs kăp'ĭlā rĭs) *n* [Gk. *chorion* skin L. *capillaris* capillary] The innermost vascular layer of chor oid.

chorioid—choroid, *q v*

chorion (kō rĭōn) *n.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin] A embryonic membrane external to and enclosing th amnion allantochorion *q v* a hardened shell covering egg of insects outer membrane of seed.

chorion frondosum,—villous pla cental part of chorion.

chorion laeve, — smooth non-placental part of chorion.

chorionic (kōrĭōn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chorion* skin.] *Pert* the chorion *appl* gonadotrophic hormon or pro-lan.

chorioretinal (kōr'ĭōrĕt'ĭnăl) *a* [Gk *chorion* skin L. *retina* retina] *Pert* ch roid and retina

choripetalous (kō rĭpĕt ălŭs) [Gk *chōris* separat *petalon* leaf.] H ving separate petals.

choriphyll us (kō rĭfĭl ŭs) [Gk. *chōris* separate *phyllon* leaf] H ving perianth parts distinct.

chorisepalou (kō rĭsĕp ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chōris* separate F *sépale* sepal] Having the sepals separate.

chorisis (kō rĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chōris* separate.] Increase parts of floral whorl due to division of ts primary members deduplica tion.

choroid (kōr'oid) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin *eidos* form.] *Appl.* delicate and highly vascular membranes. *n* Layer of eye between retina and sclera.

choroidal (kōroid ăl) *a.* [Gk. *chorion* skin *eidos* form.] *Pert* choroid.

chorology (kōrŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chōros* place *logos* discourse.] Bio-geography geographical distribu-tion biotopography science of the distribution of organisms or of organs.

choron mic (kōrōnŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chōros* place *nomos* law] Ex ternal *appl.* influences of geograph ical or regional environment, *opp* autonomic.

horotypes (kō rōtīps) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chōros* place *typos* pattern.] Local types.

chresard (krēsărd') *n* [Gk *chrēsis* use *ardō* I water] Soil water vailable for plant growth *cf* echard holard.

chroma (krō mă) *n* [Gk. *chrōma* colour] The hue and saturation of a colour

chromaffin (krō măfĭn) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour L. *affinis* related] Chromaphil.

chromaphil (krō măfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour *philein* to love.] Stained by chromic acid or its salts when adrenaline is present *appl* cells f rming med llary parts of suprarenal bodies *appl* bodies paraganglia chromophil, chromaffin.

chromaphobe (krō măfōb) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour *phobos* fear] *Appl* non-stainable cells or tissues chromophobe.

chr masie (krō'măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour] Increase of chro-matin in nucleus and formation of nucleolus *cf* achromasie.

chromati (krōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour] Colourable by means of staining reagents; *pert*

colour having hue and saturation having chromatophores.

chromatic sphere, — the phere formed by coalescence of chromosomes after anaphase in mitosis.

chromatic thresh ld,—the minimal stimulus, varying with wave length of light, which induces colour sensation.

chromaticity (krōmătĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour] Unlikeness to grey or saturation of a colour

chromatid (krō'mătĭd) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour] A component of tetrad in meiosis a half chromosome between early prophase and metaphase in mitosis, or between diplotene and second meta phase in meiosis.

chromatid bridg —a chromatid joining tw centromeres during anaphase, in paracentric inversions.

chromatin (krō mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour] A substance in the nucleus which contains nucleic acid proteids and stains with basic dyes.

chr matocyt (krō'mătōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour *kytos* hollow] Any cell containing pigment.

chromatogen organ,—a brownish lobed body the axial organ of certain echinoderms.

chromatoid grains,—grains in cell-protoplasm, which stain similarly to chromatin.

chromatolysis (krō'mătŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour *lysis* loosing] Disintegration of Nissl granules, as in fatigued nerve-cells tigrolysis.

chr matophil (krō'mătōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *krōma* colour *philein* to love.] Staining easily chromophilous.

chromatophor (krō'mătōfōr) *n* [Gk. *chrōma* colour *pherein* t bear] A coloured plastid of plants and animals colourless body in cytoplasm nd developing into a leucoplast hloroplast, or chromoplast a pigment cell, or group of cells, which under control of the sympathetic nervous system can be altered in shape to produce a colour change.

chromatophoric (krō'mătōfŏr'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *krōma* colour *pherein* t bear] Containing pigment *pert* chromatophores.

chromatophorotropi (krō mătōfō rŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour *pherein* to bear *trepe* turn] *Appl.* a hormone, intermedin secreted by pars intermedia f pituitary and causing expansion of chromatophores *appl.* hormone of crustacean eye-stalk.

chromatophyll (krō mătōfĭl) *n* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour *phyllon*, leaf] The colouring matter f plant-like flagellates also chromophyll.

chromatoplasm (krō'mătōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour *plasma* mould.] The colour or pigment matter in cells.

chromatosome —chromosome.

chromatosphérite (krō'mătōsfēr'īt) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour *sphaira*, globe.] A nucleolus, *q.v.*

chromidia (krōmĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour *idion*, *dim.*] Extra-nuclear particles of chromatin, which may replace or be re-formed into nclei gonidia, *q.v.*

chromidial substance, — minute basophil granules containing iron occurring in cytoplasm as chromophil or tigroid bodies.

chromidiogamy (krōmĭd'ĭŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour *idion dim gamos* marriage.] The union of chromidia from two conjugants.

chromidiosomes (krōmĭd'ĭōsōmz) *n. plu* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *idion dim. sōma* body] The smallest chromatin particles of which the chromidial mass is composed.

chromiole (krō'mĭōl) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour] One of th minut granules of which chromomere is composed.

chromo-argentaffin (krō'mōărjĕn tăfĭn) *a* [Gk. *chrōma* colour L. *argentum* silver *affinis* related.] Staining with bichromates and silver nitrate *appl.* flask-shaped cells in epithelium of crypts of Lieberkühn.

chromoblast (krō'mōblăst) *n* [Gk. *chrōma* colour *blastos* bud.] An embryonic cell giving rise t a pigment cell.

chromocentre (krōmōsĕn'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour; *kentron* centre.] The fused heterochromatic region around centromeres; fused prochromosomes.

chromocyte (krō'mōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour; *kytos* hollow.] Any pigmented cell.

chromogen (krō'mōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *genos* birth.] The substance which is converted into pigment, *e.g.* by oxidation; a chromogenic organism.

chromogenesis (krō'mōjĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *genesis* origin.] The production of colour or pigment.

chromogenic (krō'mōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour; *genos* birth.] Colour producing; *appl.* organisms, as bacteria.

chromoleucite,—chromoplast.

chromolipids (krō'mōlĭp'ĭdz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *lipos* fat.] The carotenoids and related pigments.

chromomere (krō'mōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *meros* part.] One of the chromatin granules of which a chromosome is formed, and which corresponds to an id or gene; granular part of blood platelet, *appl.* hyalomere.

chromonema (krō'mōnē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *nēma* thread.] A coiled or convoluted thread in prophase of mitosis; central thread in chromosome. *Plu.* chromonemata.

chromoparous (krōmōp'ărŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour; L. *parere* to bring forth.] Having coloured excreta, *appl.* bacteria.

chromophanes (krō'mōfānz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour; *phainein* to show.] Red, yellow and green oil globules found in retina of birds, reptiles, fishes, marsupials; any retinal pigments.

chromophil (krō'mōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *philein* to love.] Chromophil; chromaffin, *q.v.*; chromophilic.

chromophilous (krōmŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *philos* loving.] Staining readily; chromatophil.

chromophobe (krō'mōfōb) *a.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour; *phobos* fear.] Non-stainable or staining slightly; *appl.* certain cells of pituitary gland; chromophobe.

chromophore (krō'mōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *pherein* to bear.] Any substance to whose presence colour in a compound is due.

chromophyll,—chromatophyll, *q.v.*

chromoplast (krō'mōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *plastos* moulded.] A coloured plastid or pigment body; coloured plastid other than a chloroplast; chromoplastid.

chromoproteins (krō'mōprō'tēinz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour; *prōtos* first.] Substances formed by combination of a protein with a pigment or chromophore.

chromosomal vesicle,—karyomere, *q.v.*

chromosome (krō'mōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *sōma* body.] One of deeply staining bodies, the number of which is constant for the cells of a species, into which the chromatin resolves itself during karyokinesis and meiosis.

chromosome-races,—races differing in number of chromosomes or of chromosome sets.

chromosomin (krōmōsō'mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma*, colour; *sōma* body.] One of the protein constituents of chromosomes.

chromospire (krō'mōspīr) *n.* [Gk. *chrōma* colour; *speira*, coil.] A spireme-like thread formed from nuclear granules in haplomitosis.

chronaxie, **chronaxy** (krō'năksĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chronos* time; *axia*, value.] Latent period between electrical stimulus and muscular response; minimal excitation time required with a current of an intensity twice the threshold necessary for excitation when the duration of the stimulus is prolonged; chronaxia.

chronotropic (krōn'ōtrŏpĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chronos* time; *tropē* turning.] Affecting the rate of action, as accelerator and inhibitory cardiac nerves.

chrysalis (kris'ălis) *n.* [Gk. *chrysallis* gold, golden thing.] Pupa stage of certain insects.

chrysocarpous (kris'ōkâr pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chrysos* gold *karpos* fruit.] With golden-yellow fruit.

chrysophanic (krisŏfăn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chrysos* gold *phainein* to show.] Having a golden or bright orange colour *appl.* an acid formed in certain lichens and in leaves.

chrysophyll (kris'ōfil) *n.* [Gk. *chrysos* gold *phyllon*, leaf.] A yellow colouring matter in plants, a decomposition product of chlorophyll.

chylaceous (kilā'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos* juice.] Of the nature of chyle.

chyle (kīl) *n.* [Gk. *chylos* juice.] Lymph containing globules of emulsified fat, found in the lacteals during digestion.

chylifaction (kīlĭfăk'shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *chylos* juice L. *facere* to make.] Formation of chyle; also chylification chylopoiesis.

chyliferous (kilif'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos* juice; L. *ferre* to carry.] Chyle-conducting *appl.* tubes or vessels; chylophoric.

chylific (kilif'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chylos* juice; L. *facere* to make.] Chyle-producing *appl.* ventricle or true stomach of insects.

chylification,—chylifaction.

chylocaulous (kilōcô'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos* juice *kaulos* stem.] With fleshy stems.

chylocyst (kī'lōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *chylos* juice *kystis* bladder.] The chyle receptacle cisterna chyli.

chylomicrons (kīlōmī'krŏnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chylos* juice *mikros* small.] Minute fatty particles in plasma, plentiful during fat digestion.

chylophoric,—chyliferous.

chylophyllous (kīlōfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos* juice *phyllon* leaf.] With fleshy leaves; *appl.* certain desert plants.

chylopoiesis (kī'lōpoiē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chylos* juice *poiesis* a making.] The production of chyle.

chyme (kīm) *n.* [Gk. *chymos* juice.] The partially digested food after leaving the stomach.

chymification (kīmĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *chymos* juice; L. *facere* to make.] The process of converting food into chyme.

chymosin,—rennin, *q.v.*

chymotrypsin (kī'mōtrĭp'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chymos* juice *tryein*, to rub down *pepsis* digestion.] An enzyme which, in the small intestine splits the various protein products of the action of pepsin and trypsin.

chymotrypsinogen (kī'mōtrĭpsĭn'ōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *chymos* juice; *tryein* to rub down *pepsis* digestion *-genes* producing.] A pancreatic enzyme which is converted into chymotrypsin.

chytridium (kĭtrĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *chytridion* little pot.] The spore vessel of certain fungi.

cibarium (sĭbā'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *cibaria*, victuals.] The part of the buccal cavity anterior to pharynx, in insects.

cicatricial tissue,—newly formed fibrillar connective tissue which closes and draws together wounds.

cicatricle (sĭkăt'rĭkl) **cicatricula** (sĭk'ătrĭk'ūlă) **cicatrix** (sĭkā'trĭks) *n.* [L. *cicatrix*, scar.] The blastoderm in bird and reptile eggs small scar in place of previous attachment of an organ a scar; the mark left after healing of wound in plants.

cicinnal (sĭsĭn'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *kikinnos* curled lock.] *Appl.* uniparous cymose branching in which daughter axes are developed right and left alternately cincinnal.

cilia (sĭl'ĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *cilium* eyelid.] Hairlike vibratile outgrowths of ectoderm, or processes, of many cells barbicels of a feather; eyelashes.

ciliaris (sĭlĭā'rĭs) *n.* [L. *cilium*, eyelid.] Unstriped muscle forming a ring outside anterior part of choroid and attached to ciliary processes, acting on convexity of lens.

ciliary (sĭl'ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *cilium* eyelid.] *Pert.* cilia; *pert.* eyelashes; *appl.* sudoriferous glands; *appl.* certain

structures in the eyeball as arteries, body processes, muscle *appl* branches f nasociliary nerve and to ganglion.

ciliate (sil'iāt) *a*. [L. *cilium*, eyelid.] Provided with cilia ciliated.

ciliated pithelium,—an epithelium found lining various passages, usually with columnar cells provided with cilia on the free surface.

ciliograde (sil'iōgrād) *a*. [L. *cilium* eyelid *gradus* step.] Progressing by movement of cilia.

ciliolum (sil'ĭōlŭm) *n* [*Dim* of L. *cil um* eyelid] A min t cilium.

ciliospore (sil'iospōr) *n*. [L. *cilium* eyelid Gk. *sporos* seed.] A ciliated protozoan swarm-spore.

cilium (sil'ĭŭm) *n* [L. *cilium* eyelid.] *Sing* of cilia, *q.v*

cinchonine (sin'kōnin) *n* [After Countess *de Chinchón*] Alkaloid found in various R biaceae $C_{19}H$ ON_2.

cincinnus (sinsin ŭs) *n*. [L. *cincinnus* curl] A scorpioid cyme.

cinclides (sing'klidēz) *n* *plu* [Gk. *kinklis* latticed gate] Perforations, in body wall of certain Anthozoa, for extrusion f acontia. *Sing* cinclis.

cin ea (sinē'rēa) *n*. [L. *cinereus* ashen.] The grey matter of th nervous system.

ci ereous, — ashy-grey tephrous

cingula,—*plu* of cingulum *n* *sing* Ring formed by hyphal prolifera tion around pper part f stipe uniting with incurved edge of pileus *plu* cingulae.

cingulat (sing'gūlāt) [L. *cingulum* girdle.] Having girdl or cingulum shaped like a girdle *appl*. a gyrus and sulcus above corpus callosum.

cingulum (sing'gūlŭm) *n* [L. *cingulum* girdl] Any structure which is like a girdle part of plant between root and stem part of diatom frustule uniting valves a ridge round base f crown of a tooth tract of fibres connecting callosal and hippocampal convolutions of brain outer ciliary zone on disc of rotifers clitellum, *q.v*

cion,—scion, *q.v*

circinate (sir'sināt) *a*. [L. *circinatus* made round.] Rolled on the axis, so that apex is centre.

ci culation (sĕr'kūlā shŭn) *n* [L. *circulatio* act of circulating] The regular movement of any fluid within definite channels in the body streaming movement of protoplasm of plant cells.

circulus (sir'kūlŭs) *n*. [L. *circulus* circle] Any ringlike arrangement, as of blood-vessels caused by branching or connection with one another as circulus major of iris, or as of markings of fish scales.

circulus arteriosus,—a vascular ring at base of brain circle of Willis.

circumduction (sĕr'kŭmdŭk shŭn) *n*. [L. *circum* around *ductus* led.] The form of motion exhibited by a bone describing a conical space with the articular cavity as pex.

circumf rential (sĕr'kŭmfĕrĕn shăl) *a*. [L. *circum* around *ferre* to bear] *Appl* cartilages which sur round certain articulatory fossae *appl* primary lamellae parallel to circumference of bone

circumfila (sĕr'kŭmfī'lă) *n*. *plu*. [L. *circum* around *filum*, thread.] Looped or wreathed filaments on antennal segments, as in gall midges.

circumflex (ĕr'kŭmflĕks) *a* [L. *circum* around *flectere* to bend.] Bending round *appl*. certain arteries, veins *appl* nerve, the axillary nerve.

circumflu ce (sĕrkŭm'flooĕns) *n*. [L *circum* around *fluens* flow ing] In Protozoa, ingestion by protoplasm flowing towards food and surrounding it after contact *f* circumvallation.

circumgenital (sĕr'kŭmjĕn'ĭtăl) *a*. [L. *circum*, around *gignere* to beget.] Surrounding the genital pore *appl*. glands secreting waxy powder in oviparous species of Coccidae.

circumnutation (sĕr'kŭmnūtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *circum* around *nutare* to nod.] The irregular elliptical or spiral movement exhibited by apex of a growing stem, shoot or tendril.

circumoesophageal (sĕr'kŭmēsō-fāj'ēăl) *a.* [L. *circum* around Gk. *oisophagos* gullet.] *Appl.* structures or organs surrounding or passing along the gullet.

circumpolar (sĕr'kŭmpō'lăr) *a.* [L. *circum* around *polus* end of axis.] *Appl.* flora and fauna of Polar regions.

circumpulpar (sĕr'kŭmpŭl'păr) *a.* [L. *circum* around *pulpa* fruit pulp.] *Appl.* dentine forming layer round pulp cavity of teeth as in fishes.

circumscissile (sĕr'kŭmsĭs'ĭl) *a.* [L. *circum* around *scindere* to cut.] Splitting along a circular line *appl.* dehiscence exhibited by a pyxidium.

circumscript (sĕr'kŭmskrĭpt) *a.* [L. *circumscribere* to draw line around.] *Appl.* marginal plaincter when sharply defined, in sea-anemones.

circumvallate (sĕr'kŭmvăl'āt) *a.* [L. *circum* around *vallum* rampart.] Encircled by a wall, as of tissue vallate *appl.* certain tongue papillae.

circumvallation (sĕr'kŭmvălā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *circum* around *vallare* to wall.] Ingestion of food by extruded pseudopodia, as in protozoa or in phagocytes.

circumvascular (sĕr'kŭmvăs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *circum* around *vasculum* small vessel.] *Appl.* dentine lining vascular canals in pulp cavity of teeth as in fishes.

cirral (sĭr'ăl) *a.* [L. *cirrus* curl.] *Pert.* cirri a cirrus. *n.* Any of the hollow ossicles in cirri of crinoids.

cirrat (sĭr'ăt) *a.* [L. *cirratus* having curls.] Having cirri.

cirrhi, cirrhus — cirri, cirrus.

cirri (sĭr'ī) *n. plu.* [L. *cirrus* curl.] Tendrils appendages of barnacles jointed filaments of axis or of aboral surface of crinoids barbels of fishes respiratory and tactile appendages of orms organs of copulation in some molluscs and trematodes hairlike structures on appendages of insects.

cirrose (sĭr'ōs, sĭrōs') *a.* [L. *cirrus* curl.] With cirri or tendrils.

cirrus (sĭr'ŭs) *n.* [L. *cirrus* curl.] Tendril a tendril like structure coherent spores discharged through an ostiole. *Plu.* cirri *q.v.*

cisterna (sĭstĕr'nă) *n.* [L. *cisterna* cistern.] Closed space containing fluid as any of the subarachnoid spaces cisterna chyli the dilated beginning of the thoracic duct, receiving lymph and chyle from vessels of hind limbs and abdomen a minute tubule of endoplasmic network.

cistron,—the portion of chromosome within which a number of mutational entities or loci is integrated for one function.

citrin (sĭt'rĭn) *n.* [L.L. *citrus* lemon.] A factor in lemon juice which regulates capillary permeability; vitamin P.

citrulline (sĭtrŭl'ĭn) *n.* [L. *citrullus* water-melon.] An amino acid first obtained from water-melon, also occurring as intermediate product in formation of urea from ornithine $C_6H_{13}O_3N_3$

cladanthous (klădăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *anthos* flower.] Having terminal archegonia on short lateral branches cladocarpous.

cladautoicous (klădôtoik'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *autos* self *oikos* house.] With antheridia on a special stalk, as in mosses.

cladocarpous —cladanthous *q.v.*

cladode (klăd'ōd) *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout.] Branch arising from axil of leaf or green flattened stem, resembling a foliage leaf cladophyll, cladophyllum, phylloclade.

cladodont (klăd'ōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *odous* tooth.] Having or *appl.* teeth with prominent central and small lateral cusps.

cladogenesis (klădōjĕn'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *genesis* descent.] Branching of evolutionary lineages so as to produce new types.

cladogenous (klădŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *gennaein*, to produce.] Stem borne; *appl.* certain roots; cladanthous, *q.v.*

cladome (klădōm') *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] The group of superficially situated rays in a triaene.

cladophyll (klăd'ŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *phyllon*, leaf.] Cladode.

cladoptosis (klăd'ŏptō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *ptosis*, falling.] Annual or other shedding of twigs.

cladose (klăd'ōs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] Branched.

cladosiphonic (klăd'ŏsīfŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *siphon*, tube.] With insertion of leaf-trace on periphery of the axial stele; *opp.* phyllosiphonic.

cladotyle (klăd'ŏtīl) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *tylos*, knob.] A rhabdus with one actine branched, the other tylote.

cladus (klā'dŭs) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, branch.] A branch as of a branched spicule.

clamp-connections,—swellings on certain dikaryotic hyphae for passage of daughter nuclei to cell below with subsequent septum formation; also occurring in whorls, for distribution of nuclei to hyphal branches.

clandestine (klăndĕs'tĭn) *a.* [L. *clandestinus*, from *clam*, secretly.] *Appl.* evolution which is not apparent in adult forms, or of adult characters from ancestral embryonic characters.

clasmatoblast (klăz'mătŏblăst, klăs-) *n.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment; *blastos*, bud.] A mast cell.

clasmatocyte (klăz măt'ŏsīt, klăsmăt'ŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment; *kytos*, hollow.] A variable basiphil phagocyte or macrophage in areolar tissue; a histiocyte.

claspers (klăs'pĕrz) *n. plu.* [M.E. *claspen*, to hold.] Rod-like processes on pelvic fins of certain male elasmobranchs; outer gonapophyses of insects; valves or harpes of male Lepidoptera; any modification of an organ or part to enable the two sexes to clasp one another; tendrils or climbing shoots.

claspettes,—harpagones, *q.v.*

class (klās) *n.* [L. *classis*, division.] A division of a phylum and divided into orders, in classification of plants or animals.

clathrate (klăth'rāt) *a.* [Gk. *klethra*, lattice.] Lattice-like; clathroid.

Claudius cells,—outer columnar or cuboid cells adjoining Hensen's cells in organ of Corti.

claustrum (klôs'trŭm) *n.* [L. *claustrum*, bar.] In cerebral hemispheres, a thin layer of grey substance lateral to external capsule; one of the Weberian ossicles in Cyprinidae and Characinidae.

clava (klā'vă) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] A club-shaped spore-bearing structure of certain fungi; the knob-like end of antenna of certain insects; swelling at end of fasciculus gracilis of medulla oblongata.

clavate (klā'vāt) *a.* [L. *clava*, club.] Club-shaped; thickened at one end.

clavicle (klăv'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *clavicula*, small key.] Collar-bone, forming anterior or ventral portion of the shoulder-girdle.

clavicular (klăvĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *clavicula*, small key.] *Pert.* clavicle.

claviculari um (klăvĭk'ūlā'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *clavicula*, small key.] The epiplastron of Chelonia, probably corresponding to clavicles of other forms.

claviform (klă'vĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *clava*, club; *forma*, form.] Club-shaped; clavate.

clavola (klăvō'lă) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] The flagellar portion, or terminal joints, of insect antenna.

clavula (klăv'ūlă) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] A monactinal modification of triaxon spicule; a minute ciliated spine on fasciole of Spatangidae; clavate sporophore of certain fungi.

clavus (klā'vŭs) *n.* [L. *clavus*, nail.] The part of an hemelytron lying next scutellum in Hemiptera; projection or crotchet from scape of spiders; ergot disease in grasses.

cl w (klô) *n.* [A.S. *clawu*, claw.] The unguis or stalk of a petal; a sharp curved nail on finger or toe; forceps of certain crustaceans; curved process on limb of insect.

cleaning foot,—filamentous process of exopodite of second maxilla in Phyllocarida.

cleavage (klēv'ēj) *n.* [A.S. *cleofan*, to cut.] The series of karyokinetic divisions which change the egg into multicellular embryo.

cleavage cell,—blastomere, *q.v.*

cleavag nucl us,—nucleus of fertilised egg or zygote produced by union of male and female pronuclei; the egg-nucleus of parthenogenetic eggs.

cleidoic (klīdō'īk) *a.* [Gk. *kleis*, bar; *oon*, egg.] H ving or *pert.* eggs enclosed within a shell or membrane.

cleistocarp (klī'stōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *karpos*, fruit.] Cleistothecium, *q.v.*

cleistocarpous (klī'stōkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *karpos*, fruit.] Having closed ascocarps; with non-operculate capsules, *appl.* mosses; cleistocarpic.

cleistogamic (klīstōgăm'īk) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] *Pert.* or possessed of characteristics of cleistogamy; cleistogamous.

cleistogamy (klīstŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] Stat of having small inconspicuous self-fertilising flowers; fertilisation without opening of florets, *opp.* chasmogamy.

cleistogen (klī'stōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *genos*, descent.] A plant with cleistogamous flowers.

cl istothecium (klīstōthē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *thēkē*, box.] An ascocarp which remains closed and produces its spores internally.

cleithrum (klī'thrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kleithron*, bar.] The pair of additional clavicles in Stegocephalia; clavicular element of some fishes.

climacteric (klīmăktĕr'īk) *n.* [Gk. *klimaktēr*, step of staircase.] A critical phase or period of change in living organisms; *appl.* change associated with menopause, or with male function; *appl.* phase of increased respiratory activity at ripening of fruit.

climatype (klī'mătīp) *n.* [Gk. *klima*, climate; *typos*, image.] A biotype resulting from selection in particular climate; climatic ecotype.

climax (klī'măks) *n.* [Gk. *klimax*, ladder.] The mature or stabilised stage in a successional series of communities, when dominant species are completely adapted to environmental conditions; completion of development, *appl.* leaves.

clinandrium (klīnăn'drĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *klinē*, bed; *anēr*, man.] A cavity in the column between anthers in orchids.

clinanthium (klīnăn'thĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *klinē*, bed; *anthos*, flower.] A dilated floral receptacle, as in capitulum of Compositae.

cli e (klīn) *n.* [Gk. *klinein*, to slant.] A series of form changes; gradient f biotypes; character-gradient.

clinging fibres,—tendril fibres, *q.v.*

clinidium (klĭnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *klinidion*, small couch.] A filament in a pycnidium, which produces spores.

clinoid (klī'noid) *a.* [Gk. *klinē*, couch; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* processes of sella turcica.

clinology (klīnŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *klinein*, to decline; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the decline of organisms after maturity or after their prime in groups or in phylogeny.

clinosporangium (klī'nōspōrăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *klinē*, bed; *spora*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] Pycnidium, *q.v.*

clinospore (klī'nōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *klinē*, bed; *spora*, seed.] A spore abjointed from clinidium; conidium, *q.v.*

clisere (klī'sēr) *n.* [*climate*; *ser*.] Succession of communities which results from changing climate.

clitellum (klĭtĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *clitellae*, pack-saddle.] The saddle or swollen glandular portion of skin of certain annelid worms.

clitoris (klĭ'tŏrĭs) *n* [Gk. *kleiein* to enclose.] An erectile organ homologous with penis, at upper part of vulva.

clivus (klī'vŭs) *n*. [L. *clivus* slope.] A shallow depression in sphenoid, behind dorsum sellae posterior sloped part of the monticulus.

cloaca (klōā'kă) *n* [L. *cloaca* sewer] The common chamber into which intestinal genital and urinary canals open, in vertebrates except most mammals.

clone (klōn) *n* [Gk. *klon* twig] An individual produced asexually group of individuals propagated by mitoses from a singl ancestor an apomict strain.

clonus (klōn ŭs) *n*. [Gk. *klonos* violent motion.] A series of muscular contractions when individual contractions are discernible incomplet tetanus.

club hair—a hair forming keratinised club-shaped bulb becoming detached from papilla, *and eventually shed*

cl nes (kloon'ēz) *n pl* [L. *clunes* buttocks.] Buttocks nates.

cluster-crystals, — globular aggregates of calcium oxalate crystals in plant cells sphaeraphides.

cluster-cup —aecidium *q.v*

clypeal (klĭp ēăl) *a*. [L. *clypeus* shield.] *Pert.* clypeus of insects.

clypeat (klĭp eăt) *a*. [L. *clypeus* shield] Round or buckler like clypeiform having clypeus.

clypeola (klĭpē'ŏlă) clypeol (klĭp ēŏl) *n* [L. *clypeus* shield.] A sporophyll in the spike of an Equisetum.

clypeo-labral (klĭp ēŏlāb răl) *a*. [L. *clypeus* shield *labrum* lip] *Appl.* suture between clypeus and labrum.

clypeus (klĭp'ēŭs) *n*. [L. *clypeus* shield.] A sclerite on anteromedian part of insect head a band of tissue round mouth of perithecium of certain fungi.

cn mial (knē'mĭăl, nē'mĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *knemis* tibia.] *Pert* tibia *appl.* ridge along dorsal margin of tibia.

cnemidium (knēmĭd'ĭŭm nēmĭd ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *knemis* legging; *idion* dim.] Lower part of bird's leg devoid of feathers, generally scaly

cnemis (knē'mĭs, nē'mĭs) *n*. [Gk. *knemis* legging] Shin or tibia.

cnida (knī'dă, nī'dă) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle.] A cnidoblast a nematocyst.

cnidoblast (knī'dŏblăst nī'dŏblăst) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle; *blastos* bud.] Stinging cell of Coelentera.

cnidocil (knī'dŏsĭl nī'dŏsĭl) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle L. *cilium* eyelid.] A minut process projecting exter nally from a cnidoblast.

cnidophore (knī'dŏfō nī'dŏfōr) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle *pherein* to bear] A modified zooid which bears nematocysts.

cnidopod (knī'dŏpŏd nī'dŏpŏd) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle *pous* foot.] Drawn-out basal part of a nematocyst embedded in mesogloea.

cnidosac (knī'dŏsăk, nī'dŏsăk) *n*. [Gk. *knide* nettle *sakkos* bag] A kidney-shaped swelling or battery often protected by a hood, *found on dactylozooids of Siphonophora.*

coactate (koăk'tāt) *a*. [L. *coactus*, felt.] Closely matted but smooth, *appl* surface.

coaction (kōăk shŭn) *n*. [L. *cum* with *actio* action] The reciprocal activity of organisms within community

coadaptation (kō'ădăptā shŭn) *n* [L. *cum* with *ad* to *aptare* to fit.] The correlated variation in two mutually dependent organs.

coagulation (kōăgūlā shŭn) *n*. [L. *cum* together *agere* to drive.] Curd ling or clotting the changing from a liquid to a viscous or solid state by chemical reaction *appl.* vitamin K, the antihaemorrhagic accessory food factor

coagulin (kōăg'ūlĭn) *n* [L. *coagulum* rennet.] Any gent capable of coagulating albuminous substances.

coagulocyte (kōăg'ūlosīt) *n*. [L. *cum* together *agere* to drive Gk. *kytos* hollow] A granular haemocyte o cystocyte in insects.

coagulum (kŏăg'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *coagulum* rennet.] Any coagulated mass clot curd.

coaptation (kōăptā shŭn) *n* [L. *cum* together *aptare* to fit.] Mutual adjustment of parts dependence of function pon the presence of an organic structure or character

coarctate (kōărk'tāt) *a* [L. *coarctare* to press together.] Compressed; closely connected with abdomen separated from thorax by constriction.

coarctate larva or **pupa**,—semipupa pseudopupa a larval stage of certain Diptera.

cobalamin,—an organic compound containing cobalt, $C_{63}H_{90}N$ O_{14} P Co present in liver and animal foods vitamin B_{12}, anti-pernicious anaemia factor and promoting growth B_{12a}, cyanocobalamin; B_{12b} hydroxocobalamin; B_{12c} nitrocobalamin.

cocci (kŏk si) *n. plu* [Gk. *kokkos* berry] Septicidal carpels spore mother cells of certain hepatics rounded cells as certain bacteria.

coccogone (kŏk'ogŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos* berry *gonos* birth.] A reproductive cell in certain algae.

coccoid (kŏk'oid) *a.* [Gk. *kokkos* berry *eidos* form.] Like or *pert* coccus pherical or globose

coccolith (kŏk'ōlĭth) *n* [Gk. *kokkos* berry *lithos* tone] A calcareous picule in certain Flagellata.

coccospheres (kŏk'ŏsfērz) *n. plu* [Gk. *kokkos* berry *sphaera*, globe.] Remains of hard parts of certain algae and radiolarians.

coccus (kŏk ŭs) [Gk. *kokkos* berry] *Sing* of cocci, *q v*

coccyg al (kŏksij ĕăl) *a.* [Gk *kokkyx* cuckoo] *Pert* or in region of coccyx.

coccyx (kŏk siks) [Gk *kokky* cuckoo] The terminal part f the ert bral column beyond the sacrum

cochl a (kŏk'lĕă) *n* [Gk. *kochlias* snail] Anterior part of labyrinth of the ea spirally coiled lik snail's shell coiled legume

cochlear (kŏk'lĕăr) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias* snail.] *Appl* aestivation when wholly internal leaf is next but one to wholly external leaf *pert* the cochlea.

cochleariform (kŏk'lĕăr'ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias* snail L. *forma*, shape.] Screw r spoon-shaped *pert*. thin plate or process of bone separating tensor tympani canal from Eustachian tube.

cochleate (kŏk'lĕāt) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias* snail.] Screw-like spiral.

cocoon (kŏkoon') *n.* [F *cocon* cocoon.] The protective case of many larval forms before they become pupae; silky other covering formed by many animals for their eggs.

coelarium,—coelomic epithelium; mesothelium.

coelenteron (sēlĕn'tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *koilos* hollow *enteron*, intestine.] Cavity in body of Coelenterata.

coelia (sē'lĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *koilia*, belly] *Pert.* the abdominal cavity *appl.* arteries, veins, nerves, plexus.

coel blast (sē'lōblăst) *n* [Gk. *koilos* hollow *blastos* bud.] A division of the embryonic hypoblast.

coeloconic (sē'lōkŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *koilos* hollow, *konos* cone] Having or consisting of, a conical process situated in a pit *appl* sensillae.

coelogastrula (sē'lōgăs'troolă) *n* [Gk. *koilos* hollow *gaster* stomach.] A gastrula developed from blastula with segmentation cavity

coelom (sē'lŏm) [Gk *koiloma* hollow] Body cavity *q v*

coelomate (sē'lōmāt sēlō māt,) *a.* [Gk. *koiloma* hollow] Having a coelom.

coelomesoblast (sēlōmĕs'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk *koilos* hollow *mesos* middle *blastos* bud.] I segmentation, the mesoblastic bands destined to form wall of coelom and out growths.

coelomic (sēlŏm'ĭk) [Gk. *koiloma* hollow] *Pert* coelom.

coelomocytes (sēlō mōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *koilōma*, hollow *kytos* hollow vessel] Coelomic corpuscles, in cluding amoebocytes and eleocytes, in annelids mesenchymatous cells in body cavity of nematodes cells in coelomic fluid and in water vascular and haemal systems in cluding morula-shaped cells spindle-shaped cells, phagocytes, and crystal cells, in echinoderms.

coelomoduct (sēlō mōdŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *koilōma*, hollow L. *ducere* to lead.] A channel leading from body cavity to exterior

coelomopores (sēlō mōpōrz) *n. plu* [Gk. *koilōma*, hollow *poros* passage.] Ducts leading directly from pericardial cavity to exterior peculiar to N utilus.

coelomostome (sēlō mōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *koilōma* hollow *stoma* mouth.] The external opening of a coelomoduct.

coelosperm (sē'lōspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *koilos* hollow *sperma*, seed] A carpel hollow on its inner surface.

coelozoic (sē'lōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *koilos* hollow *zoon* animal.] *Appl.* a trophozoit when situated in some cavity of the body

coenangium (sēnăn'jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *koinos* common *angeion* vessel.] A coenocytic sporangium.

coenanthium (sēnăn'thĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *anthos* flower] Inflorescence with nearly flat receptacle having upcurved margins.

coenenchyma (sēnĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *engchyma*, infusion.] Common tissue which connects the polyps or zooids of compound coral coenenchyme.

coen bium (sēnō'bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *bios* life] A unicellular colony with no marked distinction between vegetative and reproductive units colony r unit of undifferentiated cells.

coenoblast (sē'nōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *blastos* bud.] A germ-layer which gives origin to endoderm and mesoderm

coenocentre (sē nōsĕn'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *kentron* centre.] A deeply-staining body accompanying the ovum in certain fungi.

coenocyte (sē nōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common ; *kytos* hollow] A plant body in which constituent protoplasts are not separated by cell walls. *a.* Coenocytic.

coenoecium (sēnē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *oikos* house.] The common groundwork of a polyzoan colony

coenogam tangium (sē'nōgămĕtăn jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *koinos* common *gametes* pouse *angeion* vessel] A coenocytic gametangium, as in Zygomycetes.

coenogamete (ē'nōgămēt') *n.* [Gk *koinos* common *gametes* spouse.] A multinucleate gamete.

coenogamy (sēnŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *koinos* common *gamos* marriage] The union of coenogametangia.

coen ge esis (sē nōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *koinos* common *genesis* descent.] Common descent from the same ancestry blood relationship

coenogony (sēnŏg onĭ) *n* [Gk. *koinos* common *gone* generation.] Reproduction by means of coenocytes.

coenosarc (sē nōsărk) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common ; *sarx* flesh.] The common tissue uniting the polyps in a compound colony

coenosite (sē'nōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *koino* common *sitos* food.] A organism habitually sharing food with another commensal

coenoste m (sēnŏs'tĕŭm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *osteon* bone.] The common colonial skeleton in corals.

coe otr pe (sē nōtrōp) *n* [Gk. *koinos* common *trope* turning] Behaviour common to a group of organisms or to species.

coenozygote (sē'nōzī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *zygon*, yoke.] A zygote formed by coenogametes.

co nurus (ēnū rŭs) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* commo *oura* tail.] A metacestode with large bladder from whose walls many daughter-cysts arise each with on scolex.

co-enzyme (kōĕn′zīm) *n.* [L. *cum* with; Gk. *en*, in; *zymē* leaven.] A substance which activates an enzyme or accelerates its action; co-ferment.

cog tooth,—spur or projection of incudal facet of malleus.

coherent (kōhē′rĕnt) *a.* [L. *cohaerere* to stick together.] With similar parts united; adherent.

cohesion (kōhē′zhŭn) *n.* [L. *cohaerere* to stick together.] Condition of union of separate parts of floral whorl; *cf.* adhesion.

cohort (kō′hôrt) *n.* [L. *cohors* enclosure.] A group of related families in earlier classifications; somewhat indefinitely limited group.

coino-,—coeno-.

coition (kōĭsh′ŭn) *n.* [L. *coire* to go together.] Sexual intercourse; coitus; copulation.

colchicine (kŏl′kĭsĭn) *n.* [L. *colchicum* meadow saffron, from *Colchis* ancient Mingrelia.] An alkaloid obtained from meadow saffron, influencing mitosis and tissue metabolism; $C_{22}H_{25}O_6N$.

coleogen (kŏl′ēōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *koleos* sheath; *gennaein* to produce.] Meristematic layer giving rise to endodermis.

coleopterous (kŏl′ēŏp′tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *koleos* sheath; *pteron* wing.] Having the anterior wings hard and used as elytra; *pert.* beetles.

coleoptil (kŏl′ēŏptĭl) *n.* [Gk. *koleos* sheath; *ptilon*, feather.] The first leaf in seedling of monocotyledons.

coleorhiza (kŏl′ēōrī′ză) *n.* [Gk. *koleos* sheath; *rhiza* root.] The layer surrounding the radicle.

colic (kŏl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kolon* colon.] *Pert.* the colon.

coliform (kō′lĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *colum* strainer; *forma* shape.] Sieve-like; cribriform. [Gk. *kolon* colon.] Resembling colon bacilli.

collagen (kŏl′ăjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *kolla* glue; *genos* descent.] A scleroprotein, occurring as chief constituent of white connective tissue fibres and organic part of bone, also of some fish scales.

collar (kŏl′ăr) *n.* [M.E. *coler* collar.] The choana of a collared cell; prominent fold behind the proboscis in Hemichorda; the fleshy rim projecting beyond the edge of a snail shell; any structure comparable with a collar; collum, *q.v.*; junction between root and stem; collet, *q.v.*

collar cell,—choanocyte.

collarette,—line of junction between pupillary and ciliary zones of anterior surface of iris; iris frill; angular line.

collateral (kŏlăt′ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *cum* with; *latera*, sides.] Side by side; *appl.* ovules; *appl.* bundles with xylem and phloem in the same radius; *appl.* fine lateral branches from the axon of a nerve cell; *appl.* prevertebral ganglia of sympathetic system; *appl.* inheritance of character from a common ancestor in individuals not lineally related; *appl.* circulation established through anastomosis with other parts when the chief vein is obstructed.

collective fruit,—fruit formed from complete inflorescences, as mulberry and pine-apple.

collector (kŏlĕk′tŏr) *n.* [L. *colligere* to collect.] One of the pollen-retaining hairs on stigma or style of certain flowers; collecting hair.

collenchyma (kŏlĕng′kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *engchyma*, infusion.] Parenchymatous peripheral supporting tissue with cells more or less elongated and thickened either at the angles (angular c.) or on walls adjoining intercellular spaces (lacunar c.), or tangentially (lamellar c.); the middle layer of sponges; collenchyme.

collencyte (kŏl′ĕnsīt) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *en* in; *kytos* hollow.] A clear cell with thread-like pseudopodia found in sponges.

collet (kŏl′ĕt) *n.* [F. *collet* collar.] Root zone of hypocotyl, where cuticle is absent.

colleterium (kŏl′ĕtē′rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue.] A colleteral or mucus-secreting gland in female reproductive system of insects.

colleters (kŏlē'tĕrz) *n plu* [Gk *kolletas* glued.] The hairs, usually secreting a gluey substance which cover many resting buds multicellular glandular trichomes.

colletocystophore (kŏlē'tōsĭst'ōfōr) *n* [Gk. *kolletas* glued *kystis* bladder *pherein*, to bear] The statorhabd f Halicystus.

colliculate (kŏlĭk ūlāt) *a* [L. *dim.* of *collis* hill] Having small elevations

colliculus (kŏlĭk ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *colli culus* l ttle hill.] A prominence of corpora quadrigemina a rounded elevation near pex of antero-lateral urface f arytaenoid cartilages slight elevation formed by optic nerve at entrance to retina eleva tion f urethral crest, with openings of ejaculatory ducts and prostatic utricle

colloblast (kŏl'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kolla* glue *blastos* bud.] A cell on tentacles and pinnae of ctenophores, which carries little globules of adhesive substance lasso-cell

colloid (kŏl oid) *n* [Gk *kolla*, glue *eidos* f rm] A gelatinous substance which does not readily diffuse through an animal or veget able membrane *opp* crystalloid substance composed of two homogeneous parts or phases one f which is dispersed in the other

collophor (kŏl'ōfō) *n* [Gk *kolla* glue *pherein* to bear] The ventral tube of Collembola

collum (kŏl'ŭm) *n* [L *collum* eck] Neck collar *q.v.* any collar like structure dorsal plat of first body-segment in Diplopoda basal portion of sporogonium in mosses.

colon (kō'lŏn) *n* [Gk *kolon*, colon.] The second portion of intestine of insects part of the large intestine of vertebrates.

col ny (kŏl ōnĭ) *n* [L. *colonia*, farm.] Any collection of organisms living together *appl* ants, bees a group of animals r plants living together and somewhat isolated or established in new area a coenobium group of bacteria or of other micro-organisms in culture.

colostrum (kŏlŏs'trŭm) *n* [L. *colos trum.*] Milk secreted at end of pregnancy and differing from that secreted later

colulus (kŏl ūlŭs) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *colus* distaff] A small conical structure between anterior spinnerets of piders.

columella (kŏl ūmĕl'ă) *n* [L *colu mella* small column.] A prolonga tion of stalk into sporangium central core in root-cap central pillar in skeleton of some corals; the central pillar in gasteropod shells epipterygoid the rod, partly bony partly cartilaginous, connect ing tympanum with inner ear in birds, reptiles, and amphibians the axis of cochlea lower part of nasal septum.

columellar (kŏl ūmĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *colu mella* small column.] *Pert* columella.

c lumn (kŏl'ŭm) col mna (kŏlŭm nă) *n.* [L. *columna* pillar] Any structure like column as spinal column actinian body stalk of crinoid longitudinal bundle of nerve fibres in white matter of pinal cord nasal septum edge thick muscular strands found i ventricle stamens in mallows united stamens and style in orchids.

col mnals (kŏlŭm nălz) *n. plu* [L. *columna*, pillar] Stem ossicles in crinoids.

col mnar (kŏlŭm năr) *a* [L. *colum na* pillar] *Pert* like, a colum o columna *appl.* cells longer than broad *appl* epitheli m f columnar cells.

colyone —*see* kolyone.

coma (kō'mă) *n* [Gk *kome* hair] A terminal cluster f bracts, as i pine-appl hai -tufts on certain seeds [Gk *koma* deep sleep.] Stupor

Comanch an (kōmăn chĕan) *a* [*Comanche* County Texas.] Lower Cretaceous in North America.

comb (kōm) *n* [A. S *camb*] A comb-like structure as swimming plate ctenidium, pecten, strigilis, honeycomb fleshy crest mush room gill.

comb-ribs,—meridional ows of swimming plates of ctenophora.

comes (kō'mēz) *n*. [L. *comes* companion.] A blood vessel that runs alongside a nerve.

comitalia (kōmitā'lĭă) *n*. *plu*. [L. *comitari* to accompany] Small di- or tri-actine spicules in sponges.

comma (kŏm ă) *n*. [Gk. *komma* short clause.] A sarcomere; inocomma *appl* tract certain nerve fibres in dorsal or posterior column of spinal cord *appl* bacillus, the pirillum causing cholera.

commensal (kŏmĕn săl) *n*. [L. *cum* with; *mensa* table.] An organism living with another and sharing the food, both species as rule benefiting by the association.

comminator (kŏm'ĭnātŏr) *a*. [L. *cum* with *minari* t threaten.] *Appl* muscles which connect adjacent jaws in Aristotle s lantern.

commissure (kŏm'ĭsūr) *n*. [L. *commissura*, seam] The union-line between two parts oner side of mericarp; carpellary cohesion plane connecting band of nerve tissue.

comose (kō'mōs) *a*. [L. *comosus* hairy] Hairy having a tuft of hairs.

compani cell,—a narrow cell retaining its ucleus, derived from cell giving rise also to sieve-tube element in phloem of angiosperms.

ompass (kŭm pās) *n*. [L *cum* together *passus* pace] A curved bifid ossicle part of Aristotle lantern.

compass plants,—certain plants with permanent north and south direction of their leaf edges

compensation point,—incidence of balance between respiration and photosynthesis as determined by intensity of light at given temperature compensation intensity; limit of sea or lak depth below which plants lose more by respiration than they gain by photosynthesis compensation depth or level.

compet nce (kŏm pĕtĕns) *n* [L. *competere* to suit.] Reactive state permitting directional development and differentiation in response to a stimulus as of part of an embryo in response to an evocator or organiser stimulus.

complement (kŏm plĕmĕnt) *n*. [L. *complere* to fill up.] The substance in the blood-serum which when destroyed by heat acts with an amboceptor to produce lysis alexin a group composed of one, two or more genomes o chromosome sets derived from a single nucleus.

complemental air —volume of air which can be taken in addition to that drawn in during normal breathing

compl mental male,—a purely male form, usually small found living in close proximity to the rdinary hermaphrodite form in certain animals as barnacles.

complementary (kŏm plĕmĕn tărĭ) *a*. [L. *complere* to fill up.] The coronoid bone. *a*. *Appl* non-suberised cells loosely arranged in cork tissue and forming air passages *appl* genes producing a similar effect when inherited separately but a different effect together

complexus (kŏmplĕk'sŭs) *n* [L. *complexus* embrace.] An aggregat *appl*. muscle, the semi spinalis capitis.

complicant (kŏm plĭkănt) *a* [L. *cum*, together *plicare* to fold.] Folding over one another *appl*. elytra of certain insects.

complicate (kŏm plĭkāt) *a*. [L. *cum* together *plicare* t fold.] Folded; conduplicate *appl*. leaves folded longitudinally so that right and left halves are in contact; *appl*. insect wings compound *pl* fruit-body composed of pileoli with stipes joining t form somewhat central stipe as in some Hymenomycetes.

composite (kŏm pŏsīt) *a.* [L. *cum* together *ponere* to place.] Closely packed as a capitulum *appl.* fruits, as sorosis, syconus, strobilus.

compound (kŏm pownd) *a* [L. *cum* together *ponere* to place.] Made up of several elements *appl* flowers, pistils, leaves medullary rays, eyes, etc. *appl.* starch grains with two or more hila.

compound spore —sporidesm, *q.v*

compressor (kŏmprĕs ŏ) *n* [L. *cum* together *premer* to press.] Something that serves to compress *appl* muscles, as compressor naris.

conarium (kŏnā riŭm) *n* [Gk. *konarion* little cone.] Transparent deep-sea larva of Velella the pineal gland or epiphysis cerebri.

concatenate (kŏnkăt'ĕnāt) *a.* [L. *cum* together *catenatus* chained] Forming chain, as pores.

concentric (kŏnsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [L. *cum* together *centrum* centre.] Having a common centre *appl.* vascular bundles with one kind of tissue surrounding another *appl* corpuscles of Hassall.

conceptacl (kŏnsĕp'tăkl) *n* [L. *concipere* to conceive.] A depression in thallus of certain algae in which gametangia are borne.

conceptl e (kŏnsĕp'tĭv) *a.* [L. *concipere* to conceive.] Capable of being fertilised and producing an embryo.

concha (kŏng'kă) *n.* [Gk. *kongche* shell.] The cavity of the external ear which opens into the external acoustic meatus a superior middle, and inferior projection from lateral wall of nasal cavity turbinal body one of two curved plates of sphenoidal bone a marine shell.

conchiform (kŏng'kĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *concha* shell *forma* shape.] Shaped like a concha shell-shaped conchord.

conchiolin (kŏngkī'ŏlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kongche* shell.] The organic substance that forms the basis of shells of molluscs.

conchology (kŏngkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kongche* shell *logos* discourse] The branch of zoology dealing with molluscs or their shells.

conchula (kŏng'kūlă) *n.* [L. *concha*, shell.] The conspicuous protuberant lip of the modified sulcus in Peachia.

concolorate (kŏnkŭl'ŏrāt) *a.* [L. *concolor* of the same colour] Similarly coloured on both sides.

concrescence (kŏnkrĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *concrescere* to grow together] The growing together of parts.

concrete (kŏnkrēt) *a.* [L. *concretus* grown together] Grown together to form a single structure.

condensation (kŏndĕnsā shŭn) *n* [L. *condensatio* from *cum* together *densare* to make thick.] Process of making or becoming thick con traction, thickening and spiralisa tion of chromatids during prophase.

cond nsed (kŏndĕn sd) *a.* [L. *condensare* to press close together] *Appl* inflorescence with short stalked or sessile flowers closely crowded.

conditional,—*appl.* dominance owing to influence of modifying genes.

conditioned,—*appl.* reflex depending on new functional connections in central nervous system *appl.* stimulus inducing a conditioned reflex.

conducting (kŏndŭk'tĭng) *a.* [L. *conducer* to lead together.] Conveying *appl* tissues, bundles.

conduction (kŏndŭk shŭn) *n.* [L. *conducer* to lead together] The transference of soluble matter from one part of plant to another the transmission of an excitation, function of nervous system.

conductivity (kŏn dŭktĭv'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *conducere* t lead together] Power f transmitting an impulse.

conductor (kŏndŭk'tŏ) *n* [L. *conducere* to lead together] That which can transmit a projection at base of embolus in spiders.

conduplicat (kŏndū'plĭkāt) *a.* [L. *conduplicare* to fold together] *Appl.* cotyledons folded to embrace the radicle *appl.* vernation when one half of the leaf is folded upon the other

condylar (kŏn dĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *kondylos* knuckle.] Pert. condyle

condyle (kŏn dĭl) *n.* [Gk. *kondylos* knuckle.] The antheridium of stoneworts a process on bone for purposes of articulation a rounded structure adapted to fit into socket.

condyloid (kŏn dĭloid) *n.* [Gk. *kondylos* knuckle *eidos* form.] Shaped like, or situated near condyle.

con (kōn) *n.* [Gk. *konos* cone.] The female flower of Coniferae, with woody axis and spirally-arranged carpels strobile terminal spike or fructification in clubmosses and horsetails conical elevation on an egg just before fertilisation conical or flask-shaped cell of the retina.

con of origin,—small clear area f nerve cell at the point of exit of the axon implantation cone axon hill.

cone of Wulzen [*R Wulzen* American physiologist]. A structure projecting forwards from pars intermedia into hypophysial cavity in pituitary region of ox and pig

cone-bipolars, — bipolar cells whose inner ends ramify in contact with dendrites of ganglionic cells.

confert d (kŏnfĕr'tĕd) *a.* [L *confertus* crowded.] Closely assembled or packed.

confluence (kŏ 'flooĕns) *n.* [L. *confluer* to flow together] Angle of union of superior sagittal and transverse sinuses at occipital bone; confluens sinuum, torcular Herophili.

congeneric (kŏn'jĕnĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *congener* of same race.] Belonging to th same genus.

congenetl (kŏnjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *cum* with Gk. *genesis* descent.] Having the same origin alike in descent.

congenital (kŏnjĕn'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *cum* with *gignere* to beget] Present at birth born with.

congestin (kŏnjĕs'tĭn) *n.* [L. *congestus* heaped up] A toxin of sea anemone tentacles

conglobate (kŏn-glō'bāt) *a.* [L. *conglobatus* formed into ball.] Ball-shaped *appl* gland on lower end of ductus ejaculatorius in insects.

congl merate (kŏn glŏm ĕrāt) *a.* [L. *cum* together *glomerare* to wind.] Bunched or crowded together

congressi n (kŏngrĕsh'ŭn) *n.* [L. *congressio* meeting] Chromosome movement to equatorial plane of spindle at metaphase.

coni (kō'nī) *n* *plu.* [L. *conus* cone.] Cones; coni vasculosi lobules forming head of epididymis.

conidia,—*plu.* of conidium.

conidial (kŏnĭd'ĭal) *a.* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion* *dim.*] Pert conidium.

conidiiferous (kŏnĭd'ĭĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion* *dim.* L. *ferre* to bear.] Bearing conidia.

conidiocarp (kŏnĭd'ĭōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion* *dim* *karpos* fruit.] A collection of conidiophores enclosed in covering a pycnidium.

conidiol (kŏnĭd'ĭŏl) *n.* [*Dim* of *conidium.*] A small or a secondary conidium.

conidiophor (kŏnĭd'ĭōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion* *dim.* *pherein* to bear] A hypha with sterigmata which bear conidia.

conidiospore (kŏnĭd'ĭōspō) *n.* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion*, *dim* *sporos* seed.] Spore or conidium produced when dry conditions inhibit reproduction by zoospores, in Phycomycetes.

conidium (kŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion* *dim*] A fungal spore asexually produced by constriction of sterigma or of part of hypha gonidium.

coniferous (kōnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *conus* cone; *ferre* to bear] Cone-bearing

conjugate (kŏn'joogāt) *v* [L. *conjugare* to join together] To unite, as protozoa; to undergo conjugation. *a.* United in pairs; *appl.* pores united by a groove *appl.* division in pairs of monoploid nuclei.

conjugated (kŏn´joogātĕd) *a.* [L. *conjugare* to join together.] United *appl.* protein, when molecule united to non-protein molecule.

conjugation (kŏn´joogā´shŭn) *n.* [L. *cum* together *jugare* to yoke.] The temporary union or complete fusion of two gametes or unicellular organisms; the pairing of chromosomes.

conjunctiva (kŏn´jŭngktī´vă) *n.* [L. *cum* together *jungere* to join.] Mucous membrane of eye lining eyelids and reflected over fore part of sclera and constituting corneal epithelium.

conjunctive (kŏnjŭngk´tĭv) *a.* [L. *cum* together *jungere* to join.] *Appl.* parenchyma cells in interspaces of stelar elements.

connate (kŏn´nāt, kŏnāt´) *a.* [L. *cum* together *gnatus* born.] Firmly joined together from birth; connate-perfoliate, joined together at base so as to surround stem, *appl.* opposite sessile leaves.

connective (kŏnĕk´tĭv) *n.* [L. *connectere* to bind together.] A connecting band of nerve tissue between two ganglia; tissue separating two lobes of anther; the structure and zone between successive conidia.

connective tissue,—a mesoblastic tissue with large amount of intercellular substance, and usually connecting and supporting other tissues.

connexivum (kŏnĕksī´vŭm) *n.* [L. *connectere* to fasten together.] Flattened lateral margin of abdomen in bugs.

connivent (kŏnī´vĕnt) *a.* [L. *connivere* to close the eyes.] Converging; arching over so as to meet.

conoid (kō´noid) *a.* [Gk. *kōnos* cone *eidos* form.] Cone-like but not quite conical.

conoid ligament,—one of the *fasciculi* of the coraco-clavicular ligament.

conoid tubercle,—coracoid tuberosity; a small rough eminence on posterior border of clavicle, serving for attachment of conoid ligament.

conopodium (kōnōpō´dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kōnos* cone *pous* foot.] A conical receptacle or thalamus of a flower.

conotheca (kōnōthē´kă) *n.* [Gk. *kōnos* cone *thēkē* case.] Thin integument of phragmocone.

conscutum (kŏnskū´tŭm) *n.* [L. *cum* together with *scutum* shield.] Dorsal shield formed by united scutum and alloscutum in certain ticks.

consensual (kŏnsĕn´sūăl) *a.* [L. *consensus* agreement.] *Appl.* involuntary action correlated with voluntary action; reacting to excitation of corresponding organ; *appl.* contraction of both pupils when only one retina is directly stimulated.

consimilar (kŏnsĭm´ĭlăr) *a.* [L. *consimilis* entirely similar.] Similar in all respects; with both sides alike, as some diatoms.

consociation (kŏnsōsĭā´shŭn) *n.* [L. *consociatio* partnership.] A unit of a plant association, characterised by a single dominant species.

consocies (kŏnsō´sĭēz) *n.* [L. *cum* together *socius* fellow.] A consociation representing a stage in the process of succession.

consortes (kŏnsôr´tēz) *n. plu.* [L. *consortes* partners.] Associate organisms other than symbionts, commensals, or hosts and parasites. *Sing.* consors.

consortium (kŏnsôr´tĭŭm) *n.* [L. *consortium* partnership.] The compound thallus of lichens.

consperse (kŏnspĕrs´) *a.* [L. *conspersus* besprinkled.] Densely scattered; *appl.* dot-like markings, pores, etc.

constitutive (kŏn´stĭtūtĭv) *a.* [L. *constituere* to establish.] Naturally present in an organism; *appl.* enzymes; *opp.* adaptive or inducible enzymes.

constricted (kŏnstrĭk´tĕd) *a.* [L. *constrictus* drawn together.] Narrowed; compressed at regular intervals.

constriction (kŏnstrĭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *constrictus* drawn together.] A constricted part or place as a node of Ranvier: non-spiralising chromosome segment at metaphase either associated with the centromere, or acentric, o controlled by the nucleolus.

constrictor (kŏnstrĭk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *constrictus* drawn together.] A muscle which compresses or constricts, *e.g.* constrictor pharyngis c. urethrae.

consute (kŏn sūt, kŏnsūt') *a.* [L. *consuere* to sew together.] With stitch-like markings: *appl.* elytra of certain beetles.

contabescence (kŏn'tăbĕs ĕns) *n.* [L. *contabescere* to waste away.] Abortion or atrophy of stamens.

contact receptor,—a receptor in epidermis or in dermis.

context (kŏn'tĕkst) *n.* [L. *cum* together; *texere* to weave.] The layers developed between hymenium and true mycelium in certain fungi.

continuity (kŏntĭnū'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *continuus* continuous.] Succession without a break, especially continuity of germ plasm.

contorted (kŏntŏr'tĕd) *a.* [L. *contortus* twisted together.] Twisted: *appl.* aestivation in which one leaf overlaps the next with one margin, and is overlapped by the previous on the other.

contortuplicate (kŏntŏr'tūplĭkāt) *a.* [L. *cum* with; *torquere* to twist; *plicare* to fold.] *Appl.* bud with contorted and plicate leaves.

cont ur (kŏn'toor) *n.* [F. *contour* circuit.] Outline of a figure or body: *appl.* outermost feathers that cover the body of bird.

c ntractile (kŏntrăk'tĭl) *a.* [L. *cum* together; *trahere* to draw.] Capable of contracting.

contractile ell,—any cell in sporangium or an anther wall which by hygroscopic ontraction helps to open the organ.

contractil fibre-cells,—elongated pindle-shaped more or less polyhedral nucleated muscle-cells, containing a entral bundl of fibrillae.

contractile vacuole,—a small spherical vesicle found in cytoplasm of many Protista, with excretory or hydrostatic function.

contractility (kŏn'trăktĭl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *cum* together; *trahere* to draw.] The power by which muscle-fibres are enabled t contract.

contractin,—presumable neurohumor inducing contraction of chromatophores in crustaceans. *Opp.* expantin.

contracture (kŏntrăk'tūr) *n.* [L. *contractus* drawn together.] Contraction of muscles persisting after stimulus has been removed.

contra-deciduate (kŏn trădĕsĭd'ūāt) *a.* [L. *contra* opposite to; *decidere* to fall off.] *Appl.* foetal placenta and distal part of allantois.

contralateral (kŏn'trălăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *contra* opposit to; *latus* side.] *Part* or situated on the opposite side. *Opp.* ipsilateral.

contranatant (kŏn'trănā'tănt) *a.* [L. *contra* against; *natare* to swim.] Swimming or migrating against the current. *Opp.* denatant.

conuli (kō nūlĭ) *n. plu.* [*Dim.* of L. *conus* cone.] Tent-like projections on surface of certain sponges caused by principal skeletal elements.

onus (kō nŭs) *n.* [L. *conus* cone.] Any cone-shaped structur as conus arteriosus, structure between ventricle and aorta in fishes and amphibians: diverticulum of right ventricle from which pulmonary artery arises: conus medullaris, the tapering end of spinal cord.

converg nce (kŏnvĕr'jĕns) *n.* [L. *convergere* to incline together.] The development of similar char acters in organisms belonging to different groups: heterogenetic homoeomorphism homoplasty: coordinated movement of eyes hen focusing near point.

convolute (kŏn vōlūt) *a.* [L. *cum* together; *volvere* to wind.] Rolled together: *appl.* lea es and coty ledons: *appl.* shells in which outer whorls overlap inner: coiled: convoluted: *appl.* parts of renal tubule.

convolution (kŏn vōlū shŭn) *n.* [L. *con* together *volvere* to wind.] A coiling or twisting as of brain, intestine.

coprobiont (kŏp rōbīŏnt) *n* [Gk *kopros* dung *bionai* to live.] Any coprophytic or coprozoic organism coprophage.

coprodaeum (kŏp rōdē'ŭm) *n* [Gk. *kopros* dung *odos* way] The division of cloaca which receives rectum.

coprolite (kŏp rōlīt) *n* [Gk. *kopros* dung *lithos* stone.] Petrified faeces.

coprophage —coprobiont.

copr phagous (kŏprŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kopros* d ng *phagein* to eat.] Feeding on dung *appl* insects.

coprophil (kŏp rōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *kopros* dung *philos* loving] *Appl* dung bacteria and flagellates coprophytic.

coprophyt (kŏp rōfīt) *n* [Gk. *kopros* dung *phyton* plant] A dung inhabiting plant *a.* Coprophytic.

coprozoic (kŏp rōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kopros* dung *zoon* animal] Inhabiting faeces as some protozoa.

cop ozoit (kŏp rozō'īt) *n* [Gk. *kopros* dung *zoon* animal] A dung inhabiting or coprozoic animal.

copula (kŏp'ūlă) *n* [L *copula*, bond.] A ridge in development of the tongue, formed by union of ventral ends of second and third arches basihyal or os inter glossum in certain reptiles any bridging or connecting structure.

c pulant (kŏp ūlănt) *n.* [L *copulare* to couple] A unit in conjugation with another as nuclei, cells, hyphae thalli, etc.

copularium (kŏpūlā rĭŭm) *n* [L. *copula* bond.] A cyst f rmed around two associated gametocytes, in gregarines.

copulation (kŏpūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *copula* bond] Sexual union coition in protozoa, complete fusion of two individuals conjugation, as in yeasts.

coracoid (kŏr'ăkoid) *a.* [Gk *korax* crow ; *eidos* form.] *Appl* or *pert* bone or part of the pectoral girdle between scapula and sternum *appl* ligament which stretches over the suprascapular notch.

coracoid process, — the rudimentary coracoid element fused to the scapula in most mammals.

coralliferous (kŏrălĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *korallion* coral L. *ferre* to bear] Coral-forming containing coral.

coralliform —coralloid.

coralligenous (kŏrălĭj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *korallion* coral *gennaein* t produce.] Coral-forming

coralline (kŏr'ălĭn) *a.* [Gk. *korallion* coral.] Resembling coral *appl* Hydrozoa and Polyzoa composed of coral *appl* certain Algae *appl.* a Pliocene crag o deposit containing fossil Polyzoa and Mollusca.

corallite (kŏr'ălīt) *n.* [Gk. *korallion* coral.] Cup of single polyp of coral.

coralloid (kŏr'ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *korallion* coral *eidos* form.] Resembling or branching like coral *appl* gleba, roots, etc.

corallum (kŏrăl'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *korallion* coral.] Skeleton of compound coral.

corbicula (kŏrbĭk'ūlă) *n* [*Dim* of L. *corbis* basket.] Basket like arrangement f teleutosorus or telium *plu* of corbiculum. *Plu* corbiculae

corbiculum (kŏrbĭk ūlŭm) *n* [L. *dim.* f *corbis* basket.] Fringe of hair on insect tibia the pollen-collecting apparatus of a bee. *Plu* corbicula

corbula (kŏr'būlă) *n* [L. *corbula*, little basket] The phylactocarp of Aglaeophenia etc. a stem with alternate branches rising pwards and forming a pod-lik structure.

cord (kŏrd) *n.* [Gk *kordē* cord.] Any cord-like structure, as spinal cord spermatic cord.

cordat (kŏr'dāt) *a.* [L. *cor* heart] Heart-shaped cordiform.

cordiform tendon,—the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm.

cordylus (kôrdĭl'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kordylē*, swelling.] An intertentacular or umbral structure with core of vacuolated cells and flattened ectoderm.

coremata (kŏrē'mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *korēma* broom.] Paired sacs bearing hairs, on membrane between seventh and eighth abdominal segments, accessory copulatory organ in moths.

coremiform (kŏrē'mĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *korēma*, broom; L. *forma*, shape.] Formed like a broom or sheaf.

coremiospore (kŏrē'mĭŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *korēma*, broom; *spora* seed.] One of a series of spores in the top of a coremium.

coremium (kŏ ē mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *korēma*, broom.] A sheaf-like aggregation of conidiophores or of hyphae.

coriaceous (kŏrĭā shŭs) *a.* [L. *corium*, leather.] Leathery; *appl.* leaves.

corium (kō'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *corium*, leather.] The middle division of an elytron; deeper-seated layer of the skin, consisting of vascular connective tissue; cutis vera; derma.

cork (kôrk) *n.* [Sp. *alcorque* cork.] A tissue derived usually from outer layer of cortex in woody plants.

cork-cambium,—phellogen, *q.v.*

corm (kôrm) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk.] An enlarged solid subterranean stem, rounded in shape, composed of two or more internodes and covered externally by few thin membranous scales or cataphyllary leaves; cormus *q.v.*

cormel (kôr'mĕl) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk.] A secondary corm produced by an old corm.

cormidium (kôrmĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk; *idion* dim.] An aggregation of individuals in a siphonophore borne on the coenosarc and capable of liberation therefrom.

cormoid (kôr'moid) *a.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk; *eidos* form.] Like corm.

cormophylogeny (kôr mŏfĭlŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk; *phylē* tribe; *genos* offspring.] Development of families or races.

cormophyte (kôr'mŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk; *phyton* plant.] A plant which possesses stem and root. *Opp.* thallophyte.

cormous (kôr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk.] Corm-producing.

cormus (kôr'mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* tree-trunk.] A corm; body of a seed plant, *opp.* thallus; body or colony of a compound animal.

cornea (kôr nĕă) *n.* [L. *corneus* horny.] The transparent covering on anterior surface of eyeball; outer transparent part of each element of a compound eye.

corneagen (kôr'nĕăjĕn) *a.* [L. *cornu* horn; Gk. *genos* producing.] Cornea-producing; *appl.* cells immediately below cuticle, which secrete cuticular lens and are renewed on ecdysis.

corneal (kôr'nĕăl) *a.* [L. *corneus* horny.] *Pert.* the cornea.

corneoscute (kôr nĕŏskūt) *n.* [L. *corneus* horny; *scutum* shield.] An epidermal scale.

corneous (kôr'nĕŭs) *a.* [L. *corneus* horny.] Horny; *appl.* sheath covering bill of birds.

cornicl (kôr'nĭkl) *n.* [L. *corniculum*, little horn.] A wax-secreting organ of aphids; corniculum, *q.v.*

corniculate (kôrnĭk'ūlăt) *a.* [L. *corniculum* little horn.] Having small horns.

corniculate cartilages,—two small, conical elastic cartilages articulating with apices of arytaenoids; Santorini's cartilages, cornicula laryngis.

corniculum (kôrnĭk ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *cornu* horn.] A small horn or horn-like process.

cornification (kôr'nĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *cornu* horn; *facere* to make.] Formation of outer horny layer of epidermis.

cornua (kô nŭă) *n. plu.* [L. *cornu* horn.] Horns; horn-like prolongations, as of bones, nerve tissues, cavities, etc.; the dorsal, lateral and ventral columns of grey substance in spinal cord. *Sing.* cornu.

cornucopia (kôr'nūkō'piă) *n.* [L. *cornu* horn *copia* plenty.] Part of taeniae of fourth ventricl covering chorioid plexus.

cornule (kôr'nūl) *n* [L. *cornulum dim* of *cornu* horn] A small horn like process one of th horny jaw plates of Ornithorhynchus

cornute (kôrnūt') *a.* [L. *cornutus* horned.] With horn-like processes.

corolla (kōrŏl'ă) *n* [L *corolla* small crown.] The petals of a flower

corolla eou (kôr'ŏlā shūs) *a.* [L. *corolla*, crown.] *Pert* corolla.

corolliferous (kō ŏlif'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *corolla* small crown *ferre* to bear] Having a corolla.

corona (korō nă) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] A cup-shaped body formed by union of scales on perianth leaves, as in daffodil theca and arms of a crinoid echinoid test excepting pical and antapical plates ciliated disc circular band of certain animals head or pper portion of any structure.

corona radiata,—layer of cells sur rou ding mammalian egg fibres f internal capsule of brain.

coronal (korō nāl) *a* [L. *corona* crown.] *Pert* corona *appl* suture between frontal and parietal bones situated in the coronal sutural plane *appl* later roots of grasses, *opp* seminal.

coronary (kŏr'ŏnări) *a.* [L. *corona* crown] Crown-shaped o crown-like encircling *appl* arteries bones sinus ligaments plexus vein.

coronary arteries,—arteries pply ing tissue of heart labial arteries.

coronary bo e —a small conical bone in mandibl of reptiles small pastern bone of horse.

cor nary sin s,—channel receiving most cardiac veins and opening into right icle.

co onate (kŏr onāt) *a.* [L *corona* crown.] Having corona ha ing a row f tubercles encircl g structure, or mounted who ls of spiral shells.

coronet (kŏ onĕt) *n* [L *corona*, crown.] Th burr of an antler

coronoid (kŏr ŏoid) *a.* [Gk *korone* crook-beaked *eidos* form.] Shaped like a beak *appl* processes. [L. *corona* crown.] *n* Coronary bone of reptiles.

coronul (kŏrŏn ūlă) *n* [*Dim.* of L. *corona* crown.] A group of cells forming a crown on the oosphere as in Charophyta.

corpora (kôr'pŏra) *n.* *plu* [L. *corpus* body] Bodies. *See* corpus.

corpora adiposa —fat bodies, *q.v*

corpora albicantia,—white bodies scars formed in ovarian follicle after disintegration of luteal cells corpora mamillaria, ganglia below posterior part of third ventricle.

corpora allata,—paired ovoid whitish endocrine glands in insects.

corpora amylacea,—spherical bodies of nucleic acid and protein, more numerous with age in alveoli of prostate gland amyloid bodies.

corpora arenacea,—brain sand.

corpora bigemina,—the optic lobes of vertebrate brain, corresponding to the superior colliculi of corpora quadrigemina of mammals.

corpora cardiaca,—neuroglandular bod es between cerebral ganglia and corpora allata in some insects.

corpora ca ernosa,—erectile masses of tissue, forming anterior part of body of penis erectile tissue of clitoris.

corpora mamillaria, — two white bodies enclosing grey matter in hypothalamus, beneath floor of third ventricle corpora albicantia.

orpora pedunculata,—mushroom bodies, groups of association cells with axons forming bundles in protocerebrum f insects.

corpora quadrigemina, — four rounded eminences or colliculi which form dorsal part of mesencephalon.

corpus (kôr'pŭs) *n.* [L. *corpus* body] Body any fairly homogeneous structure which forms part f an organ core of pical meristem within the tunica. *Plu.* corpora.

corp s albicans,—white tissue re placing corpus luteum in non-pregnancy mamillary body

corpus callosum,—the broad transverse band f white substance connecting the cerebral hemi spheres.

corpus fibrosum,—fibrous tissue remaining after disintegration f corpus luteum.

corpus geniculatum, — geniculate body *q.v*

corpus haemorrhagicum, — body developed from ruptured Graafian follicle around blood clot, and later developing into corpus luteum.

corpus highmoreanum,—mediastinum testis, *q.v*

corpus l t m,—the glandular body developed from Graafian follicle after extrusion of ovum yellow body

corpus spongiosum, — a mass of erectile tissue forming posterior wall of penis corpus cavernosum urethrae.

corpus st rnl,—sternebrae fused into single mesosternal bone mesostern m gladiolus.

corpus striatum,—a mass f grey matter containing white nerve fibres and consisting f the caudate nucleus which projects into the lateral ventricle, and of the lenticular ucleus.

corpuscl (kŏr'pŭsl, kôrpŭs'l) *n.* [L. *corpusculum* small body] A protoplasmic cell, floating freely in fl id or embedded in matrix any minute particle as in cell any f arious small multicellular structures as Malpighian corpuscle, tactile corpuscle etc.

correlation (kŏr'ĕlā shŭn) *n.* [L.L. *correlatio* relationship.] Mutual relationship proportional growth interdependence of characters particularly of quantitative characters, measured by correlation coefficient which is plus or minus one if characters are exactly inter-related, and zero f entirely unrelated combination of nervous impulses in sensory centres, resulting in adaptive reactions determination of the relation of homotaxis to geologic time

H

correlator (kŏr'ĕlātŏr) *n.* [L.L. *correlatio* relationship.] A diffusibl substance correlating activities of coleoptile tip and hypocotyl auxin, *q.v*

corrugator (kŏ oogātŏr) *a.* [L. *corrugare* to wrinkle.] Wrinkled or wrinkling *appl* muscles.

cortex (kŏr'tĕks) *n* [L. *cortex* bark.] Th extrastelar fundamental tissue of the sporophyte outer or more superficial part f an organ.

cortical (kŏr'tikăl) *a* [L. *cortex* bark.] *Pert.* the cortex.

corticate (kôr'tikāt) *a.* [L. *cortex* bark.] H ving special outer covering

corticiferous (kŏr'tĭsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *cortex* bark *ferre* to carry] Forming or having a bark-like cortex.

corticol us (kôrtĭk ŏlŭs) *a.* [L. *cortex* bark; *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting or growing on bark.

corticospinal (kŏr'tĭkospī'năl) *a.* [L. *cortex* bark *spina* spine.] *Pert.* connecting cerebral cortex and spinal cord *appl* tracts

corti osterone,—th active constituent of adrenal cortical hormone $C_{21}H_{30}O$

corticostriate (kŏr'tĭkŏstrī'ăt) *a.* [L. *cortex* bark *stria* channel.] *Appl.* fibres which join corpus striatum to cerebral cortex.

corticotrophic, **corticotropic**,—adrenocorticotrophic, *q.v*

cortin (kŏr'tĭn) *n.* [L. *cortex* bark.] Adrenal cortex extract, containing cortical hormones.

cortina (kŏrtē'nă) *n* [L. *cortina*, vault.] The velum i some agarics

cortinate (kŏr'tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *cortina*, vault.] H ving velum of a cobweb-like texture.

Corti s m mbrane, [*A Corti* Italian histologist] Tectorial membrane covering spiral organ of Corti.

Corti' organ, the organon spirale on inner portion of membrana basilaris of ear

Corti s ods,—double row of rching rods based on basilar membran and forming the spiral tunnel of Corti.

coruscation (kŏrŭskā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *coruscatio*, flash.] Twinkle, rapid fluctuation in a flash or oscillation in light emission, as of fire-flies.

corymb (kŏr'ĭmb) *n.* [Gk. *korymbos* cluster of flowers.] A raceme with lower pedicels elongated so that the top is nearly flat.

corymbose (kŏrĭm'bōs) *a.* [Gk. *korymbos* cluster of flowers.] *Pert* or like a corymb arranged in corymb corymbous.

coscinoid (kŏs'ĭnoid) *a.* [Gk. *koskinon* sieve *eidos* form.] Sieve-like.

cosmine (kŏs'mĭn) *n* [Gk. *kosmios* regular] The outer layer of dentine-like material in cosmoid and ganoid scales.

cosmoid (kŏs'moid) *a.* [Gk. *kosmios* regular *eidos* form.] Having an outer periodically resorbed layer of cosmine *appl.* dermal bones, scales, and lepidotrichia in Crossopterygii.

cosmopolitan (kŏzmŏpŏl'ĭtăn) **cosmopolite** (kŏzmŏp'ŏlīt) *a.* [Gk. *kosmos* world *politēs* citizen.] World-wide in distribution.

costa (kŏs'tă) *n.* [L. *costa*, rib.] A rib anything rib-like in shape, as a ridge on shell coral etc. anterior vein, or margin, of insect wing comb-rib or swimming-plate of Ctenophora structure at base of undulating membrane in Trichomonadidae. *Plu.* costa

costaeform (kŏs'tĕfôrm) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib; *forma*, shape.] Rib-like *appl* unbranched parallel leaf veins.

costal (kŏs'tăl) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib.] *Pert.* ribs or rib-like structures *appl.* bony shields of Chelonia *pert.* costa of insect wing *pert* primary brachial series in Crinoids *pert* a main rib

costalia (kŏstā'lĭă) *n. plu* [L. *costa*, rib] The supporting plates in theca of Cladoidea.

costate (kŏs'tăt) *a.* [L. *costa* rib] With one or more longitudinal ribs; with ridges costae.

coterminous (kŏtĕr'mĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *cum* with *terminus* end.] Of similar distribution bordering on.

cotyle (kŏt'ĭlē) *n* [Gk. *kotyle* cup] A cup-like cavity acetabulum.

cotyledon (kŏtĭlē'dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kotyle* cup] The seed-leaf primary or first leaf of an embryonic sporophyte; patch of villi on mammalian placenta.

cotyledonary (kŏtĭlē'dŏnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle* cup.] *Pert* cotyledons with villi grouped in cotyledons, *appl* placenta.

cotyliform,—cotyloid

cotyloid (kŏt'ĭloid) *a* [Gk. *kotyle* cup *eidos* form.] Cup-shaped *pert* the acetabular cavity

cotylophorous (kŏtĭlŏf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle* cup *pherein* to bear] With a cotyledonary placenta.

cotype (kō'tīp) *n.* [L. *cum*, with *typus* image.] An additional type specimen, frequently collected same place at same time, or a specimen from description of which along with others, the type is defined syntype.

covariation (kō văriā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *cum* with *variare* diverse.] Correlation, *q.v*

cover scales,—small scales arranged spirally and developed directly on the axis of a cone of Coniferae bract scales.

covert (kŭv'ĕrt) *n* [F *couvrir* to cover] *Appl* feathers covering bases of quills in birds.

cowled (kowld) *a.* [L. *cucullus* hood] Furnished with or shaped like hood cucullate.

Cowper's glands [*W Cowper* English surgeon]. Bulbo-urethral glands, *q.v*

coxa (kŏk'să) *n.* [L. *coxa*, hip.] Proximal joint of leg of an insect or arachnid the hip.

coxal (kŏk'săl) *a.* [L. *coxa*, hip.] *Pert.* the coxa *appl.* glands *pert* the hip.

coxite (kŏk'sīt) *n.* [L. *coxa* hip.] One of paired lateral plates in contiguity with insect sternum limb base bearing stylus in Thysanura.

coxocerite (kŏk'sŏsĕrīt) *n* [L. *coxa*, hip Gk *keras* horn.] The proximal or basal joint of insect antenna.

coxopleurite,—cataplourite, *q.v.*
coxopodite (kŏks'ŏpŏdīt) *n.* [L. *coxa* hip Gk. *pous* foot.] The proximal part of protopodite of crustacean limb coxa of spiders.
coxosternum (kŏk sŏstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [L. *coxa*, hip *sternum*, breast-bone.] Plate formed by fusion of coxites and sternum vinculum, in Lepidoptera.
crampon (krăm pŏn) *n.* [F *crampon*, adventive root.] An aerial root, as in ivy
cranial (krā nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull.] *Pert* skull or that part which encloses the brain *appl.* bones, fossae, nerves, muscles, blood-vessels, etc.
craniat (krā nĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull.] Having skull.
cranidium (krānĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull *idion*, dim.] Glabella together with fixed genae, in trilobites.
cranihaemal (krā nĭhē'măl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull *haima*, blood.] *Appl* anterior lower portion of sclerotome.
cranineural (krā nĭnū răl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull *neuron* nerve.] *Appl.* anterior upper portion of sclerotome.
craniology (krā nĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kranion* skull *logos* discourse.] The study of th skull.
craniometry (krā nĭŏm ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kranion* skull *metron* measure.] The science of the measurement of skulls.
craniosacral (krā nĭŏsā'krăl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull L. *sacer* sacred] *Pert* skull and sacrum *appl* erves, the parasympathetic system
crani m (krā nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *kranion* L. *cranium* skull.] The skull of any craniate, or more particularly that part enclosing the brain.
craspedodromous (krăs pĕdŏd'rŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon* edge *dromos* to run.] With nerves running directly from mid rib to margin.
craspedote (krăs pĕdŏt) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon* edge.] Having velum.
craspedum (krăs'pĕdŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kraspedon* edge.] A mesenteric filament of sea-anemones.
crassula (krăs ūlă) *n.* [L. *crassus* thick.] Thickened bar on middle lamella between two bordered pits in tracheids of wood of conifers bar of Sanio. *Plu.* crassulae.
crateriform (krātĕr'ĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *crater* bowl *forma*, shape.] Bowl-shaped *appl* receptacle.
craticular (krātĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *craticula*, gridiron] Crate-like *appl.* stage in life-history of diatom where new valves are formed before the old are lost.
creatine (krē'ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kreas* flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in muscles brain, and blood of vertebrates $C\ H_9O\ N_3$.
creatinin (krē'ătĭnĭn) *n* [Gk. *kreas* flesh.] A katabolic product in muscle and other tissues, excreted in urine $C_4H\ ON_3$.
cremaste (krĕmăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *kremastes* hung] A thin muscle along the spermatic cord a stout terminal bdominal spine i subterranean insect pupae the anal hooks for suspension of pupae.
cremocarp (krĕm'ŏkărp) *n.* [Gk. *kremannumi* to hang down *karpos* fruit] An inferior dry indehiscent, bilocular two-seeded fruit.
crena (krē'nă) *n* [L. *crena*, notch.] Notch in crenate margin, as of leaf cleft as anal cleft; deep groove as longitudinal sulcus of heart.
crenate (krē'nāt) *a.* [L. *crena*, notch.] With scalloped margin.
crenation (krēnā shŭn) *n* [L. *crenatus* notched.] A scalloped margin, or rounded tooth, as of leaf; crenature notched or wrinkled appearance, as of erythrocytes exposed to hypertonic solutions.
cre ulate (krĕn ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *crena* notch.] With margins minutely crenat crenellated, crenulated.

crepis (krē pis) *n* [Gk. *krepis* foundation.] The fundamental spicule by deposition of silica upon which a desma is formed.

crepitation (krĕpĭtā shŭn) *n.* [L. *crepitare* to crackle.] I insects, the discharge of fluid with an explosive sound.

crepuscular (krĕpŭs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *crepusculum* dusk.] *Pert* dusk flying before sunrise or in twi light.

crescent (krĕs ĕnt) *n.* [L. *crescere* to grow] A crescentic structure.

crescentiform (krĕsĕn'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *crescere* to grow *forma*, shape.] Crescent-shaped crescentic *appl* mouth of S punculoidea

crescents of Giannuzzi, — small crescent-shaped bodies n mucous alveoli of the salivary glands demilunes of Heidenhain.

crest (krĕst) *n* [L. *crista* crest.] A ridge on bone fleshy longitudinal ridge as in newts crown r feather tuft on head of birds a ridge in certain seeds.

Cretaceous (krĕtā shŭs) *a.* [L *creta*, chalk.] *Appl* and *pert.* the last period of the Mesozoic era Upper Cretaceous in North America.

cribellum (krĭbĕl ŭm) *n* [L. *d m* of *cribrum* sieve.] A plate perforated by openings of silk ducts in certain piders a perforated chitinous plate in some insects.

cribriform (krĭb rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve *forma*, shape.] Sieve-like.

cribriform organ, — folded membrane carrying papillae in inter radial angles of certain starfishes.

cribriform plate, — the portion of ethmoid or of mesethmoid, per forated by many foramina for exit of olfactory nerves lamina cribrosa.

cribrose (krĭb rōs) *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve.] Having sieve-lik pitted markings.

cricoid (krī'koid) *a.* [Gk. *krikos* ring *eidos* form.] Ring like *appl* cartilage in larynx, articulat ing with thyroid and arytaenoid cartilages *appl* placenta lacking villi on central part of disc as in certain Edentata.

crinome (krĭn'ōm) *n.* [L. *crinis* hair] Network formed in cytoplasm by basophil substances reacting to vital staining

criocone (krī'ōkōn) *a.* [Gk. *krios* ram *konos* cone.] With uncoiled spiral shaped like ram s horn *appl* shell of certain ammonites.

crissal (krĭs ăl) *a.* [L. *crissare* to move haunches.] *Pert* the crissum.

criss-cross,—*appl.* inheritance when offspring resemble the parent of the opposite sex.

crissum (krĭs'ŭm) *n* [L. *crissare* to move haunches.] The circumcloacal region of a bird vent feathers r lower tail-coverts.

crista (krĭs'tă) *n* [L. *crista*, crest.] A crest or ridge projection from ectoloph into median valley in lophodont molars a fine membrane attached to body of certain spirochaetes ligule of palm-leaves.

crista acustica,—thickening covered with neuroepithelium, of membrane lining ampulla of semicircular canals chordotonal structure in Orthoptera.

crista galli,—anterior median process of cribriform plate.

crista urethralis,—verumontanum, *q.v*

cristate (krĭs tāt) *a.* [L. *cristatus* crested.] Crested; cristiform, shaped like a crest.

crochet (krōshā') *n* [F *crochet* mall hook.] The projection of the protoloph i lophodont molars; balancer in larval salamanders a larval locomotory hook in insects.

crop (krŏp) *n* [M.E. *croppe* craw] Sac-like dilatation of gullet of bird; a similar structure i alimentary canal of insect or worm; ingluvies.

crozier (krō zhyer) *n.* [M.E. *croce* crook.] Circinate young frond of fern; hook formed by terminal cells of ascogenous hypha; flat spiral shell, as of Spirula.

cross (krŏs) *n.* [M.E. *crois* cross.] An organism produced by mating parents of different breeds. *q.v.* T hybridise.

crossing over — interchange of corresponding chromosome segments by homologous pairs of chromosomes during maturation.

crossover — a chromatid formed as a result of crossing-over.

crotaphite (krŏt'āfīt) *n.* [Gk. *krotaphos* side of forehead.] The temporal fossa.

crotchet (krŏch ĕt) *n.* [F. *crochet* small hook.] A curved chaeta, notched at the end uncinus clavus, in spiders crochet of larval insects.

crown (krown) [L. *corona*, crown.] The exposed part of tooth especially the grinding surface distal part of antler crest head cup and arms of crinoid corona, *q.v.* leafy upper part of tree.

crozier — crosier *q.v.*

cruciate (kroo shiāt, kroo siāt) [L. *crux* cross.] Cruciform with leaves or petals in form of a cross X-shaped or +-shaped, *appl.* muscles, ligaments crucial.

cruciform (kroos'ĭfōrm) *a.* [L. *crux* cross *forma*, shape.] Arranged like the points of cross *appl.* division, promitosis in Plasmodiophorales.

crumena (krūmē'nă) *n.* [L. *crumena* purse.] A sheath for retracted stylets, as in Hemiptera.

cruor (kroo ŏr) *n.* [L. *cruor* blood.] The clots in coagulated blood.

cruorin (kroo'ŏrin) *n.* [L. *cruor* blood.] Haemoglobin.

crura (kroo ră) *n. plu.* [L. *crura*, legs.] The shanks leg like or columnar structures lumbar part of diaphragm muscle fibres proximal processes of corpora cavernosa penis branches of incus and stapes pillars of subcutaneous inguinal ring posterior pillars of fornix crura cerebri, *q.v.*

crura cerebri, — the cerebral peduncles, two cylindrical masses forming the ventrolateral portion of mid brain.

crural (kroo răl) *a.* [L. *crus* leg.] *Pert.* the thigh.

cruraeus (krooré'ŭs) *n.* [L. *crus* leg.] Vastus intermedius muscle of thigh.

crus (krŭs) *n.* [L. *crus* leg.] The shank any leg-like organ common duct of superior and posterior semicircular canals anterior end of helix of external ear *Plu.* crura.

crusta (krŭs'tă) *n.* [L. *crusta*, shell.] Ventral part or base of pes of cerebral peduncles cement layer of teeth, crusta petrosa.

crustaceous (krŭstā shŭs) *a.* [L. *crusta*, shell.] With crustacean characteristics crustose *q.v.*

crustose (krŭs'tōs) *a.* [L. *crusta*, shell.] Forming crusts on substratum, *appl.* lichens.

crymophil (krī'mōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *krymos* frost *philein* to love.] Cryophil, psychrophil.

cryophil (krī'ōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *kryos* chill *philein*, to love.] Thriving at a low temperature cryophilic.

cryophylactic (krī'ōfĭlăk'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryos* frost *phylaktikos* preservative.] Resistant to low temperatures *appl* bacteria.

cryoplankton (krī'ōplăngk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kryos* frost *plangktos* wandering.] Glacial and polar plankton algal communities thriving on snow.

cryoscopi (krī'ōskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryos* frost *skopein* to view.] *Appl* method of determining osmotic pressure, using a freezing point depression.

crypt (krĭpt) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden.] A simple glandular tube or cavity pit of stoma depression in uterine mucous membrane.

cryptic (krĭp tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden.] *Appl* protective colouration facilitating concealment; *appl.* polymorphism due to presence of recessive genes *appl.* species extremely similar as to external appearance but which do not normally interbreed.

cryptocarp (krip'tōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden; *karpos* fruit.] A fruit-like structure the sporophyte phase in red algae cystocarp

cryptogam (krip'tōgăm) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden; *gamos* union.] A plant without apparent reproductive organs: a spore plant. *Cf* phanerogam.

cryptogene (krip'tōjēn) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *genos* origin.] Of unknown descent having an indeterminate phylogeny

cryptohaplomitosis (krip'tōhăp'lōmĭtō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *haploos* simple *mitos* thread.] Type of cell-division in some flagellates where chromatin divides into two masses which pass to opposite poles without spireme-formation.

cryptomere (krip'tōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *meros* part] A hidden recessive hereditary factor

cryptomitosis (krip tōmĭtō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *mitos* thread.] Division of unicellular organisms, in which chromatin assembles in the equatorial region without apparent chromosome formation.

cryptonema (krip'tōnē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *nema*, thread.] A filamentous outgrowth or paraphysis in a cryptostoma.

crypton urous (krip'tōnū'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *neuron* nerve.] With no definite or distinct nervous system.

cryptophyte (krip'tōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *phyton* plant.] A plant perennating by means of rhizomes, corms, o bulbs under ground, or of under water buds.

cryptoplasm (krip tōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *plasma*, form.] The non-granular portion of cytoplasm.

cryptoptil (krip'tŏtĭl, -ptĭl) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *ptilon* feather] A feather filament, developed from papilla.

cryptorchid (kriptôr'kĭd) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *orchis* testis.] Having testes abdominal in position.

cryptorhetic (krip'tōrĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *rhein*. to flow] Secreting internally endocrine.

cryptosolenial (krip'tōsōlē'nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *solen*, channel.] *Appl.* region of attachment of Malpighian vessels to hind-gut in certain Coleoptera.

cryptostomata (krip'tōstōm'ătă) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *stoma*, mouth.] Non-sexual conceptacles in Fucaceae. *Sing* cryptostoma.

cryptozoic (krip'tōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* fauna dwelling in darkness, or under stones, bark, etc.

cryptozoite (krip'tōzō'ĭt) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *zoon* animal.] Stage of sporozoite when living in tissues before entering blood.

crypts of Li berkühn,—*see* Lieberkuhn s crypts.

crystallin (krĭs'tălĭn) *n.* [Gk. *krystallos* ice.] A globulin which is the principal constituent of lens of eye.

crystalline (krĭs'tălĭn) *a.* [Gk. *krystallinos* crystalline.] Transparent *appl.* various structures.

crystallin style,—a proteid hyaline rod with amylolytic function in alimentary canal of some molluscs.

crystalloid (krĭs'tăloid) *n.* [Gk. *krystallos* ice *eidos* form.] A substance which in solution readily diffuses through an animal membrane *app* colloid a protein crystal found in certain plant cells.

crystal-sand,—a deposit of minute crystals of calcium oxalate, as in Solanaceae.

crystal-spore,—an isospore containing a crystal of Radiolaria.

cteinophyte (tīn'ōfīt, ktīn'ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *kteinein*, to kill *phyton*, plant.] A parasitic plant, *e.g* fungus, which destroys its host.

cteinotrophic (tī'nōtrŏf'ĭk, ktī-) *a.* [Gk. *kteinein* to kill; *trophe* nourishment] Parasitic and destroying the host, as cteinophytes.

cten (tĕn, ktĕn) *n.* [Gk. *kteis* comb] The swimming plates of ctenophores.

ctenidium (tĕnĭd′ĭŭm, ktĕnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kteis* comb *idion* dim.] The respiratory apparatus in molluscs, feather-like or comb-like in appearance a row of spines forming comb in some insects.

ctenocyst (tĕn′ōsĭst, ktĕn′ōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *kteis* comb; *kystis* bladder.] Aboral sense organ of Ctenophora.

ctenoid (tĕn oid, ktĕn oid) *a.* [Gk. *kteis* comb; *eidos* form.] With comb-like margin, as scales.

ctenophoral (tĕnŏf′ōrăl ktĕnŏf′ōrăl) *a.* [Gk. *kteis* comb, *pherein* to bear] Supplied with swimming-plates.

ctenose (tĕn′ōs, ktĕn′ōs) *a.* [Gk. *kteis* comb] Comb-like *appl* type of seta.

ctetology (tētŏl′ōjĭ ktē-) *n.* [Gk. *ktetos* acquired *logos* discourse.] Aspect of biology concerned with acquired characters.

ctetosom (tē′tōsōm, ktē′) *n.* [Gk. *ktetos* acquired *soma* body] A supernumerary chromosome associated with a sex chromosome during meiosis.

cubical (kū′bĭkăl) *a.* [L. *cubus* cube.] *Appl.* cells as long as broad.

cubital (kū′bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *cubitalis* of elbow] *Pert* the elbow *appl* joint including the humero-ulnar humeroradial, and proximal radio-ulnar articulations *pert.* the ulna or cubitus. *n* A secondary wing-quill, connected with the ulna.

cubitus (kū′bĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *cubitum*, elbow] The ulna, forearm primary vein in an insect wing

cuboid (kū′boid) *a.* [Gk. *kyboeides* cube-like.] Nearly cubic in shape. *n.* Outermost of distal tarsal bones.

cuboidal (kūboid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *kyboeides* cube-like.] *Pert.* the cuboid.

cucullat (kū′kŭlăt kūkŭl′ăt) *a.* [L. *cucullus* hood.] With hood-like sepals or petals; with prothorax hood-shaped.

cucullus (kūkŭl ŭs) *n* [L. *cucullus* hood.] A hood-shaped structure upper part of harpe, in Lepidoptera.

cuiller (kwē′yā) *n.* [F *cuiller* spoon.] Spoon-like terminal portion of male insect clasper

cuirass (kwĭrăs′) *n.* [F *cuirasse* leathern jacket.] Bony plates or scales arranged like a cuirass a lorica, *q.v.*

culm (kŭlm) *n.* [L. *culmus* stalk.] The stem of grasses and sedges.

culmen (kŭl měn) *n.* [L. *culmen*, summit.] Median longitudinal ridge of bird beak part of superior vermis, continuous laterally with quadrangular lobules of anterior lobe of cerebellum.

cultellus (kŭltĕl′ŭs) *n.* [L. *cultellus* littl knife.] A sharp knife-like organ, one of mouth-parts of certain blood-sucking flies.

culture (kŭl′tūr) *n.* [L. *cultura colere* to till.] The cultivation of micro-organisms or tissues in prepared media.

cumulose (kū mūlōs) *a.* [L. *cumulus* heap.] *Appl* deposits consisting chiefly of plant remains, *e.g* peat.

cumulus (kū mūlŭs) *n.* [L. *cumulus* heap.] The mass of epithelial cells bulging into cavity of an ovarian follicle and in which ovum is embedded, cumulus oophorus, discus proligerus.

cuneate (kū′nēăt) *a.* [L. *cuneatus* wedge-shaped.] Wedge-shaped; *appl.* leaves with broad abruptly pointed apex and tapering to the base *appl* a fasciculus and tubercle formed by a grey nucleus at posterior end of rhomboid fossa of medulla oblongata.

cuneiform (kūnē′ĭfōrm) *a.* [L. *cuneus* wedge *forma*, shape.] Wedge-shaped *appl.* distal tarsal bones *appl.* a carpal bone os triquetrum; *appl* two small cartilages of larynx.

cuneus (kū nēŭs) *n.* [L. *cuneus* wedge.] A division of elytron of certain insects; a wedge-shaped area of the occipital lobe between calcarine fissure and medial part of parieto-occipital fissure.

cup (kŭp) *n.* [A.S. *cuppe* cup] Any structure resembling a cup.

cupula (kū pūlă) *n.* [L. *cupula* littl tub] The bony pex of cochlea the part of pleura over the pex of lung cupule, *q.v*

cupulate (kū pūlāt) *a.* [L. *cupula*, little tub] Cup-shaped *appl* certain aecidia having cup-shaped structure or a cupule

cupule (kūp ūl) *n* [L. *cupula* little tub.] The involucre of female flower of oak, etc. the gemmae bearing cup of Marchantia a small sucker of various animals.

curviserial (kŭr visē rĭăl) *a.* [L. *curvus* curve *series* row] *Appl* phyllotaxis in which divergence is such that orthostichies themselves are slightly twisted spirally

cushion (koosh ŭn) *n* [M.E. *cus chen*, cushion] The central thick region in prothallus of fern *appl* habitus of many plants, as in certain alpine species torus tubarius prominence behind pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube tubercle or elevation of laryngeal surface of epiglottis embryonic endocardial thickening of wall of atrial canal pulvillus, *q.v*

cusp (kŭsp) *n* [L. *cuspis* point.] A prominence, as on teeth sharp point.

cuspidat (kŭs'pĭdāt) *a.* [L. *cuspidare* to make pointed.] Terminat ing in point *appl* leaves, teeth.

cutaneous (kūtā neŭs) *a.* [L. *cutis* skin.] *Pert* the skin.

cuticle (kū'tĭkl) *n.* [L. *cuticula*, thin skin.] An outer skin or pellicle the epidermis cuticula.

cuticular (kūtĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *cuticula*, thin skin] *Pert* the cuticle or exter nal integument *appl* transpiration through the cuticle.

cuticularisation (kūtĭk ūlărĭză shŭn) *n.* [L. *cuticula* thin skin] Cutinisation in external layers of epidermal cells.

cutin (kū'tĭn) *n.* [L. *cutis* skin] A substance allied to cellulose found in external layers of thickened epidermal cells.

cutinisation (kū'tĭnĭză shŭn) *n.* [L. *cutis* skin.] The deposition of cutin in cell wall, thereby forming cuticle.

cutis (kū'tĭs) *n* [L. *cutis* skin.] The corium, or deeper layer of the skin layer investing pileus and stipe.

cutocellulose (kū'tōsĕl'ūlōs) *n.* [L. *cutis* skin *cellula* small cell.] Cellulose with cutin, as in plant epidermis.

cutose (kū'tōs) *n.* [L. *cutis* skin.] Cutin *q.v*

Cuvier ducts of [*G.L.C.F.D Cuvier* French comparative anatomist]. Short veins opening into sinus venosus and formed by union of anterior and posterior cardinal veins.

Cuvierian organs,—glandular tubes extending from cloaca of holothurians.

cyanic (sīăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyanos* dark blue.] Blue, bluish *appl*. flowers, birds eggs.

cyanin (sī ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kyanos* cornflower] The bl e pigment or anthocyanin f the cornflower; $C_{27}H_{30}O$ *.*

cyanocobalamin,—vitamin B_{12a}

cyanogenesis (sī'ănōjĕn ēsĭs) *n* [Gk. *kyanos* blue *genesis* origin.] The elaboration of hydrocyanic acid prussic acid as in certain plants.

cyanophil (sīăn ōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *kyanos* blue *philein* to love.] With special affinity for blue or green stains *appl* cell structure.

cyanophycin (sī'ănōfī'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kyanos* blue *phykos* seaweed.] Protein reserve forming granules in peripheral region of cells in blue-green algae β granules.

cyan phyll (sīăn'ōfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *kyanos* blue *phyllon* leaf] A bluish-green colouring matter in plants.

cyathium (sī'āthĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos* cup.] The peculiar inflorescence in Euphorbia, cup-shaped involucre with stamens and stalked gynoecium each stamen and the gynoecium being separate flower

cyathozooid (sī'āthōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos* cup; *zoon* animal; *eidos* shape.] Th primary zooid in certain tunicates.

cyathus (sī'ăthŭs) *n.* [L. *cyathus* cup.] A small cup-shaped organ the gemma-cup of Marchantia.

cybernetics (sībĕrnĕt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *kybernētikos* skilled in governing.] Science of communication and control, as by nervous system and brain.

cycle (sīkl) *n.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle.] The circulation of fluid through a definite series of vessels; recurrent series of phenomena, as life-cycle, ovarian cycle, etc.

cyclic (sĭ'klĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle.] Having parts of flower arranged in whorls; cyclical; periodic.

cyclocoeli (sī'klŏsē'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *koilia* intestines.] With the intestine coiled in one or more distinct spirals.

cyclogeneous (sīklŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *gennaein* to produce.] Exogenous; *appl.* a stem growing in concentric circles.

cyclogeny (sīklŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *genos* generation.] Production of a succession of different morphological types in a life-cycle.

cycloid (sī'kloid) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *eidos* shape.] *Appl.* scales with evenly curved free border.

cyclomorial (sī'klōmōr'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *morion* constituent part.] *Appl.* scales, growing in area by apposition of marginal zones, as in Palaeozoic elasmobranchs.

cyclomorphosis (sī'klōmŏr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *morphōsis*, form.] A cycle of changes in form, as seasonal changes in daphnids.

cyclopean (sīklŏpē'ăn) **cyclopic** (sīklŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *ōps* eye.] *Appl.* single median eye developed under certain artificial conditions instead of the normal pair.

cyclosis (sīklō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kyklōsis* whirling round.] Circulation, as of protoplasm within a cell.

cyclospermous (sī'klōspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *sperma* seed.] With embryo coiled in a circle or spiral.

cyclospondylic (sī'klōspŏndĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *sphondylos* vertebra.] *Appl.* centra in which the internal calcareous matter is confined to the middle zone.

cyclospondylous (sī'klōspŏn'dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos* circle; *sphondylos* vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebra formed of successive concentric layers of cartilage; also cyclospondylic.

cyesis (sīē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kyēsis* conception.] Pregnancy.

cylindrical (sĭlĭn'drĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *kylindros* cylinder.] *Appl.* leaves rolled on themselves, or to solid cylinder-like leaves; *appl.* a type of silk gland in spiders; tubuliform.

cymba (sĭm'bă) *n.* [L. *cymba* boat.] Upper part of concha of ear; boat-shaped sponge spicule.

cymbiform (sĭm'bĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *cymba*, boat; *forma* shape.] Boat-shaped; navicular; scaphoid.

cymbium (sĭmbĭ'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kymbion*, small boat.] Boat-shaped tarsus of pedipalpus in certain spiders.

cyme (sīm) *n.* [L. *cyma* young sprout.] Any determinate inflorescence.

cymose (sī'mōs) *a.* [L. *cyma*, young sprout.] Sympodially branched; *appl.* inflorescence.

cymotrichous (kīmŏt'rĭkŭs, sī-) *a.* [Gk. *kyma*, wave; *thrix* hair.] Having wavy hair.

cynarrhodium (sĭnărō'dĭŭm) **cynarrhodon** (sĭnăr'ŏdŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kyōn* dog; *rhodon* rose.] An etaerio with achenes placed on concave thalamus.

cynopodous (sĭnŏp'ŏdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyōn* dog; *pous* foot.] With non-retractile claws.

cyphella (sīfĕl'ă) *n.* [Gk. *kyphella* hollow of ear.] Small cavity on thallus of certain lichens.

cyphonautes (sī'fŏnô'tēz) *n.* [Gk. *kyphos* bent; *nautēs* sailor.] Young free-swimming larva of certain Polyzoa.

cypsela (sĭpsē'lă) *n.* [Gk. *kypselē* hollow vessel.] An inferior bicarpellary achene as in Compositae.

cyst (sĭst) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] The enclosing membrane round a resting cell or spocyte a bladder or air vesicle in certain seaweeds abnormal sac containing fluid.

cysteine (sĭs'tēin) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] A reduction product of cystine, occurring in urinary bladder concretions $C_3H_7O_2NS$.

cystenchyma (sĭstĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *engchyma* infusion.] A parenchyma in sponges with large vesicular cell-structure.

cystencytes (sĭs'tĕnsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *en*, in *kytos* hollow] In sponges, collencytes which have acquired a vesicular structure.

cystic (sĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] *Pert* cyst *pert* gall-bladder or to urinary bladder

cysticercoid (sĭs'tĭsĕr'koid) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *kerkos* tail *eidos* form.] *Appl.* the bladderworm stage of tapeworms.

cysticercus (sĭs'tĭsĕr'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *kerkos* tail.] The larval form or bladderworm stage of certain tapeworms.

cysticolous (sĭstĭk'ŏlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder L. *colere* to inhabit.] Living in a cyst.

cystid (sĭs'tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *idion* dim] A fossil Cystoid a cystidium, *q.v*

cystidiform (sĭstĭd'ĭfôrm) *a* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *idion* dim L. *forma*, form.] *Appl* clavate cells on gill margins in agarics.

cystidium (sĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *idion* dim] A hair-like inflated cell in the hymenial layer of some fungi.

cystine (sĭs'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] Amino acid found in plants, egg albumin and keratin dicysteine $C_6H_{12}O_4N_2S_2$.

cystoarian (sĭstōā'rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *oarion* small egg] *Appl.* gonads when enclosed in coelomic sacs, as in most teleosts *Opp* gymnoarian.

cystocarp (sĭs'tōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *karpos* fruit.] A cyst arising from carpogonial branch and containing spores, in certain Rhodophyceae cryptocarp.

cystocyte (sĭs'tōsīt) *n* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *kytos* hollow] Cystencyte, *q.v* a granular blood-cell in insects coagulocyte.

cystogenous (sĭstŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *-genes* producing] Cyst forming *appl* large nucleated cells which secrete the cyst, in cercaria.

cystolith (sĭs'tōlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *lithos* stone.] A mass of calcium carbonate, occasionally of silica, formed on ingrowths of epidermal cell walls in some plants a vesical calculus.

cyston (sĭs'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] A dactylozooid modified for excretory purposes, in Siphonophora.

cystospore (sĭs'tōspōr) *n* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *sporos* seed.] A carpospore cyst containing a zoospore.

cystozooid (sĭs'tōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *zoon*, animal *eidos* form] The body portion of metacestode, *opp* acanthosoma.

cytase (sī'tās) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow] A cellulose digesting or hydrolysing enzyme protopectinase.

cytaster (sītăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *aster* star] A star-shaped achromatinic figure consisting f attraction-sphere and aster rays aster *opp* karyaster

cytes (sīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow] Spermatocyte and oocyte stages of germ-cell formation auxocytes.

cytobiotaxis,—cytoclesis, *q.v*; cytotaxis *q.v*

cytoblast (sī'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *blastos* bud.] The cell nucleus a hypothetical unit, *q.v*

cytoblastema (sī'tōblăs'tēmă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *blastema* growth.] The formative material from which cells were supposed to arise.

cytocentrum (sī'tōsĕn'trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *kentron*, centre.] Centrosome idiozome.

cytochroic (sī'tŏkrō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *chrōs* complexion.] With pigmented cytoplasm.

cytochrome (sī'tŏkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *chrōma*, colour.] A chromoprotein essential for oxidation-reduction processes in plant and animal cells; histohaematin; myohaematin.

cytochylema (sī'tŏkīlē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *chylos* juice.] Cytolymph, *q.v.*

cytoclesis (sī'tŏklē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *klēsis* summons.] The influence of a cell group or placode upon development or differentiation of neighbouring cells; *cf.* organiser.

cytococcus (sī'tŏkŏk'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *kokkos* kernel.] The nucleus of a fertilised egg.

cytocyst (sī'tŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *kystis* bladder.] The envelope formed by remains of host-cell within which a protozoan parasite multiplies.

cytode (sī'tōd) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *eidos* form.] A non-nucleated protoplasmic mass.

cytoderm (sī'tŏdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *derma* skin.] A cell-wall.

cytodiaeresis (sī'tŏdīē'rēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *diairesis* division.] Mitosis; karyokinesis.

cytogamy (sītŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *gamos* marriage.] Cell-conjugation.

cytogene,—plasmagene, *q.v.*

cytogenesis (sī'tŏjĕn'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *genesis* descent.] Development or formation of cells.

cytogenetic (sī'tŏjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *genesis* descent.] *Pert.* cytogenesis; *pert.* cytogenetics; *appl.* map showing location of genes within chromosome.

cytogenetics (sī'tŏjĕnĕt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *genesis* descent.] Genetics in relation to cytology; the cytological aspect of genetics.

cytogenous (sītŏj'ēnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *genos* offspring.] Producing cells; *appl.* lymphatic tissue.

cytoglobin (sī'tŏglō'bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; L. *globus* globe.] A protein which retards coagulation of blood.

cytohyaloplasma (sī'tŏhī'ălŏplăs'mă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *hyalos* glass; *plasma* mould.] The substance of the cytomitome; hyaloplasm.

cytokinesis (sī'tŏkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *kinēsis* movement.] Changes attending general cytoplasm during karyokinesis; the separation of daughter-cells following division of parent cell.

cytology (sītŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow vessel; *logos* discourse.] The science dealing with structure, functions, and life-history of cells.

cytolymph (sī'tŏlĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; L. *lympha*, water.] Cell-sap; the fluid part of cytoplasm.

cytolysin (sī'tŏlī'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *lysis* loosing.] A substance inducing cytolysis.

cytolysis (sītŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *lysis* loosing.] Cell-dissolution; cell-degeneration.

cytome (sī'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow.] The microsome or cytosome system of a cell.

cytomeres (sī'tŏmērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *meros* part.] Cells in Caryotropha formed by division of schizont and giving rise to merozoites; agametoblasts; non-nuclear portions of sperms.

cytometry (sītŏm'ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *metron* to compute.] Count of cells; blood count.

cytomicrosome (sī'tŏmī'krŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *mikros* small; *sōma* body.] A microsome of cytoplasm; *opp.* karyomicrosome.

cytomitome (sī'tŏmĭtōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *mitos* thread.] The cytoplasmic thread-work.

cytomorphosis (sī'tŏmŏr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *morphōsis* shaping.] The life-history of cells; the series of structural modifications of cells or successive generations of cells; cellular change, as in senescence.

cyton (sī'tŏn) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow] The body of a nerve cell neurocyton.

cytophan (sī'tŏfăn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *phaneros* visible.] Ovoid matrix surrounding karyophans in spironeme and axoneme fibres in infusorian stalk.

cytopharynx (sī'tŏfăr'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *pharynx* gullet.] A tube-like structure leading from mouth into endoplasm in certain protozoa.

cytophil (sī'tŏfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *philein* to love.] *Pert* haptophorous groups having an affinity f cells.

cytophore (sī'tŏfō) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *phora*, burden.] A cell regarded as bearer of parasitic Sporozoa central non nucleated protoplasm in perm morula blastophore.

cytoplasm (sī'toplăzm) *n.* [Gk *kytos* hollow *plasma* mould.] Substance of cell-body exclusiv of nucleus *f* karyoplasm.

cytopr ct (sī'toprŏkt) **cytopyge** (sī' tŏpī) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *proktos* anus *pyge* rump.] A cell-anus.

cytoreticulum (sī'tōrĕtĭk ūlŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow L. *reticulum* little net] The cytoplasmic thread work cytomitome spongioplasm.

cytosine (sī'tŏsin) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow] A cleavage product of nucleic acid $C_4H_5N_3O$

cytosome (sī'tosōm) *n.* [Gk *kytos* hollow *soma*, body] Th cytoplasmic part of a cell microsome, *q.v*

cytostome (sī'tostōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *stoma* mouth.] A cell-mouth.

cytotaxis (sī'totăk'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *taxis* arrangement] Re arrangement of cells on stimulation

cyt thesis (sīthŏth'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk *kytos* hollow *thesis* arranging] Regenerative tendency of cell.

cytotoxin (sī'tŏtŏk'sĭn) *n.* [Gk *kyto* hollow *toxikon* poison.] A cell-poisoning substance formed i blood serum cytolysin enzymoid.

cytotrophoblast (sī'tŏtrŏf'ŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *trophe* nourishment *blastos* bud] Inner layer of trophoblast, layer of Langhans.

cytotropism (sītŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n* [Gk. *kyto* hollow *trope* turning] The mutual attraction of two or more cells.

cytozoic (sī'tŏzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *zoon* animal.] Living within cell *appl* sporozoan trophozoite.

cytozyme (sī'tŏzīm) *a* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *zyme* leaven.] Thrombokinase *q.v*

cytula (sĭt'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow] The fertilised ovum or parent cell.

D

dacryocyst (dăk rĭŏsĭst) *n* [Gk. *dakryon* tear *kystis* bladder] Lacrimal sac saccus lacrimalis.

dacryoid (dăk rĭoid) *a* [Gk. *dakryon* tear *eidos* shape.] Tear-shaped lacrimiform; *appl* spores.

dacryon (dăk'rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon* tear] Point of junction of anterior border of lacrimal with frontal bone and frontal process f maxilla.

dactyl (dăk'tĭl) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger] A digit finger or toe terminal ventral projection of prae tarsus in scorpions dactylus.

dactylar (dăk'tĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *daktylo* finger] *Pert* finger or digit.

dactyline —dactyloid

dactyl gnathite (dăk tĭlŏg năthīt) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* fi ger *gnathos* jaw] Terminal segment of maxillipede

dactyloid (dăk'tĭloid) *a.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *eidos* form.] Like finger or fingers.

dactyl patagium (dăk tĭlopătă jĭum) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger L. *patagium* border] Ectopatagium, *q.v*

dactylopodite (dăk'tĭlŏp ŏdīt) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *pous* foot.] Distal joint in certain limbs of Crustacea metatarsus and tarsus, of spiders.

dactylopore (dăk'tĭlōpōr') *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *poros* channel.] Opening in skeleton of Milleporina, for protrusion of dactylozooid.

dactylopterous (dăk'tĭlŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *pteron* wing.] With anterior rays of pectoral fins more or less free.

dactylozooid (dăk'tĭlōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] A hydroid modified for catching prey long with tentacles or short knobs, with or without mouth.

dactylus (dăk'tĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos* finger.] Part of tarsus of an insect dactyl of scorpions.

dart (dârt) *n.* [O F *dart* dagger.] Any structure resembling dart *appl.* a crystalline structure in molluscs.

dart sac,—a small sac, containing limy dart, attached to vagina near its orifice in some gastropoda.

dartoid (dâr'toid) *a.* [Gk. *dartos* flayed.] *Pert* the dartos.

dartos (dâr'tŏs) *n.* [Gk. *dartos* flayed.] Tunica dartos, thin layer of non-striped muscle united to skin of scrotum or of labia majora.

Darwinian tubercle,—the slight prominence on helix, of external ear near the point where it bends downwards.

Darwinism (dâr'wĭnĭzm) *n.* [C *Darwin*]. The theory of origin of species by natural selection working on slight variations that occur thereby selecting those best adapted to survive.

dasypaedes (dăs'ĭpē'dēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *dasy* hairy *pais* child.] Birds whose young are downy at hatching.

dasyphyllous (dăs'ĭfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dasy* hairy *phyllon* leaf.] With thickly haired leaves.

dauermodification (dow ĕrmŏdĭfĭkā shŭn) *n.* [Ger *Dauer* duration L. *modificatio* modification.] A change induced by environmental factors and persisting for several generations but not permanently the organism eventually reverting to type

daughter (dô tĕr) *n.* [A.S *dohtor* daughter] Offspring of first generation with no reference to sex, as daughter-cell daughter nucleus, etc. daughter-chromosom chromatid during ana phase.

day neutral,—*appl.* plants in which flowering can be induced by either a long or a short photoperiod. *Cf* long-day short-day

dealation (dēălā shŭn) *n* [L. *de* away *alatus* winged.] The removal of wings, as by femal ants after fertilisation, or by termites.

deamination (dēăm'ĭnāshŭn) *n.* [L. *de* down Gk. *ammoniakon* resinous gum.] Removal of the amino (NH_2) radical from an amino acid the conversion of ammonium salts into urea, partly accomplished in th liver

death (dĕth) *n.* [A.S *death*, death.] Complete and permanent cessation of vital functions in an organism.

death-point,—temperature above or below which organisms cannot exist.

Débove membrane [*M G Débove* French histologist]. Layer between tunica propria and epithelium of tracheal, bronchial and intestinal mucous membranes subepithelial endothelium.

decalcify (dēkăl'sĭfī) *v* [L. *de* away *calx* lime *facere* to make.] T deprive of lime salts to treat with acids for removal of calcareous part.

decamerous (dĕkăm ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *deka* ten; *meros* part.] With th various parts arranged in tens.

decandrous (dĕkăn'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *deka* ten *aner* male.] H ving ten stamens.

decaploid (dĕk ăploid) *a.* [Gk. *deka* ten *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] H ving ten times the haploid number of chromosomes.

decapod (dĕk'ăpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *deka*, ten *pous* foot.] Of Crustacea, with five pairs of legs on thorax of Cephalopoda, with ten arms.

demanian (dĕmăn'ĭăn) *a.* [*J. G. de Man*, French zoologist] *Appl.* a complex system of paired efferent tubes connecting with intestine and uteri in Nematoda, and associated with gelatinous secretion for protection of eggs.

deme (dēm) *n.* [Gk. *demos* people.] Assemblage of taxonomically closely related individuals: aggregate of single cells.

demersal (dĕmĕr'săl) *a.* [L. *demergere* to plunge into.] Living on or near bottom of sea or lake: sunk.

demersed (dĕmĕrsd') *a.* [L. *de*, *mergere* to plunge into.] Growing under water: *appl.* parts of plants.

demibranch,—hemibranch *q.v.*

demifacet (dĕmĭfăs'ĕt) *n.* [L. *dimidius* half; *facies* face.] Part of parapophysis facet when divided between centra of two adjacent vertebrae.

demilunes,—crescentic cells; crescentic bodies of cells of some salivary gland alveoli; crescents of Gianuzzi or demilunes of Heidenhain.

demiplat (dĕm'iplăt) *n.* [L. *dimidius* half; F. *plate* flat.] Plat cut off by fusion of adjoining plates behind it from central suture line of ambulacral area in echinoderms.

demisheath (dĕm'ishēth) *n.* [L. *dimidius* half; A.S. *sceath* sheath.] One of paired protecting covers of insect ovipositor.

demoid (dē'moid) *a.* [Gk. *demos* the commons.] Abundant.

denatant (dēnā'tănt) *a.* [L. *de* down; from; *natare* to swim.] Swimming, drifting, or migrating with the current; *opp.* contranatant.

dendriform (dĕn'drifôrm) *a.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; L. *forma*, shape.] Dendroid; tree-like.

dendrite (dĕn'drīt) *n.* [Gk. *dendron* tree.] A fine branch of a dendron.

dendritic (dĕndrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dendron* tree.] Dendroid; *appl.* tree-like structures or markings; like *pert.*, or having dendrites or dendrons.

dendrochronology (dĕn'drŏkrŏnŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *chronos* time; *logos* discourse.] Determination of age of trees or timber dating by comparative study of tree rings: science of tree-ring analysis and its implications.

Dendrogaea (dĕn'drŏjē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *dendron* tree; *gaia*, earth.] A biogeographical region including all the neotropical region except temperate South America.

dendroid (dĕn'droid) *a.* [Gk. *dendron* tree; *eidos* form.] Tree-like; much branched.

dendrology (dĕndrŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dendron* tree; *logos* discourse.] The study of trees.

dendron (dĕn'drŏn) *n.* [Gk. *dendron* tree.] A protoplasmic process of the nerve cell which conducts impulses towards the cell-body.

denitrification (dēnī'trĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* away; Gk. *nitron* soda; L. *facere* to make.] Reduction of nitrates, to nitrites and ammonia, as in plant tissues, or to molecular nitrogen as by certain soil bacteria.

dens (dĕnz) *n.* [L. *dens* tooth.] Tooth or tooth-like process; odontoid process of axis or epistropheus.

dens serotinus,—the third molar or wisdom-tooth.

dental (dĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *dens* tooth.] *Pert.* teeth; *appl.* nerves, blood-vessels, canals, furrows, papillae, sac, tissue, etc.

dentary (dĕn'tărĭ) *a.* [L. *dens* tooth.] *Pert.* dentaries, membrane bones in lower jaw of many vertebrates. *n.* Dentary bone or os dentale.

dentat (dĕn'tăt) *a.* [L. *dens* tooth.] Toothed; with sharp saw-like teeth on the margin.

dentate-ciliate,—with teeth and hairs on the margins; *appl.* leaves.

dentate-crenate,—with marginal teeth somewhat rounded.

denticles (dĕn'tĭklz) *n. plu.* [L. *denticulus* little tooth.] Small tooth-like processes; the paragnaths of certain Polychaeta; the teeth within the secondary orifice in Polyzoa; the scales of certain Elasmobranchii.

denticulat (dĕntĭk ūlăt) *a.* [L. *denticulus* little tooth.] Having denticles with minut marginal teeth.

d tin,—dentine, *q v*

dentinal (dĕn'tĭnăl) *a.* [L. *dens* tooth.] *Pert.* dentine *appl.* tubules, *a.* canaliculi dentales.

dentine (dĕn'tĭn) *n.* [L. *dens* tooth.] A hard, elastic substance, chemic ally resembling bone composing the greater part of teeth and denticles dentin

d ntiti n (dĕntĭsh ŭn) *n.* [L. *dens* tooth.] The number arrangement, and kind of teeth teething

d perulation (dĕ pĕrūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* way *dim* of *pera* wallet.] The pushing apart or throwing off, of bud scales.

d pigmentation (dēpĭg'mĕntā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* away *pingere* to paint.] The destruction of colour in a cell by natural or experimental physiological processes

depilation (dĕp ĭlā shŭn) *n* [L. *de* away *pilus* hair] Loss of hairy covering, as of plants when matur ing removal of hair

deplanate (dĕp'lănăt) *a.* [L. *deplanare* to level] Levelled, flattened.

depressant (dĕprĕs'ănt) *n* [L. *deprimere* to keep down.] Anything that lowers vital activity

depressomotor (dĕprĕs ōmō'tŏ) *n.* [L. *deprimere* to keep down *movere* to move.] Any nerve which lowers muscular activity

d pressor (dĕprĕs ŏr) *n.* [L. *deprimere* to keep down.] Any muscle which lowers or depresses any structure *appl.* a nerve which lowers the activity f an organ.

d pula (dĕp ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *depas* goblet.] I agunated blastula preceding gastrula stage in development of embryo.

deri (dĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *dere* skin.] Dermic *appl* epithelium, synonym of epidermis.

derm,—derma, dermis.

derma (dĕr'mă) [Gk. *derma* skin] The layers of integument below the epidermis dermis

dermal (dĕr'măl) *a.* [Gk. *derma* skin.] *Pert* derma, or skin.

dermalia (dĕrmā'lĭă) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] Microscleres in the dermal membrane of sponges.

dermarticular (dĕr'mărtĭk'ūlă rē) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin L. *articulus* joint.] The goniale *q v*

dermatic,—dermal

dermatogen (dĕr'mătōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *genos* birth.] The young or embryonic epidermis in plants antigen of skin disease.

dermatoglyphics (dĕr'mătōglĭf'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *glyphein* to carve.] Skin, palm, finger sole, toe prints print formulae.

dermatoid (dĕr'mătoid) *a* [Gk. *derma* skin; *eidos* form.] Resembling skin functioning as a skin.

dermatomes (dĕr'mătōmz) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *tome* cutting] Lateral parts of segmental mesoderm, which develop into connective tissue of corium or dermis dermatomeres; skin areas supplied by individual spinal nerves.

dermatophyte (dĕr mătōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *phyton* plant.] Any fungous parasite of skin; dermatophyton, dermophyte, epidermophyte.

d rmatoplasm (dĕr'mătōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *plasma* mould.] Cell-wall protoplasm.

dermatoplast (dĕr'mătōplăst') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *plastos* moulded.] A protoplast with cell wall.

dermatopsy (dĕr'mătŏp sĭ') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *opsis* sight.] Condition of seeing with the skin, *i.e* with a skin sensitive to light.

dermatoskeleton,—exoskeleton.

dermatosome (dĕr'mătōsōm') *n* [Gk. *derma* skin *soma*, body] One of vital units forming a cell-membrane.

dermatozoon (dĕr'mătŏzō'ŏn) *n* [Gk. *derma* skin *zoon* animal] A y animal parasite of the skin ectozoon.

dermentoglossum (dĕrm ĕntŏglŏs ŭm) *n* [Gk. *derma*, skin *entos* within *glossa* tongue.] A bone arising by fusion of dentmal bases, covering entoglossum, in some fishes.
dermethmoid (dĕrmĕth moid) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin; *ethmos*, sieve *eidos* form.] S pra-ethmoid, *q.v*
dermic (dĕr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *derma* skin.] *Pert* or derived from, skin
dermis (dĕr mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] Derma *q.v* corium.
dermoblast (dĕr'mŏblăst') *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *blastos* bud.] The layer of mesoblast which gives rise to the derma.
dermoccipitals (dĕrm ŏkslp'ĭtălz) *n plu.* [Gk. *derma* skin L. *occiput* back of head] Tw bones taking the place of interparietal in some lower forms and in development of higher
d rm myotome (dĕr'mŏmī'otŏm) *n.* [Gk *derma* skin *mys* muscle *tome* cutting] Th dorsilateral part of mesodermal somites
dermo-ossification (dĕr'mŏŏs'ĭfĭkā shŭn) *n* [Gk. *derma* skin L *os* bone *fieri* to become.] A bone formed in the skin.
dermopharyngeal (dĕr'mŏfărĭn'jēăl) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *pharynx* gullet] Superior or inferior plate of membrane bone supporting pharyngeal teeth n some fishes.
dermophyte —dermatophyte, *q.v*
dermosclerites (dĕr'mŏsklēr'ĭts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *skleros* hard] Masses of spicules found in tissues of Alcyonidae.
dermoskeleton (dĕr mŏskĕl'ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *skeletos* dried.] Exoskeleton, *q.v*
dermotrichia (dĕr'mŏtrĭk'ĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *derma*, skin *thrix* hair] Dermal fin-rays.
d rmozoon,—dermatozoon, *q v*
derotreme (dĕr'ŏtrēm) *n.* [Gk. *deras* skin *trema*, perture] Skin forming an operculum as in Megalobatrachus.
dertrotheca (dĕr'trŏthē'ka) *n* [Gk. *dertron* beak *theke* box.] The horny casing of bird maxilla.
dertrum (dĕr'trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dertron* beak.] Any modification of the casing of maxilla in birds.
Descemet s m mbrane [*J Desce met* French anatomist]. The posterior elastic lamina of cornea Demour's membrane.
descending (dēsĕn dĭng) *a.* [L. *de* down *scandere* to climb] Directed downwards, or towards caudal region *appl* blood vessels, nerves, etc.
desegmentation (dēsĕg'mĕntā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* from *segmentum* piece cut off.] Fusion of segments originally separate.
deserticolous (dĕz ĕrtĭk'ŏlŭs) *a.* [L. *desertus* wast *colere* to inhabit.] Desert inhabiting
desma (dĕs mă, dĕz) *n.* [Gk *desma*, bond.] Megasclere which forms characteristic skeletal network of Lithistida.
desmactinic (dĕs'măktĭn'ĭk,) *a.* [Gk. *desmos* bond *aktis* ray] With podia continued pwards to pical plate *appl* Stelleroidea *cf* lysactinic.
desmergat (dĕs mĕrgăt) *n.* [Gk. *desma*, bond *ergates* worker] A type of ant intermediate between worker and soldier
desmocyte (dĕs mŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *desmos* bond *kytos* hollow] A connective tissue cell fibroblast.
desmog n (dĕs mŏjĕn,) *n.* [Gk. *desmos* bond *genos* descent.] Merismatic or growing tissue.
desmognathous (dĕsmŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *desmos* bond *gnathos* jaw] Having maxillopalatines fused in middle line owing to other peculiarities in skull *appl.* certain birds.
desmology (dĕsmŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *desmos* bond *logos* discourse.] The anatomy of ligaments *cf* syndesmology
desmones (dĕs'mōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *desmos* bond.] Chemical substances exchanged by way of protoplasmic bridges between cells amboceptors, *q.v*

desmose (dĕs'mōs) *n* [Gk. *desmos* bond.] A strand connecting blepharoplasts at mitosis.

desmosome (dĕs'mōsōm) *n*. [Gk. *desmos* bond, *soma*, body.] A thickening of intercellular connections in epithelium bridge co puscle.

desquamation (dĕs'kwămā'shŭn) *n* [L. *de* away *squama*, scale.] Shedding of cuticle or epidermis in flakes.

desynapsis (dē'sĭnăp'sĭs) *n* [L. *de* way from Gk. *synapsis* union.] Failure f synapsis caused by disjunction of homologous chromosomes.

d terminant (dĕtĕr'mĭnănt) *n*. [L. *determiner*, to limit.] A hypothetical unit, being an aggregation of biophores determining the development of a cell or of an independently variable group of cells hereditary factor

determinate (dĕtĕr'mĭnāt) *a*. [L. *determinare* to limit.] With certain limits *appl* inflorescence with primary axis terminated early with a flower bud *appl*. cleavage *appl* evolution orthogenesis.

d termination (dĕtĕr mĭnā'shŭn) *n*. [L. *determinatio* boundary.] The process adjusting regional development according to relative location of region and organisation centre.

determinator (dĕtĕr'mĭnātor) *n* [L. *determiner* to determine.] A gene that controls the male or female character of haploid mycelium at the site of formation of fruit body

d torsion (dētŏr'shŭn) *n*. [L. *de* way *torquer* t twist.] Torsion in an opposite direction to that of original resulting in a more or less posterior position of anus and circumanal complex

d toxication (dē'tŏksĭkā'shŭn) *n* [L. *de* a y Gk *toxikon* poison.] The inhibition of effects of toxins in the body either by protective synthesis of comparatively harmless substances, or by means of antibodies.

detrusor (dĕtroo'sŏr) *n*. [L. *detrudere* to thrust from.] The outer of three layers of the muscular coat of the urinary bladder physiologically all three layers detrusor urinae detrusor vesicae.

deuter cell,—eurycyst, *q.v.*

deutero-,—*also see* deuto-

deuterocerebrum (dū'tĕrosĕr'ĕbrŭm) *n*. [Gk. *deuteros* second L. *cerebrum* brain.] That portion of crustacean brain from which antennular nerves arise. *Cf* deutocerebrum.

d terocoele (dū'tĕrŏsēl) *n*. [Gk. *deuteros* second *koilos* hollow.] The coelom.

d terocone (dū'tĕrŏkōn') *n*. [Gk. *deuteros* second *konos* cone.] Mammalian premolar cusp corresponding to molar protocone.

deuteroconidium (dū'tĕrokŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *deuteros* second *konis* dust *idion dim.*] One of the conidia produced by division of a hemispore or protoconidium, in dermatophytes.

d uterogamy (dū'tĕrŏg'ămĭ) *n*. Gk *deuteros* second *gamos* marriage.] Secondary fertilisation pairing substituting for the union f gametes as in fungi.

d ut rogenesis (dū'tĕrŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *deuteros* second *genesis* rigin.] Second phase of embryonic development, involving growth in length and consequent bilateral symmetry *cf* protogenesis.

d teroplasm,—deutoplasm, *q.v.*

d uteropolydesmic (dū'tĕrŏpŏlĭdĕs'mĭk) *a* [Gk. *deuteros* second *desmos* bond.] *Appl* cycloidal scales composed mainly of synpolydesmic scales.

d uteroproteose (dū'tĕrŏprō'tēōs) *n* [Gk. *deuteros* second; *protos* first.] A secondary product from digestion of proteids.

d uterostoma (dū'tĕrŏs'tōmă) *n*. [Gk. *deuteros* second *stoma* mouth.] A mouth formed secondarily as distinct from gastrula mouth.

deuterotoky (dūtĕrŏt'ŏkĭ) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *tokos* birth.] Reproduction of both sexes from parthenogenetic eggs; *cf* arrhenotoky and thelyotoky

deut rotype (dū'tĕrŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *deuteros* second *typos* pattern] The specimen chosen to replace the original type specimen for designa tion of a species.

Deuterozoic (dū'tĕrŏzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *zoe* life.] *Appl* and *pert.* the newer Palaeozoic faunal epoch, the age of fishes, also of pteridosperms.

deuterozooid (dū'tĕrŏzō oid) *n.* [Gk. *deutero* second *zoon*, animal; *eidos* form.] A zooid produced by budding from primary zooid.

deuthyalosome (dūthī'ălŏsōm) *n* [Gk. *deuteros* second *hyalos* glass *soma*, body] The nucleus remaining in ovum after formation of first polar body

deuto- —*also see* deutero-

d ut blasts (dū'tŏblăsts) *n. plu* [Gk. *deuteros* second *blastos* bud.] The amoeba-like bodies formed from protoblasts in zygot of Microclossia, and liberated to multiply in the blood.

deutobroch (dū'tŏbrŏk) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *brochos* mesh.] *Appl* nuclei of gonia preparing for leptotene stage *cf* protobroch.

deutocerebrum (dū'tŏsĕr'ĕbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second L. *cerebrum* brain.] Portion of insect brain derived from fused ganglia of antennary segment of head deutocerebron. *Cf* deuterocerebrum.

d utomalae (dū'tŏmă'lē) *n plu.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *malae* cheek.] The broad plate in Chaetognatha, formed by fusion of second pair of mouth appendages second pair f mouth appendages in certain Myriopoda.

deutomerite (dūtŏm ĕrīt) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *meros* part.] The posterior division of certain gregarines *cf* primite.

deutonephros (dū'tŏnĕf'rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *nephros* kidney] Mesonephros.

deutonymph (dū'tŏnĭmf) *n* [Gk. *deuteros* second *nymphe* chrysalis.] Second nymphal stage or instar either chrysalis-like or motile, in development of Acaridae hypopus stage.

deutoplasm (dū'tŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *plasma*, mould.] Yolk or food material in cytoplasm of ovum or other cell.

deutoscolex (dū'tŏskŏ'lĕks) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *skolex* worm.] A secondary scolex produced by budding in bladderworm stage of certain tape-worms.

deutosomes (dū'tŏsōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *soma*, body] Granules of nucleolus cast out into cytoplasm, from which yolk is said to arise.

deutosternum (dū tŏstĕr nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *sternon* chest.] Sternit of segment bearing pedipalps in Acarina.

d utovum (dūtŏ'vŭm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second; L. *ovum* egg] A stage in the metamorphosis of certain mites, a secondary or deutovarial membrane surrounding the embryo until the larval stage.

development (dĕvĕl'ŏpmĕnt) *n.* [F *développer* to unfold.] The changes undergone by an organism from its beginning to maturity

d viation (dēvĭā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* away from *via*, way] Divergence from corresponding developmental stages.

Devonian (dĕvō nĭăn) *a.* [*Devon* where strata were first studied.] *Pert* or *appl.* Palaeozoic geological period preceding Carboniferous.

dexiotropic (dĕk sĭŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dexios* right *trope* turn.] Turning from left to right, as whorls *appl* shells *appl.* spiral cleavage of cells *appl* movement of Volvox.

dextral (dĕk'străl) *a.* [L. *dexter* right-hand.] Dexiotropic, *q.v*

dextrin (dĕk'strin) *n.* [L. *dexter* right-hand.] A solubl substance derived from starch by exposure to high temperature for short time.

dextrorse (dĕkstrôrs') *a.* [L. *dexter* right; *vertere* to turn.] Growing in spiral which twines from left to right clockwise. *Opp.* sinist rorse.

dextrose (dĕk'strōs) *n.* [L. *dexter* right.] Grape sugar or glucose, the end product of starch digestion $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

diabetogenic (dīăbē'tŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diabainein*, to cross over *gignesthai* to beget.] Causing diabetes *appl.* a prepituitary hormone anta gonistic to insulin, affecting carbohydrate metabolism *appl.* hormone of sinus gland f eye stalk in crustaceans.

diachaenium (dī'ăkē'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *a*, not *chainein* to gape.] Each part of cremocarp

diachronous (dīăk'rŏnŭs) *a* [Gk. *dia*, asunder *chronos* time.] Dat ing from different periods *appl.* fossils occurring in the same geological formation, though in different areas, due, *e.g* to changes in sea-level.

diachyma (dīăk'ĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, throughout *chymos* juice.] Leaf parenchyma.

diacoel (dī'ăsēl) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *koilos* hollow] Third ventricle of brain.

diacranteric (dī'ăkrăntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *krantēres* wisdom teeth.] With diastema between front and back teeth as in snakes.

diactinal (dīăk'tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *aktis* ray] With two rays pointed at ends

diadelphous (dī'ădĕl'fŭs) *a* [Gk. *dis* twice *adelphos* brother] H ving stamens in two bundles owing to fusion of filaments.

diadematoid (dī'ădĕm'ătoid) *a.* [Gk. *diadema* crown *eidos* shape.] Of Echinoidea, having three primary pore plates with occasionally secondary between aboral and middle primary *as opp* arbacioid, one primary with secondary on each side, and triplechinoid, two primaries, with one or more secondaries between.

diadromous (dīăd'rŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diadromos* wandering] Having nerves or veins radiating in fan-like manner *appl.* leaves.

diaene (dī'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice an analogy of triaene, from Gk. *triaina*, trident.] A form of triaene, with one of the cladi reduced or absent.

diageotropism (dī'ăjēŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia* through *ge* earth *trope* turn.] Tendency in certain parts of plants to assume position at right angles to direction of gravity

diagnosis (dī'ăgnō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diagnosis* discrimination.] A concise description of an organism with full distinctive characters; discrimination of physiological or pathological condition by its distinctive signs.

diagnostic (dī'ăgnŏs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diagnosis* discrimination.] Distinguishing differentiating the species or genus, etc., from others similar

diaheliotropism (dī'ăhēlĭŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia* through *helios* sun *trope* turn.] Diaphototropism.

diakinesis (dī'ăkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *kinesis* movement.] The later prophase stage of meiosis, between diplotene and prometaphase movement of chromosomes between metaphase and telophase.

dialyneury (dī'ălĭnū'rĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dialyein* to reconcile *neuron* nerve.] In certain gastropods, condition of having pleural ganglia united to opposite visceral nerve by anastomosis with pallial nerve.

dialypetalous (dī'ălĭpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dia* asunder; *lyein* to loose *petalon* leaf] Polypetalous.

dialyphyllous (dī'ălĭfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder *lyein* to loose; *phyllon* leaf.] With separate leaves.

dialysepalous (dī'ălĭsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder *lyein*, to loose F *sépale* sepal.] Polysepalous.

dialysate (dīăl'ĭsāt) *n* [Gk. *dialysis* parting] Any substance which passes through a semipermeabl membrane during dialysis dif fusate *Opp* retentate.

dialysis (dīăl'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *dia* asunder *lysis* loosing] Separa tion of dissolved crystalloids and colloids through semipermeable membrane crystalloids passing *more readily* permeation.

dialystely (dī'ălĭstē'lĭ) *n* [Gk. *dia* asunder *lysis*, to loose *stele* post] A condition in which the steles in the stem remain more or less separate.

diamesogam us (dī'ămĕsŏg'ămŭs) *a* [Gk. *dia* through *mesos* medium *gamos* marriage] Ferti lised through external agency as by means of wind, insects, etc

diancistron (dī'ănsĭs tron) *n* [Gk. *dis* twice *ankistron* hook.] A spicul resembling stout sigma, but the inner margin of both hook and shaft thins out to a knif edge and is notched *Plu* diancistra.

diandr us (dīăn drŭs) *a* [Gk. *dis* twice *aner* man] Having two free stamens.

diapause (dī'ăpôz) *n* [Gk. *diapauein* to make to cease.] A spon taneous stat of dormancy during development, as of insects resting stage between anatrepsis and kata trepsis in blastokinesis sexual rest period, *appl* annelids *cf* quiescence.

diapedesis (dī ăpēdē sĭs) *n* [Gk. *diapedesis* leaping through.] Emi gration of white blood corpuscles through walls f capillaries into surrounding tissu migration of cells to exterior in certain larval sponges.

diaphototropism (dī ăfōtŏt'rōpĭzm) *n* [Gk. *dia* through *phos* light *trope* turn.] Tendency of plant organs to assume position at right angles to rays of light dia heliotropism.

diaphragm (dī'ăfrăm) diaphragma (dī'ăfrăg'mă) *n*. [Gk. *diaphragma*, midriff.] The wall which separates the small cell the prothallus from rest of macrospore in Hydro pterideae a septum at nodes in Equisetum a sheet of muscular tissue attached to introvert in worms single strongly developed septum in Terebelliformia per forated tissue that subdivides tentacle cavity in Polyzoa a fibro-muscular abdominal septum enclosing perineural sinus in certain insects the transverse septum *separating cephalothorax from ab*domen in certain Arachnida a special fan-shaped muscl spreading from anterior end of ilia to oeso phagus and base of lungs in Anura a partition partly muscular partly tendinous, separating cavity of chest from abdominal cavity in mam mals fold of dura mater on sella turcica.

diaphysis (dīăf'ĭsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *dia*, through *phyein*, to bring forth.] Shaft f limb bon *opp* epiphysis abnormal growth of an axis or shoot.

diapl xus (dī' plĕk sŭs) *n* [Gk. *dia*, through L. *plexus* interwoven.] Choroid plexus of the third ventricle of the brain.

diapophysis (dī'ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *dia*, through *apo* from *phyein* to produce.] Lateral or transverse process of neural arch.

diapsid (dīăp sĭd) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twic *apsis* arch.] *Appl* skulls with supra and infra-temporal *fossae distinct cf synapsid*.

diarch (dī'ărk) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *arche* origin.] With two xylem and two phloem bundles, *appl*. root in which protoxylem bundles meet and form plate of tissue across cylinder with phloem bundle on each side *appl* a bipolar type *of spindle*.

diarthric (dīăr thrĭk) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *arthron* joint.] *Pert* two joints biarticulate.

diarthrosis (dī'ărthrō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *dis* twice *arthron* joint.] An articulation allowing considerable movement.

diaschistic (dīʹăskĭsʹtĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *schizein*, split.] *Appl.* type of tetrads which divide once transversely and once longitudinally in meiosis; *cf.* anaschistic.

diaspore (dīʹăspōr) *n.* [Gk. *diaspora*, dispersion (*dia*, asunder; *spora*, seed).] Any spore, seed, fruit, or other portion of a plant when being dispersed and able to produce a new plant; disseminule, propagule.

diastase (dīʹăstās) *n.* [Gk. *diistanai*, to separate.] An enzyme which acts principally in converting starch into sugar.

diastasis (dīăsʹtăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diastasis*, interval.] Rest period preceding systole.

diastatic (dīʹăstătʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *histanai*, to set.] *Pert.* diastase, or having similar properties; *pert.* diastasis.

diastem (dīʹăstĕm), **diastema** (dīăsʹtēmă) *n.* [Gk. *diastema*, interval.] A toothless space usually between two types of teeth; an equatorial modification of protoplasm preceding cell division.

diaster (dīăsʹtĕr) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *aster*, star.] The stage in mitosis where daughter chromosomes are grouped near spindle poles ready to form a new nucleus.

diastole (dīăsʹtōlē) *n.* [Gk. *diastole*, difference.] Rhythmical relaxation of heart; rhythmical expansion of a contractile vacuole. *Opp.* systole.

diastomatic (dīʹăstōmătʹĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *stoma*, mouth.] Through stomata or pores; giving off gases from spongy parenchyma through stomata.

diathesis (dīăthʹēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diathesis*, disposition.] A constitutional predisposition; a type of reaction, disease, or development.

diatom (dīʹătŏm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *temnein*, to cut.] A unicellular form of alga with walls impregnated with silica.

diatomin (dīătʹōmĭn) *n.* [Gk. *diatemnein*, to cut through.] A yellow pigment resembling fucoxanthin, in plastids of diatoms.

diatropism (dīătʹrōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *trope*, turn.] The tendency of organs or organisms to place themselves at right angles to line of action of stimulus.

diaxon (dīăkʹsŏn) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *axon*, axis.] With two axes, as certain sponge spicules.

diaxone (dīăkʹsōn) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *axon*, axis.] A nerve-cell with two axis-cylinder processes.

diblastula (dīblăsʹtūlă) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *blastos*, bud.] A coelenterate embryo consisting of two layers arranged round a central cavity.

dibranchiate (dībrăngʹkĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *brangchia*, gills.] With two gills.

dicaryo-, —dikaryo-.

dicellate (dīsĕlʹāt) *a.* [Gk. *dikella*, two-pronged hoe.] With two prongs, *appl.* sponge spicules.

dicentral (dīsĕnʹtrăl) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *kentron*, centre.] *Appl.* canal in fish vertebral centrum.

dicentric (dīsĕnʹtrĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *kentron*, centre.] Having two centromeres, *appl.* chromatids, chromosomes.

dicerous (dĭsʹĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dikeros*, two-horned.] Having two horns; with two antennae.

dichasium (dīkāʹzĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dichazein*, to divide in two.] A cymose inflorescence in which two lateral branches occur about same level.

dichlamydeous (dīʹklămĭdʹēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having both calyx and corolla.

dichocarpous (dĭkōkărʹpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dichos*, in two ways; *karpos*, fruit.] With two forms of fructification, *appl.* certain fungi.

dichogamy (dĭkŏgʹămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *gamos*, marriage.] Maturing of sexual elements at different times, ensuring cross-fertilisation; *cf.* protandry, protogyny.

dichophysis (dĭkŏfʹĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *physis*, constitution.] A rigid dichotomous hypha, as in hymenium and trama.

dichoptic (dīkŏp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two *opsis* sight.] With eyes quite separate.

dichorhinic (dĭk'ōrĭ nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, differently *rhines* nostrils.] *Pert.* the nostrils separately *appl.* different olfactory stimuli.

dichotomous (dĭkŏt'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dicha* in two *temnein* to cut.] *Pert.* characterised by dichotomy

dichotomy (dĭkŏt'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dicha* in two *temnein*, to cut.] Branching which results from division of growing point into two equal parts repeated forking

dichroic (dīkrō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *chros* colour] Exhibiting dichroism, as chlorophyll solution *cf.* dichromatic.

dichroism (dī'krōĭsm) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *chros* colour] Property of showing two colours, as one colour by transmitted and the other by reflected light.

dichromatic (dī'krōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di-* two *chroma* colour] With two colour varieties seeing only two colours.

dichromic,—dichroic, *q.v.* dichromatic, *q.v.*

dichrom phil (dīkrōm ofĭl) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *chroma*, colour *philein* to love.] Staining with both acid and basic dyes.

dichthadiigyne (dĭkthădĭĭ'jīnē) *n.* [Gk. *dichthadios* double *gyne* female.] A gynaecoid ant with voluminous ovaries and without eyes and wings a dichthadiiform female.

diclinous (dī'klĭnŏs, dĭklĭ'nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di* asunder *kline* bed.] With stamens and pistils on separate flowers with staminat and pistil late flowers on same plant.

dicoccous (dīkŏk'ŭs) *a.* [Gk *di* two *kokkos* kernel] Having two one-seeded coherent capsules.

dicoel us (dīsē'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *koilos* hollow] Having two cavities.

dicont,—dikont.

dicostalia (dī'kŏstā'lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *di-* two; L. *costa*, rib.] The secundibrachs or second brachial series in a crinoid.

dicotyledon (dīkŏtĭlē'dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *di* two *kotyledon* cup-shaped hollow] A plant with two seed-leaves.

dicratic (dīkrăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *kratos* power] With two spores of a tetrad being of one sex, and the other two of the opposite sex *appl.* basidium. *Opp.* monocratic.

dictyodromous (dĭk'tĭŏd rŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon* net *dromos* to run] Net veined when the smaller veins branch and anastomose freely

dictyogen (dĭk'tĭŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon* net *-genes* producing] A net leaved plant.

dictyokinesis (dĭk'tĭŏkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon* net *kinesis* movement.] The breaking up of the Golgi-apparatus at mitosis and segregation of dictyosomes to daughter-cells.

dictyonalia (dĭk'tĭŏnā'lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon* net.] The principal parenchyma spicules of Dictyonina and of many Lyssacina.

dictyosom (dĭk'tĭŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon* net *soma*, body] An element of the Golgi-apparatus, *q.v.*

dictyospore (dĭk'tĭŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon* net *sporos* seed.] A spore with transverse and longitudinal septa, of reticular appearance muriform spore.

dictyostel (dĭk'tĭŏstē'lē) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net *stele* post.] A network formed by meristeles.

dictyotic (dĭk'tĭŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon* net.] *Appl.* moment of shell or skeleton formation lorication moment as of siliceous skeleton of radiolarians *appl.* stage in cell growth where chromosomes are lost t view in uclear reticulum.

dicyclic (dīsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *kyklos* circle.] Having row of perradial infrabasals, *appl.* theca f Crinoidea with two whorls biennial *appl.* herbs.

dicystic (dīsĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di-* two, *kystis* bag] With two encysted stages.

didactyl (dīdăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *di* two; *daktylos* digit.] Having two fingers, toes or claws.

didelphic (didel'fik) *a.* [Gk. *di-* double *delphys* womb.] Having two uteri as marsupials amphi delphic.

didymospore (did'imöspōr) *n.* [Gk. *didymos* twin *sporos* seed.] A two-celled spore.

didymous (did'imüs) *a.* [Gk. *didymos* twin.] Growing in pairs.

didynamous (didin'ămüs) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *dynamis* power] With four stamens, two long two short.

diecious,—dioecious *q.v*

diel (dī'ĕl) *a* [L. *dies* day] During or *pert.* 24 hours at 24 hour intervals, *appl.* life rhythms *cf* crepuscular diurnal nocturnal.

diencephalon (dī'ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *dia*, between *enkephalos* brain.] Part of the fore-brain, comprising thalamencephalon pars mamillaris hypothalami and posterior part of third ventricle between-brain 'tween-brain, inter brain.

diestrum,—dioestrus, *q.v*

differentiation (dif'ĕrĕn shiă shün) *n.* [L. *differre* to differ] Modification in structure and function of the parts of an organism, owing to division of labour

diffl ce (dif'loōĕns) *n* [L. *dis* way *fluere* to flow] Disintegration by vacuolisation.

diffusat (difū'săt) *n.* [L. *diffusus* poured forth.] Any substance hich passes through semipermeable membrane during dialysis dialysate. *Opp* retentate

diffuse (difūs') [L. *d fundere* t pour] Widely spread not localised not sharply defined at margin; *appl.* placenta with villi on all parts except poles.

diff se-porous, — *appl* wood in which vessels of pproximately the same diameter tend t be evenly distributed in growth ring; *cf* ring porous.

digametic (digămĕt'ik) [Gk *dis* twice *gametes* spouse] Exhibiting digamety he ing two types of gametes, one producing males, the other females; heterogametic.

digastri (digăs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *gaster* belly] Two-bellied, *appl* muscles fleshy at ends, tendinous in middl biventral *appl.* one of the suprahyoid muscles *appl* branch of facial nerve.

digenesis (dijĕn ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *genesis* descent] Alternation of generations, *q.v*

digenetic (dī'jĕnĕt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *genesis* descent.] *Pert* digenesis requiring an alternation of hosts, *appl* certain parasites.

digeni (dijĕn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice, *genos* descent] *Pert* or controlled by tw genes.

digen porous (dī'jenŏp orŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *genos* birth *poros* pore] With two genital pores, *appl* many Turbellaria.

digestion (dijĕs chŭn) *n.* [L. *digestio* digestion.] The process by which nutrient materials are rendered absorbable by action of various juices.

digestive (dijĕs'tiv) *a.* [L. *digestio* digestion.] *Pert.* digestion or having power of aiding in digestion.

digit (dij'it) *n.* [L. *digitus* finger] Terminal division of limb in any vertebrate above fishes toe or finger distal part of chelae and chelicerae.

digital (dij'ităl) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger] *Pert.* finger or digit also *appl* structures resembling digit. *n.* Distal joint of spider's pedipalp.

digitaliform (dij'ităl'ifôrm) *a* [L. *digitus* finger *forma* shape.] Finger-shaped *appl* corollae which are like the finger of glove.

digitat (dij'itāt) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger] Having parts arranged like the fingers in a hand with fingers.

digitiform (dij'itifôrm) *a.* [L *digitus* finger, *forma* shape] Finger shaped *appl* roots.

digitigrade (dij'itigrād') *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *gradus* step] Walking with only the digit touching the ground.

digitinervate (dĭj'ĭtinĕr'vāt) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *nervus* sinew.] Having veins radiating out from base like fingers of a hand, with usually five or seven veins *appl.* leaves.

digitipartite (dĭj'ĭtĭpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *partire* to divide.] Having leaves divided up in a hand-like pattern.

digitipinnate (dĭj'ĭtĭpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *pinna* feather.] Having digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitule (dĭj'ĭtūl) *n.* [L. *digitulus* little finger.] Any small finger-like process; small process on insect tarsi.

digitus,—*see* digit.

diglyphic (dīglĭf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *glyphein* to engrave.] Having two siphonoglyphs.

digoneutic (dī'gōnū'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *gennaein* to produce.] Breeding twice a year.

digonic (dīgŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *gonē* seed.] Producing male and female gametes in separate gonads in the same individual; *cf.* amphigonic.

digonoporous (dī'gōnŏp'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *gonē*, seed *poros* pore.] With two distinct genital apertures, male and female.

digynous (dĭj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *gynē* woman.] Having two carpels.

diheliotropism, — diaheliotropism, *q.v.*

diheterozygote (dī'hĕtĕrōzī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *heteros* other *zygotos* yoked together.] A dihybrid.

dihybrid (dīhī'brĭd) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice L. *hybrida*, mixed offspring.] A cross whose parents differ in two distinct characters; an organism heterozygous regarding two pairs of alleles.

dihydrotachysterol —vitamin D_4, irradiation product of dihydro derivative of ergosterol, which counteracts impaired parathyroid function $C_{28}H_{46}O$.

dikaryon (dīkă'rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *karyon* nucleus.] A pair of nuclei, as in cells of ascogenous hyphae.

dikaryospore (dīkăr'ĭōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *dis* double *karyon*, kernel; *sporos* seed.] A spore with two nuclei.

dikaryotic,—*pert.* dikaryon; diploid.

dikont (dī'kŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *kontos* punting pole.] Having two flagella; biflagellate; dimastigote.

dilatator —dilator, *q.v.*

dilated (dīlā'tĕd) *a.* [L. *dilatare* to enlarge.] Expanded or flattened, *appl.* parts of insects, etc., with wide margin.

dilator (dīlā'tŏr) *n.* [L. *dilatare* to expand.] Name *appl.* any muscle that expands or dilates an organ.

dilemma (dīlĕm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, double *lemma*, assumption.] Distinction of alternative stimuli retarding the reaction.

dilophous (dīlŏf'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.* tetractinal spicule with two rays forked like crest.

diluvial (dīlū'vĭăl) *a.* [L. *diluvium* deluge.] *Pert.* the present in geological reckoning.

dimastigote (dīmăs'tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *mastix* whip.] Having two flagella; biflagellate; dikont.

dimegaly (dīmĕg'ălĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *megalos* great.] Condition of having two sizes or a bimodal size frequency, *appl.* spermatozoa, ova.

dimerous (dĭm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *meros* part.] In two parts; having each whorl of two parts; with two-jointed tarsus.

dimidiate (dĭmĭd'ĭāt) *a.* [L. *dimidius* half.] Having only one-half developed; having capsule split on one side.

dimitic (dīmĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *mitos* thread.] Having both supporting and generative hyphae; *cf.* trimitic.

dimorphic (dīmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *morphē* shape.] Having or *pert.* two different forms.

dimorphism (dīmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice; *morphe* shape.] Condition of having stamens of two different lengths, of having two different kinds of leaves, flowers, etc. state of having two different forms according to sex or of one sex, two different kinds of zooids, or of offspring; of broods which, owing to differing conditions, differ in size or colouring state of having reciprocally transformable unicellular and filamentous types, as in some bacteria and fungi.

dimyaric (dīmĭăr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *mys* muscle.] Having two adductor muscles dimyarian.

dinergate (dĭnĕr'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *dinein* to roam *ergates* worker] A soldier ant.

dineuronic (dĭnūrŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *neuron*, nerve.] With double innervation *appl* chromatophores with concentrating and dispersing nerve fibres.

dinomic (dĭnŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *nomos* district.] *Appl* an organism restricted to two of the biogeographical divisions of the globe.

dioecious (dīē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk *dis* twice *oikos* house.] Having sexes separate having male and female flowers on different individuals gonochoristic exhibiting dioecism or gonochorism.

dioestrus (dīĕs'trŭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, between *oistros* gadfly] The quiescent period between heat periods in polyoestrous animals diestrum

dioicous,—dioecious

dionychous (dīŏn'ĭkŭs) [Gk. *di* two *onyx* nail] Having two claws, on tarsi of certain spiders.

dioptrat (dīŏp'trăt) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *ops* eye] Having eyes or ocelli separated by narrow line.

dioptric (dīŏp'trĭk) *a* [Gk. *dioptron* spying-glass.] *Pert* transmission and refraction of light *appl.* structures, as cornea, lens, aqueous and vitreous humors.

diorchic (dīôr'kĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *orchis* testis.] Having two testes.

dipetalous (dīpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *petalon* leaf.] Having two petals.

diphasic (dīfā'zĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *phainein* to appear] *Appl.* extended life cycle of some protozoa, including the active stage *cf* monophasic periodically changing two states or appearances, as of winter and summer pelage or plumage.

diphycercal (dĭf'ĭsĕr'kăl) *a* [Gk. *diphyes* twofold *kerkos* tail.] With a tail in which vertebral column runs straight to tip thereby dividing the fin symmetrically

diphygenetic (dĭf'ĭjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diphyes* twofold *genetes* begotten.] Producing embryos of two different types, as Dicyemida.

diphygenic (dĭf'ĭjĕn'ĭk) [Gk. *diphyes* twofold *genos* descent.] With two types of development.

diphyletic (dĭ'fīlĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *phylon* race] *Pert* or having origin in two lines of descent.

diphyllous (dĭfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk *dis* twice *phyllon* leaf] Two-leaved

diphyodont (dĭf'ĭōdŏnt') *a.* [Gk. *diphyes* twofold *odous* tooth.] With deciduous and permanent sets of teeth.

diplanetary (dĭplăn'ĕtări) diplanetic (dĭ'plănĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *planetikos* wandering] With two distinct types of zoospores.

diplanetism (dĭplăn'ĕtĭzm) *n* [Gk. *dis* twice *planetikos* wandering] Condition of having two periods of motility in one life history as of zoospores in some fungi.

diplarthrous (dĭplâr'thrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *arthron* joint.] With tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with two bones in the other

dipleurula (dĭploor'ŭlă) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pleuron* side] A bilaterally symmetrical larva of echinoderms an echinopaedium.

diploblont (dĭp'lŏbĭ'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *bion* living.] An organism characterised by two kinds of individuals, asexual and sexual.

diploblastic (dĭp'lŏblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *blastos* bud.] Having two distinct germ layers.

diplocardiac (dĭp'lŏkâr'dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *kardia* heart.] With the two sides of the heart quite distinct.

diplocaulescent (dĭp'lŏkôlĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *kaulos* stem.] With secondary stems.

diplochlamydeous (dĭp'lŏklămĭd'ĕŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *khlamys* cloak.] Having a double perianth.

diplochromosome (dĭp'lŏkrō'mosōm) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *chroma* colour *soma*, body.] Anomalous chromosome having four chromatids instead of two attached to centromere.

diplocyte (dĭp'lŏsĭt) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *kytos* hollow.] A cell having conjugate nuclei. *syn.* karyocyte.

diplodal (dĭp'lodăl) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *hodos* way.] Having both prosodus and aphodus. *appl.* Porifera.

diploe (dĭp'lŏē) *n.* [Gk. *diploe* double.] The cancellous tissue between outer and inner lamellae of certain skull bones; tail of scorpion; mesophyll.

diplogangliate (dĭp'logăng'glĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *ganglion* ganglion.] With ganglia in pairs.

diplogenesis (dĭp'lŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *genesis* descent.] Supposed change in germ plasm that accompanies use and disuse changes occurring in body tissues; development of two parts instead of usual single part.

diploic (dĭplō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double.] Occupying channels in cancellous tissue of bones; *pert.* diploe.

diploid (dĭp'loid) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *eidos* form.] Having double set of chromosomes; *appl.* typical or zygotic somatic number of chromosomes of a species. *n.* A diploid organism; *cf.* haploid.

diploidisation,—doubling of number of chromosomes in haploid cells or hyphae.

diplokaryon (dĭp'lŏkăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *karyon* nut.] A nucleus with two diploid sets of chromosomes; *opp.* amphikaryon.

diplonema (dĭp'lonē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *nema*, thread.] Double thread of diplotene stage in meiosis.

diplonephridia (dĭp'lŏnĕfrĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *diploos* double *nephros* kidney *idion* dim.] Nephridia derived partly from ectoderm, partly from mesoderm.

diploneural (dĭp'lŏnū'răl) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *neuron* nerve.] Supplied with two nerves.

diplont (dĭp'lŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *on* being.] An organism having diploid somatic nuclei, *opp.* haplont.

diploperistomous (dĭp'lŏpĕrĭs'tŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *peri* around *stoma*, mouth.] Having double projection or peristome.

diplophase (dĭp'lofāz) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *phasis* aspect.] Stage in life history of an organism when nuclei are diploid; sporophyte phase; diplotene stage in meiosis.

diplophyll (dĭp'lofĭl) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *phyllon* leaf.] A leaf having palisade tissue on upper and lower side with intermedial spongy parenchyma.

diplophyt (dĭp'lofĭt) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *phyton* plant.] A diploid plant or sporophyte. *Opp.* haplophyte or gametophyte.

diploplacula (dĭp'loplăk'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *plakous* flat cake.] A flattened blastula consisting of two layers of cells.

diplopore (dĭp'lŏpōr) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *poros* passage.] Respiratory organ in Cystoidea.

diplo ptile (dĭp'lŏtĭl, -ptĭl) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *ptilon* feather.] Double neossoptile without rachis, formed by precocious development of the barbs of the teleoptile.

diplosis (dĭplō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double.] Doubling of the chromosome number in syngamy.

diplosome (dĭp'lōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *soma* body.] A double centrosome lying outside the nuclear membrane; a paired heterochromosome.

diplosomite (dĭplōsō'mīt) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *soma*, body.] Body segment consisting of two annular parts, prozonite and metazonite, in Diplopoda.

diplosphene (dĭp'lōsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *sphen* wedge.] Wedge-shaped process on neural arch of certain fossil reptiles.

diplospondylic (dĭp'lōspŏndĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *sphondylos* vertebra.] With two centra to each myotome or with one centrum and well-developed intercentrum, exhibiting diplospondyly.

diplostemonous (dĭp'lōstēm'ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *stemon* warp.] With two whorls of stamens in regular alternation with perianth leaves with stamens double the number of petals.

diplostichous (dĭplŏs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *stichos*, row.] Arranged in two rows or series.

diplostromatic (dĭp'lōstrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *stroma* bedding.] *Appl.* fungi having both entostroma and ectostroma. *Opp.* haplostromatic.

diplotegia (dĭp'lōtē'jĭă) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *tegos* roof.] A inferior fruit with dry dehiscent pericarp.

diplotene (dĭp'lōtēn) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *tainia* band.] *Appl.* stage in meiosis at which bivalent chromosomes split longitudinally.

diploxylic (dĭp'lōzĭl'ĭk) [Gk. *diploos* double *xylon* wood.] *Appl.* leaf-trace bundles with inner and outer strands of wood, in certain extinct plants.

diplozoic (dĭp'lōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double; *zoon* animal.] Bilaterally symmetrical.

dipnoan (dĭp'nōăn) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pnein* to breathe.] Breathing by gills and lungs.

dipolar,—bipolar.

diporpa (dīpôr'pă) *n.* [Gk. *dis* double *porpe* buckle.] Embryo of the trematode Diplozoon, which permanently unites with another.

diprotodont (dīprō'tōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *protos* first *odous* tooth.] Having two anterior incisors large and prominent, the rest of incisors and canines being smaller or absent.

dipterocecidium (dĭp'tĕrōsēsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pteron*, wing *kekis* gall nut *idion*, *dim.*] Gall caused by dipterous insect.

dipterous (dĭp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pteron*, wing.] With two wings or wing-like expansions; *pert.* Diptera.

directive bodies,—polar bodies.

directive mesenteries,—in Zoantharia, the dorsal and ventral pairs of mesenteries.

directive sphere,—centrosphere.

dirhinal (dīrī'năl) [Gk. *dis* two *rhines* nostrils.] Having two nostrils; *pert.* both nostrils. *Cf.* dichorhinic.

disaccharid *n.* (dīsăk'ărĭds) *n. pl.* [Gk. *di* twice L. *saccharum* sugar.] Sugars composed of two simple sugars, *e.g.* lactose maltose sucrose.

disarticulate (dĭs'ărtĭk'ūlāt) [L. *dis* asunder *articulatus* jointed.] To separate at joint. Separated at joint or joints.

disc (dĭsk) [L. *discus* disc.] Any flattened portion like disc in shape; middle part of capitulum in Compositae; adhesive tip of tendril; base of sea weed thallus; circumoral area in many animals; circular areas at opposite poles of many animals; any modification of thalamus; area marking entrance

of optic nerve into eye cup-shaped tactile structures in skin mass of cells of membrana granulosa which projects into cavity of egg follicle anisotropic and isotropic parts of contractile fibrils of muscular tissue disk.

disc florets,—inner florets borne on abbreviated and reduced peduncle in many inflorescences.

discal (dis'kăl) *a*. [L. *discus* disc.] *Pert* any disc like structure *appl.* cross-vein between third and fourth longitudinal veins of insect wing *n*. A large cell t base of wi g of Lepidoptera completely enclosed by wing nervures, also in some D p-tera.

disciflorous (dis'kiflō rŭs, dis'flō rŭs) *a*. [L. *discus* disc *fl* flower] With flowers in which receptacle is large and disc-like.

disciform (dis'kifôrm dis'īfôrm) *a* [L. *discus* disc *forma* hape.] Flat and circular disc-shaped, discoid

disclimax (dis'klī'măks) *n* [Gk. *dis* doubl *klimax* ladder] Disturbnce climax, stage in plant succession replacing mod fying true climax usually due t animal and human gency *g* cultivated crops

discoblastic (dis'kōblăs'tik) *a*. [Gk. *diskos* disc *blastos* bud.] *Pert.* meroblastic eggs in which area of segmentation is disc-shaped.

discoblastula (dis'kōblăs'tūlă) *n* [Gk *disko* disc *blastos* bud] A blastula formed from meroblastic egg with disc-lik blastoderm.

discocarp (dis'kokărp) *n* [Gk *dis kos* disc *karpos* fruit.] Special enlargement of thalamus below calyx apothecium disc-shaped ascocarp

discocellular vein,—discal vein.

discoctasters (disk'ŏktăs tĕrz) *n plu* [Gk. *diskos* disc *okta* eight *aster* star] Sponge spacules with eight rays terminating in discs, each disc corresponding in position to corners of cube modified hexactines.

discodactylous (dis'kōdăk'tĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *diskos* disc *daktylos* finger] With sucker at end of digit.

discohexactine (dis'kōhĕksăk'tin) *n*. [Gk. *diskos* disc *hex* six *aktis* ray] A sponge spicule with six equal rays meeting at right angles.

discohexaster (dis'kōhĕksăs'tĕr) *n*. [Gk. *diskos* disc *hex* six; *aster* star] A hexactine with rays ending in discs.

discoid (dis'koid) *a*. [Gk. *diskos* disc *eidos* form.] Flat and circular disc-shaped disciform.

discoidal (diskoi dăl) *a*. [Gk. *diskos* disc *eidos* form.] Disc lik *appl* segmentation in which blastoderm forms a one-layered disc or cap which spreads over yolk *appl* placenta.

discontinuity (dis'kŏntinū'iti) *n*. [O F *discontinuer* from L. *dis* asunder *continuare* to continue.] Occurrence in two or more separate areas or geographical regions; disjunction *appl* layer thermo cline.

discontinuous variation, — mutation, *q*

disconula (diskŏn ūlă) *n* [Gk. *diskos* disc.] Eight rayed stage in larval devel pment of certain Coelentera.

discooctaster —discoctaster *q v*

discoplacenta (dis'kōplăsĕn'tă) *n*. [L. *discus* disc *placenta*, placenta.] A placenta with villi on a circular cake-like disc.

discoplasm (dis'koplăzm) *n* [Gk. *diskos* disc *plasma* form.] Colourless framework or stroma of red blood corpuscle.

discorhabd (dis'kōrăbd) *n* [Gk. *diskos* disc *rhabdos* rod.] A linear sponge spicul with disc like outgrowths r whorls of spines.

disco s,—disciform, discoid.

discus (dis'kŭs) *n*. [L *discus* Gk. *diskos* quoit.] Disc a flat and circular structure or part.

discu proligerus,—in Graafian follicle, the mass of cells of membrana granulosa in which the ovum is embedded.

disjunct (disjŭngkt') *a.* [L. *dis*, *iunctus*, separated.] With body regions separated by deep constrictions.

disjunction (disjŭngk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *disiunctus*, separated.] Divergence of paired chromosomes at anaphase; geographical distribution in discontinuous areas.

disjunctive symbiosis,—a mutually helpful condition of symbiosis although there is no direct connection between the partners.

disjunctor (disjŭngk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *disiunctus*, separated.] Weak connective structure, or an intercalary cell, and zone of separation between successive conidia; bridge connective.

disk (disk) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] *See* disc.

disomic (dīsō'mik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *soma*, body.] *Pert.* having two homologous chromosomes or genes.

disoperation (disŏpĕrā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *dis-*, asunder; *operatio*, work.] Coactions resulting in disadvantage to individual or to group; indirectly harmful influence of organisms upon each other.

dispermic (dīspĕr'mik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sperma*, seed.] *Pert.* or by two spermatozoa; *appl.* fertilisation of an ovum.

dispermous (dīspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sperma*, seed.] Having two seeds.

dispermy (dīspĕr'mĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sperma*, seed.] The entrance of two spermatozoa into an ovum.

dispersal (dispĕr'săl) *n.* [L. *dispergere*, to disperse.] The actual scattering; distributing of organisms on earth surface; transport of seeds or spores.

disphotic,—dysphotic.

dispirem (dīspī'rĕm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *speirema*, skein.] The stage of karyokinesis in which each daughter nucleus has given rise to spireme.

displacement (displās'mĕnt) *n.* [O F. *desplacier*, to displace.] An abnormal position of any part of a plant due to its shifting from its normal place of insertion.

dispor (dī'spōr) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sporos*, seed.] One of a pair of basidial spores.

disporocystid (dīspōrōsis'tĭd) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when two sporocysts are present.

disporous (dīspō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sporos*, seed.] With two spores.

dissected (disĕk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *dissecare*, to cut open.] Having lamina cut into lobes, incisions reaching nearly to midrib; with parts displayed.

disseminule (disĕm'inūl) *n.* [L. *disseminare*, to scatter seed.] Any spore, seed, fruit, or bud when being dispersed and able to produce a new plant; diaspore.

dissepiment (disĕp'imĕnt) *n.* [L. *dissaepire*, to separate.] The partition found in some compound ovaries; in corals, one of oblique calcareous partitions stretching from septum to septum and closing interseptal loculi below.

dissilient (disĭl'iĕnt) *a.* [L. *dissilire*, to burst asunder.] Springing open; *appl.* capsules of various plants which dehisce explosively.

dissimilation (disĭmilā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *dissimilis*, different.] Katabolism, *q.v.*

dissoconch (disŏkŏngk') *n.* [Gk. *dissos*, double; *kongche*, shell.] The shell of veliger larva.

dissogeny (disŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dissos*, double; *genos*, descent.] Condition of having two sexually mature periods in the same animal—one in larva, one in adult; also dissogony.

distad (dis'tăd) *adv.* [L. *distare*, to stand apart; *ad*, to.] Towards or at position away from centre or from point of attachment; in distal direction.

distal (dis'tăl) *a.* [L. *distare* to stand part.] Standing far apart, distant *appl* bristles, etc. *pert* end of any structure farthest from middle line of organism or from point of attachment. *Opp* proximal.

distalia (distā'liă) *n. plu* [L. *distare* to stand part.] The distal or third row of carpal or of tarsal bones.

distance receptor —a sense-organ which reacts to stimuli emanating from distant objects an olfactory visual or auditory receptor disticeptor distoceptor teleceptor

distemono s (distēm'ōnŭs) *a* [Gk *dis* twice *stemon* spun thread.] H ving two stamens diandrous

distichalia (distĭkā'lĭă) *n. plu* [Gk *distichos* with two rows] In Crinoidea, the secondary brachialia.

distichal —distichous.

distichous (dis tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di stichos* with two rows] Two-ranked, *appl* alternat leaves, so arranged that first is directly below third.

di tichy —distichous condition ar rangement in two rows

distipharynx (dis tĭfăr'ĭngks) *n* [L. *distans* standing part Gk. *pharyngx* gullet.] A short tube formed by union of epi- and hypopharynx in some insects

distiproboscis (dis'tĭprōbŏs'ĭs) *n.* [L *distans* standing part Gk. *proboskis* trunk.] Distal portion of insect proboscis, part of ligula.

dististyle (dis'tĭstīl) *n.* [L. *distans* standing apart Gk. *stylos* pillar] Distal part r style borne on basistyle, *q.v* of gonostyl in mosquitoes.

distoceptor (dis tosĕp tŏ) *n.* [L. *distare* to stand part *recipere* to receive.] A distance recepto *q* telecepto

distractil (distrăk'tĭl) *a* [L *dis tractus* pulled asunder] Widely separate *appl* usually t long stalked anthers.

distribution (dis'trĭbū'shŭn) *n* [L *distributus* divided.] Range of an organism or group in biogeographical divisions of globe.

disymmetrical (dĭsĭmĕt rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *syn* with *metron* measure.] Biradial *q.v*

dithecal (dĭthē'kăl) *a* [Gk. *dis* twice *theke* box.] Two-celled, as anthers.

ditokous (dĭt'ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *tokos* birth.] Producing two at a time, either eggs or young

ditrematous (dĭtrē mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *trema* opening] With separate genital openings with anus and genital openings separate.

ditrochous (dĭt'rŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk *dis* twice *trochos* runner] With a divided trochanter

ditypism (dĭtĭ pĭzm) *n* [Gk. *dis* twice *typos* type] Occurrence or possession of two types sex dif ferentiation, represented by + and — of two apparently similar haplonts

diuresi (dīū rē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *ouron* urine.] Increased or excessive secretion of urine.

diurnal (dīūr'năl) *a.* [L. *diurnus pert* day] Opening during th day only active in the day time.

divaricat (dĭvăr'ĭkāt) *a.* [L. *divaricatus* stretched apart.] W dely divergent b̄ f̄d forked.

divaricators (dĭvăr'ĭkātŏrz) *n. plu* [L. *divaricatus* stretched apart] Muscles stretching from ventral valve t cardinal process, in brachiopods muscles in avicularia.

divergency (dĭvĕr'jĕnsĭ) *n.* [L. *divergere* t bend away] The fraction of stem circumference usually constant for species, which separates two consecutive leaves in spiral.

di ergent (dĭvĕr'jĕnt) *a.* [L. *divergere* to bend away] Separated from one another *appl* leaves.

diversity index,—of a community *the ratio between number of species* and number of individuals

diverticilliate —biverticillate

diverticulat (dī'vĕrtĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *diverters* to turn aside.] H ving a diverticulum having short off shoots pproximately at right angles t axis, *appl* certain hyphae ;

having a projection where attached to sterigma, *appl.* certain spores.

diverticulum (dī'vĕrtĭk ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *devertere* to turn away] A tube or sac, blind at distal end, branching off from a canal or cavity filament of carpogonium, giving rise to carpospore in red algae.

divided (dĭvī'dĕd) *a.* [L. *dividere* to divide.] With lamina cut by incisions reaching midrib *appl* leaves.

division centre,—centriole.

dizoic (dīzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *zoon*, animal.] *Pert* spore containing two sporozoites.

dizygotic (dī'zīgŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *zygotos* yoked.] Originating from two fertilised ova *appl* twins dizygous binovular.

Dobie's line,—Z-disc or telophragma.

docoglossate (dŏk'oglŏs'āt) *a.* [Gk. *dokos* shaft *glossa*, tongue.] Having an elongated radula with few marginal teeth as limpets

dodecagynous (dōdĕkăj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve *gynē* woman] Having twelve pistils.

dodecamerous (dōdĕkăm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka* twelve *meros* part.] Having each whorl composed of twelve parts.

dodecandrous (dōdĕkăn'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve *anēr* man] Having at least twelve stamens.

Dogiel's cells [*G S Dogiel* Russian neurologist]. Nerve-cells within spinal ganglia, with axons branching close to cell-bodies

dolabriform (dōlă'brĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *dolabra*, mattock *forma* shape.] Axe-shaped dolabrate.

dolichocephalic (dŏl'ĭkŏkĕfăl'ĭk,-sĕf) *a* [Gk *dolichos* long *kephalē* head] Long headed with cephalic index of under 75 *cf* brachycephalic

dolichohieric (dŏl'ĭkōhī'ĕrĭk) *a* [Gk. *dolichos* long *hieros* sacred] With sacral index below 00 *cf* platyhieric

dolichostylous (dŏl'ĭkōstī'lŭs) [Gk *dolichos* long *stylos* pillar] *Pert.* long-styled anthers in dimorphic flowers.

dolioform (dō'lĭōfôrm) *a.* [L. *dolium*, wine-cask *forma* shape.] Barrel-shaped.

Dollo law [*L. Dollo* Belgian palaeontologist] The principle that evolution is not reversible.

dome cell,—the penultimate cell of a crozier containing two nuclei which fuse, being the first stage in development of an ascus loop cell.

dominant (dŏm'ĭnănt) *a.* [L. *dominans* ruling] *Appl.* plants which by their extent determine biotic conditions in a given area *appl* species prevalent in a particular community or at given period *appl* character possessed by one parent which in hybrid masks the corresponding alternative character derived from the other parent *appl* the parental allele manifested in the F heterozygote *opp* recessive *appl.* stimulated part of brain when excitation is increased by stimuli usually inducing other reflexes *appl* parts of body controlling less active parts.

dominator (dŏm'ĭnātŏr) *n.* [L. *dominator* ruler] A broad band of the spectrum which evokes sensation of luminosity in light adapted eye *cf* modulator

dopa (dō pă) *n.* [*Dihydroxyphenylalanine*.] An amino-acid formed from tyrosine by action of ultra violet rays, and oxidised by dopa oxidase dopase to a red precursor of melanin, as in basal layers of epidermis $C_9H\ O\ N$

dormancy (dôr'mănsĭ) *n* [F *dormir* from L. *dormire* to sleep.] A resting or quiescent condition reduction in protoplasmic activity due t carbon dioxid concentration *appl* seeds hibernation and aestivation

dormancy callus,—callose deposited on sieve areas at the onset f winter

dorsad (dôr'săd) *adv* [L *dorsum* back *ad* t] Towards back or dorsal surface *opp* ventrad.

dorsal (dôr'săl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] *Pert.* or lying near back, *opp.* ventral surface *pert.* surface farthest from axis upper surface of thallus or prothallus of ferns etc.

dorsalis (dôrsā'lis) *n.* [L. *dorsum* back.] The artery which supplies the back of any organ.

dorsiferous (dôrsif'ërŭs) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *ferre* to carry.] With sori on back of leaf carrying the young on the back.

dorsifixed (dôr'sifik'st) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *figere* to fix.] Having filament attached to back of anther

dorsigerous —dorsiferous.

dorsigrade (dôr'sigrād) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *gradus* step.] Having back of digit on the ground when walking

dorsilateral (dôrsilăt'ërăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *latus* side.] Of or *pert.* the back and sides dorsal and lateral.

dorsispinal (dôr'sispī'năl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* or referring to back and spine.

dorsiventral (dôr'sivĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *venter* belly.] With upper and lower surfaces distinct bifacial *cf.* dorsoventral.

dorsocentral (dôr'sōsĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *centrum* centre.] *Pert.* mid-dorsal surface *pert.* aboral surface of echinoderms.

dorsolumbar (dôr'sōlŭm'băr) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *lumbus* loin.] *Pert.* lumbar region of back.

dorsoumbonal (dôr'sōŭm'bōnăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back; *umbo* shieldboss.] Lying on the back near the umbo.

dorsoventral (dôr'sōvĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *venter* belly.] *Pert.* structures which stretch from dorsal to ventral surface *cf.* dorsiventral

dorsulum (dôr'sūlŭm) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *dorsum*, back.] Upper surface lying between collar and scutellum mesonotum.

dorsum (dôr'sŭm) *n.* [L. *dorsum* back.] The sulcular surface of Anthozoa tergum or notum of insects and crustaceans inner margin of insect wing the back of higher animals upper surface as of tongue.

dorylaner (dŏr'ĭlā'nër) *n.* [Gk. *dory* spear *aner* male.] An exceptionally large male ant of driver-ant group.

double fertilisation —fusion of one of two gametes derived from division of the generative nucleus of the microspore with the oosphere nucleus, and of the other with the primary endosperm nucleus, in angiosperms.

doublure (dooblūr') *n.* [F *doublure* lining.] The reflected margin of carapace in Trilobita and Xiphosura.

Doyère cone ([*L. Doyère* French physiologist]. End-plate or eminence where nerve fibre branches and enters sarcolemma.

drepaniform,—drepanoid.

drepanium (drĕpā'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *drepanon* sickle.] A helicoid cyme with secondary axes developed in a plane parallel to that of main peduncle and its first branch.

drepanoid (drĕp'ănoid) *a.* [Gk. *drepanoeides* sickle-shaped.] Sickle-shaped falcate, falciform.

drift (drift) *n.* [A.S *drifan*, to drive.] Transported, *opp.* bed-rock, soils process of change in gene frequencies in a population of breeding individuals Sewall Wright effect genetico-automatic process.

dromaeognathous (drŏm'ēŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dromaios* to run *gnathos* jaw.] Having palate in which palatines and pterygoids do not articulate owing to intervention of vomer

dromotropic (drŏm'ŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dromos* course *trope* turn.] Bent in a spiral influencing nerve conductivity

drone (drōn) *n.* [A.S *dran*.] The male bee.

dropper (drŏp'ër) *n.* [A.S. *dropian*, to drop.] Rhizomatous downward outgrowth of a bulb, which may form a new bulb.

drop-roots,—buttress-roots.

drupaceous (droopā'shŭs) *a*. [Gk. *dryppa*, olive.] *Pert* drupe; bearing drupes; drupe-like.
drup (droop) *n*. [Gk. *dryppa* olive.] A superior one-celled fruit with one or two seeds and the pericarp differentiated into thin epicarp, a fleshy sarcocarp and hard endocarp, as of plum.
drupel (droop'ĕl) *n*. [Gk. *dryppa* olive.] An individual component of aggregate fruit, as of raspberry; drupelet drupeole.
dry (drī) *a*. [A.S. *dryge* dry.] *Appl.* achenial, capsular and schizocarpic fruits. *Opp* succulent.
drymophytes (drī'mŏfīts) *n* *plu*. [Gk. *drymos* coppice *phyton* plant.] Small trees, bushes, and shrubs.
d ct (dŭkt) *n*. [L. *ducere* to lead.] Any tube which conveys fluid or other substance t be f rmed by series of cells which have lost their walls at the points of contact ductus.
ductless glands,—glands which do not communicate with any rgan directly by means of duct endocrine organs.
ductul (dŭk'tŭl) *n*. [L. *ducere* t lead] A minute duct fine threadlik terminal portion of duct.
ductus (dŭk'tŭs) *n*. [L. *ducere* to lead.] Duct, *q v*
ductus deferens,—vas deferens.
ductus j culatorius,—a narrow muscula tube at end of vas deferens in various invertebrates.
Dufour's gla d [*L. Dufour* French entomologist]. A alkaline gland with duct leading to terebra or sting of certain Hymenoptera.
dulosi (dūlō'sis) [Gk. *doulosis* subjugation] Slavery among ants.
d mb-bell bo e,—prevomer *q*
dumos (dū mōs) [L *dumosus* bushy] Shrub-lik in ppearance
duod nal (dū'ōdē nāl) *a* [L *duodeni* twelve each] *Pert* duodenum
duod n m (dū ōdē nŭm) [L. *duodeni* twelve each] That portion of small intestine next t pyloric end of stomach

dupl x (dū plĕks) *a*. [L. *duplex* twofold.] Double compound, *appl.* flowers diploid having two dominant genes, in polyploidy consisting of two distinct structures having two distinct parts.
d plication (dū plĭkā shŭn) *n*. [L. *duplex* double.] Chorism, *q.v* a translocated chromosome fragment attached to one of normal set.
duplicature (dū plĭkātūr) *n* [L. *duplex* double.] A circular fold near base of protrusibl portion of polyzoan polypide.
duplicid nt (dūplĭs'ĭdĕnt) *a*. (L. *duplex* double *dens* tooth.] With tw pairs of incisors in upper jaw one behind the other
d plicity (dūplĭs'ĭtĭ) *n*. [L. *duplicitier* doubly] Condition of being twofold *appl.* theory that cones are the photopic, or colour receptors, and rods the scotopic, or brightness, receptors.
d plicod ntate (dū plĭkōdĕn'tāt) *a*. [L. *duplex* doubl *dens* tooth.] With marginal teeth on leaf bearing smaller teeth-like structures.
dura mater (dū rā mā'tĕr) *n* [L. *dura* hard *mater* mother] The tough membrane lining the whol cerebro-spinal cavity
dura spinalis,—the tough membran lining the spinal canal.
dural (dū rāl) *a* [L. *durus* hard.] *Pert* dura mater *appl* sheath of optic nerve.
duramen (dūrā mĕn) *n*. [L. *duramen* hardness] The hard darker central region of tree-stem th heartwood.
duvet (dūvā') *n*. (F *duvet* down.] Downy coating as soft matted coating by certain fungi.
dwarf male,—small three- or four celled plant formed from androspore of Oedogonium a small, usually simply formed, individual in many classes of animals, either free or carried by the female.
dyad (dī'ăd) *n* [Gk. *dyas* two] The half of a tetrad group; bivalent chromosome.

dynamic (dīnăm'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *dynamis* power] Producing or manifesting activity *opp* static *appl.* specific dynamic action the calorigenic action of food increasing meta bolism above basal rate.

dynamoneure (dĭnăm ōnūr) *n* [Gk. *dynamai* to be able to do *neuron* nerve.] A motor neurone

dynamoplastic (dī'nămōplăs tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dynamis* power *plastos* formed.] *Appl* active type f energid-prod ct *opp* paraplastic.

dysg nic (dĭsjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dy genea* low birth.] *Pert* tending towards, or productive of racial d generation kakogenic, *opp* eugenic.

dysharmoni (dĭs'hărmŏn'ĭk) *a* [Gk *dy* mis- *harmonia* a fitting together] Changing relative size of parts with increase in body size heterogonic

dysmerism (dĭs mĕrĭzm) *n* [Gk *dys* mis- *meros* part.] An ggre gate of nlike parts.

dysmerog esis (dĭs mĕrojĕn esĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dy* mis- *meros* part *genesis* descent] Segmentation resulting in unl ke parts.

dy photi (dĭs fōtĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dy* mis- *phos* light.] Dim *appl* zone waters at depths between 80 and 600 metres between euphotic and photic ones *q.v* lower layer of photic zone.

dysploid —aneuploid, *q.v*

dyspnoea (dĭspnē'ă) *n* [Gk. *dyspnoos* breathl ss] D fficulty in breathing

dysteleology (dĭs'tĕlēŏl ojī) *n.* [Gk. *dy* mis- *teleos* ended *logos* discourse.] Haeckel doctrine of purposelessness in Nature ppear ance of uselessness as of certain organs o other struct res frustra tion of function

dystrophi (dĭstrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *dys* mis- *trephein* t nourish] Wrongly or inadequat ly ourished inhibiting adequate nutrition *pert* faulty utrition

Dzierzon theory [*J Dzierzon* Silesian apiculturist] Belief that males of honey-bee are always produced from unfertilised eggs.

E

ear (ēr) *n.* [A.S *eare*] The auditory organ among invertebrates, the various structures supposed to have an uditory function the specialised tufts of hair or feathers which are close to or similar to an external ear or pinna an ear shaped structure the spik of grasses, usually of cereals.

eared (ērd) *a.* [A.S *eare*] Having external ears or pinnae with tufts of feathers resembling ears having long bristles or processes, as in grains of corn unculate.

ebracte t (ēbrăk'tēăt) **bracteolat** (ēbrăk'tēolăt) *a.* [L. *x* out of *bractea*, thin plate.] Without bracts without bracteoles.

ecad,—oecad *q v*

ecalcarate (ēkăl'kărăt) *a.* [L. *ex* out of *calcar* spu] Having no spur or spur-like process.

ecardinal (ēkăr'dĭnăl) *a.* [L *x* out of *cardo* hinge.] Having no hinge also ecardinate.

ecarinat (ēkăr'ĭnăt) *a* [L *ex* out of *carina* keel.] Not furnished with keel or keel-lik ridge

ecaudat (ēkô dăt) *a.* [L. *ex* out of *cauda* tail.] Without tail

e blasteal (ĕk'blăstē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ek* out of *blastos* bud] Prolifera tion of main axis of inflores-cence.

eccriti (ĕkrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ekkrinein* to expel to select.] Causing or *pert* excretion preferred, *appl.* temperature, etc *n* A substance or other agent which promotes excretion.

ecdemic (ĕkdĕm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ek* out of *demos* people.] Not native.

ecderon (ĕk'dĕrŏ) *n.* [Gk. *ek* out; *deros* skin] The outer or epi-dermal layer of skin.

e deronic (ĕkderŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ek* out *der* skin] Ectodermic epiblastic.

ecdysial (ĕkdĭz'ĭăl) *a* [Gk. *ekdysai* to strip.] *Pert* ecdysis *appl* fluid between old and new cuticle which aids in disintegration of old cuticle.

moulting fluid; *appl.* line along which cuticle splits in moulting *appl.* glands, Verson's glands, secreting moulting fluid.

ecdysis (ĕk'dĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ekdysai* to strip.] The act of moulting a cuticular layer or structure *cf.* endysis.

ecdysone (ĕk'dīsōn) *n.* [Gk. *ekdysai* to strip.] The moulting hormone or growth and differentiation hormone of Arthropoda.

eca,—oike *q.v.*

ecesis,—oikesis, *q.v.*

echard (ĕk'ărd') *n.* [Gk. *echein* to keep *ardo* I water.] Soil water not available for plant growth *cf.* chresard, holard.

echinate (ĕk'ĭnāt) *a.* [Gk. *echinos* hedgehog.] Furnished with spines or bristles.

echinenone (ĕkĭn ĕnōn) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* sea-urchin.] A carotenoid pigment of sea-urchin gonads, provitamin A.

echinidium (ĕkĭnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* spin *idion*, dim.] Marginal hair with small pointed or branched outgrowths, of pilea of fungi; brush cell.

echinochrom (ĕkĭ'nŏkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* sea urchin *chroma* colour.] A red-brown respiratory pigment of echinoderms $C_{12}H_{10}O_7$

echinococcus (ĕkĭ'nŏkŏk'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* spine *kokkos* berry.] A vesicular metacestode developing number of daughter cysts, each with many heads.

echinoid (ĕkĭ'noid) *a.* [Gk *echinos* sea-urchin *eidos* form.] *Pert* or like sea-urchins.

echinopaedium (ĕkĭ'nŏpē'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos* sea-urchin *paidion* young child.] Dipleurula, *q.v.*

echinopluteus (ĕkĭ'nŏploo'tēŭs) *n.* [L. *echinus* sea-urchin *pluteus* shed.] Larva or pluteus of echinoids, from supposed resemblance to an upturned easel.

echinulat (ĕkĭn ūlāt) *a.* [Gk. *echinos* spine.] Having small spines having pointed outgrowths, *appl.* bacterial cultures

echolocation (ĕk'ōlŏkā shŭn) *n.* [L. *echo* echo *locare* to place.] Location of objects by means of echoes, as of supersonic sounds emitted by animals, *e.g.* by bats.

eclipse (ĕklĭps') *n.* [Gk. *ekleipsis*, to leave incomplete.] Plumage assumed after spring moult, as in drake period of multiplication of a bacterial virus during which it fails to be noticed in an infected cell.

eclosion (ĕklō'zhŭn) *n.* [L. *e* out *clausus* shut.] Hatching from an egg or of an imago

eco-—*see also* oeco- oiko-

ecobiotic (ē'kōbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oikos* household *biosis* manner of life.] *Appl.* adaptation to particular mode of life within a habitat.

ecodeme (ē'kōdēm) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *demos* people.] A deme occupying particular ecological habitat.

ecoid,—oecoid, *q.v.*

ecology (ĕkŏl'ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *logos* discourse.] That part of biology which deals with relationship between organisms and their surroundings bionomics.

economic density—of a population, the number of individuals per unit of the inhabited area, *opp.* population density in an area only partly inhabited.

ecorticat (ēkôr'tĭkāt) *a.* [L. out of *cortex* rind.] Without a cortex *appl.* certain lichens.

ecostat (ēkŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. out *costa* rib.] Without costae not costate.

ecosystem (ē'kōsĭs'tĕm) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *systema* composite whole.] Ecological system formed by the interaction of coacting organisms and their environment.

ecot (ē'kŏtōn) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *tonos* brace.] A transitional species in intermediate area between two associations the boundary line or transitional area between two communities

ecotope (ĕ'kŏtōp) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *topos* place.] A particular kind of habitat within a region.

ecotype (ĕ'kŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *typos* pattern.] A biotype resulting from selection in a particular habitat habitat type.

ecphoria (ĕkfō'rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *ekphorion* produce.] The revival of a latent memory pattern or engram.

ecsoma (ĕksō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *ek* from out of *soma*, body.] Retractile posterior part of body in certain trematodes.

ectad (ĕk'tăd) *adv.* [Gk. *ektos* outside L. *ad* towards.] Towards the exterior outwards externally *Opp.* entad.

ectadenia (ĕk'tădē'nĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *aden* gland.] Ectodermal accessory genital glands in insects, *cf.* mesadenia.

ectal (ĕk'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside.] Outer external *appl.* layer or membrane on margin of exciple. *Opp.* ental.

ectamnion (ĕktăm'nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *amnion* foetal membrane] Ectodermal thickening in proamnion, beginning of head-fold.

ectangial (ĕk'tănjĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *angeion* vessel.] Outside vessel produced outside a primary sporangium ectoangial. *Opp.* entangial.

ectendotrophic (ĕk'tĕndŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* without *endon*, within *trophe* nourishment.] Partly ectotrophic and partly endotrophic *appl.* mycorhizic fungus.

ectental line,—the line where ectoderm and endoderm meet at blastopore of a gastrula.

ectepicondylar (ĕkt'ĕpĭkŏn'dĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *epi* upon *kondylos* knob.] *Appl.* radial foramen of humerus.

ectethmoid (ĕktĕth'moid) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *ethmos* sieve *eidos* form.] Lateral ethmoid bone.

ecthoraeum (ĕk'thōrē'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ekthroskein* to leap out.] The thread of a nematocyst.

ectoangial,—ectangial.

ectoascus (ĕk'tōăs'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *askos* bag.] Outer membrane of an ascus in certain Ascomycetes *cf.* endoascus.

ectobatic (ĕk'tōbăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *bainein* to go.] Efferent exodic, centrifugal. *Opp.* endobatic.

ectoblast (ĕk'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *blastos* bud.] Epiblast, *q.v.*

ectobronchus (ĕk'tōbrŏng'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *bronchos* windpipe.] Lateral branch of main bronchus in birds also ectobronchium.

ectocarpous (ĕk'tōkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *karpos* fruit.] Having gonads of ectodermal origin.

ectochondrostosis (ĕk'tokŏndrŏstō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *chondros* cartilage *osteon* bone.] Deposition of lime-salts beginning in perichondrium and gradually invading cartilage.

ectochone (ĕk'tōkō'nē) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *choane* funnel.] A funnel-shaped chamber into which lead the ostia in certain sponges.

ectochroic (ĕk'tōkrō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *chros* complexion.] Having pigment on the surface of a cell *Opp.* endochroic.

ectocoelic (ĕk'tōsē'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *koilos* hollow.] *Pert.* structures situated outside the enteron of coelenterates.

ectocondyle (ĕk'tōkŏn'dīl) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *kondylos* knob.] The outer condyle of a bone.

ectocranial (ĕk'tōkrā'nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *kranion*, skull.] *Pert.* outside of skull.

ectocrine (ĕk'tōkrīn) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *krinein* to separate.] *Appl.* and *pert.* organic substances or decomposition products in the external medium which inhibit or stimulate plant life. *n.* An ectocrine compound environmental hormone, external diffusion hormone.

ectocuneiform (ĕk'tōkūnē'ĭfôrm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; L. *cuneus* wedge; *forma*, shape.] A bone in distal row of tarsus; third cuneiform.

ectocyst (ĕk'tōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *kystis* bladder.] Outer layer of zooecium in Polyzoa; outer covering of encysted Protozoa; epicyst.

ectoderm (ĕk'tōdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *derma*, skin.] The outer layer of a multicellular animal; the epidermis in higher mammals.

ectoental (ĕk'tōĕn'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* without; *entos* within; L. *ad* towards.] From without inwards; *opp.* entoectad.

ectoenzyme (ĕk'tōĕn'zīm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *en*, in; *zyme* leaven.] Any extracellular enzyme; exoenzyme.

ecto-ethmoid,—ectethmoid, *q.v.*

ectogenesis (ĕk'tōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *genesis* descent.] Embryonic development outside the maternal organism; development in an artificial environment.

ectogenous (ĕktŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *genos* birth.] Able to live an independent life; originating outside the organism.

ectoglia (ĕktōglī'ă) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *glia*, glue.] An outer layer in central nervous system.

ectolecithal (ĕk'tōlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *lekithos* yolk of egg.] Having yolk surrounding formative protoplasm.

ectoloph (ĕk'tōlŏf) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *lophos* crest.] The ridge stretching from paracone to metacone in lophodont molar.

ectomere (ĕk'tōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *meros* part.] An epiblast cell which gives rise to ectoderm.

ectomesogloeal (ĕk'tōmĕsōglē'ăl, -mĕs-) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *mesos* middle; *gloia* glue.] *Pert.* ectoderm and mesogloea; *appl.* muscle fibres of disc of sea-anemones.

-ectomy (ĕk'tōmĭ) [Gk. *ek* out; *temnein* to cut.] Suffix signifying an excision, *e.g.* thyroidectomy, gonadectomy, etc.

ectoneural (ĕk'tōnū'răl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *neuron* nerve.] *Appl.* system of oral ring, radial, and subepidermal nerves in echinoderms.

ectoparasite (ĕk'tōpăr'ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *para*, beside; *sitos* food.] A parasite that lives on the exterior of an organism.

ectopatagium (ĕk'tōpătā'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; L. *patagium*, border.] The part of the wing-like membrane of bats which is carried on metacarpals and phalanges.

ectophloeodic (ĕk'tōflēōd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *phloios* bark.] Growing on bark or other outer surface of plants; *appl.* lichens; ectophloeodal; epiphloeodal.

ectophyte (ĕk'tōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *phyton* plant.] An external plant parasite.

ectophytic (ĕk'tōfĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *phyton* plant.] *Pert.* ectophytes; ectotrophic, *q.v.*

ectopic (ĕktŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *topos* place.] Not in normal position; *appl.* organs, gestation, etc. *Opp.* entopic.

ectopic pairing,—pairing between bands located in different regions of a chromosome.

ectoplasm (ĕk'tōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *plasma*, mould.] The external layer of protoplasm in a cell, usually modified; ectosarc of protozoan cell; layer next cell-wall.

ectoplast (ĕk'tōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *plastos* formed.] The protoplasmic film or plasma-membrane just within the true wall of a cell.

ectopterygoid (ĕk'tōtĕr'ĭgoid, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *pteryx* wing; *eidos* form.] A ventral membrane bone behind palatine and extending to quadrate; mesopterygoid; os transversum between pterygoid and maxilla in many reptiles and in some fishes; *cf.* entopterygoid.

ectoretina (ĕk'tōrĕt'ĭnă) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; L. *rete* net.] Outer pigmented layer of retina.

ectosarc (ĕk'tōsârk) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *sarx* flesh.] The external layer of protoplasm in a protozoon.

ectosite (ĕk'tōsīt) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *sitos* food.] External parasite ectoparasite.

ectosome (ĕk'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *soma* body] The enveloping portion of a sponge containing no flagellated chambers a type of cell granule.

ectosphere (ĕk'tōsfē) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *sphaira* globe] The outer zone of attraction-sphere.

ectospore (ĕk'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *sporos* seed.] The spore formed at end of each sterigma in Basidiomycetes.

ectostosis (ĕk'tōstō sis) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *osteon* bone] Formation of bone in which ossification begins under the perichondrium and either surrounds or replaces the cartilage.

ectostracum (ĕktōs'trăkŭm) *n* [Gk. *ekto* outsid *ostrakon* shell] Outer primary layer exocuticle of exoskeleton in Acarina.

ectostroma (ĕk'tostrō mă) *n* [Gk *kto* outside *stroma* bedding] Fungal tissu penetrating cortical tissue of host and bearing conidia epistroma *Cf* entostroma.

ectotheca (ĕk'tothē'kă) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outsid *theke* cup] Outer coating of gonotheca in certain hydroids.

ectothecal —*pert* ectotheca not enclosed by theca.

ctotrachea (ĕk tōtrăkē ă) *n.* [Gk. *ektos outside* L *trachea* windpipe] An epithelial layer on outer side of insect tracheae.

ectotrophic (ĕk tōtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside *trephein* t nourish] Finding nourishment from outside *appl.* fungi which surround roots of host with hyphae. *Opp* endotrophic.

ectotropic (ĕk'totrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *ektos* outside *trepein* to turn] Tending to curve or curving outwards.

ectoturbinal (ĕk'tōtŭr'binăl) *n* [Gk. *ektos*, outside L. *turbo* whirl.] A division of the ethmoturbinal.

ectozoon (ĕk'tōzō ŏn) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *zoon* animal] An external animal parasite epizoon.

ecumene (ĕk'ūmēn ē) *n.* [Gk. *oikoumene* habitabl world.] Any inhabited region the biosphere.

edaphic (ēdăf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *edaphos* ground.] *Pert* or influenced by conditions of soil or substratum.

daphology (ĕdăfŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *edaphos* ground *logos* discourse.] Soil science particularly the study of the influence of soil on living organisms *cf* pedology

edaphon (ĕd ăfŏn) *n.* [Gk. *edaphos* ground.] The organisms living within the soil soil flora and fauna.

edeagus,—aedeagus, *q.v*

ed ntat (ēdĕn tāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *dens* tooth.] Without teeth or tooth-like projections.

edestin (ĕdĕs'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *edestos* eatable.] A plant globulin main protein of sunflower and certain other seeds

edge effect,—tendency to have greater variety and density of rganisms in the boundary zon between communities or in an ecotone.

edge hair —a cystidif rm cell on gill margin in agarics.

edg species,—species living primarily o most frequently or numerously at junctions of communities *cf* ecotone, hybrid swarms.

edriophthalmic (ĕd'rĭŏfthăl mĭk) *a.* [Gk *edra seat ophthalmos eye*] Having sessile eyes *appl.* certain Crustacea.

effect r (ĕfĕk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *efficere* to carry out] A organ which reacts to stimulus by producing work or substance, as muscle electric and luminous organs glands a motor end-organ in muscle.

eff rent (ĕf'ĕrĕnt) *a* [L. *ex* out; *ferre* to carry] Conveying from, *appl* vessels, lymphatics, etc. carrying outwards, *appl* impulses carried outwards by motor nerves.

effigurate (ĕfĭg'ūrāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out *figurare* to shape.] Having a definite shape or outline. *Opp.* effuse.

efflorescence (ĕflorĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *efflorescere* to blossom.] Blossoming time of flowering bloom.

effoliation (ĕfōlĭā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out of *folium*, leaf.] Shedding or removal of leaves.

effuse (ĕfūs') *a.* [L. *effusus* poured out.] Spreading loosely *appl.* inflorescence spreading thinly *appl.* bacterial cultures.

egest (ējĕst') *v.* [L. *egerere* to discharge.] T throw out to void t excreta.

egesta (ējĕs'tă) *n. plu.* [L. *egestus* discharged.] The sum-total f substances and fluids discharged from body

egg (ĕg) *n.* [A.S *aeg* Icel. *egg*] The matured female germ-cell ovule.

egg-albumin,—the chief constituent of white of egg mixture of glucoproteins.

egg-apparatus,—the two synergids and ovum proper near micropyle in embryo-sac of seed plants.

egg-calyx,—dilatation of oviduct at base of ovarioles in insects.

egg-case,—a protective covering for eggs.

egg-cell,—the ovum proper apart from any layer of cells derived from it or from other cells.

egg-m mbrane,—the layer of tough tissue lining an egg shell.

egg n cl us,—the female pronucleus.

egg-tooth,—a small structure on tip of upper jaw or f beak by which the embryo breaks its shell

elloid (Tloid) *a.* [Gk. *eilein* to roll up *eidos* form] Shaped lik coil.

ejaculat (ējăk ūlāt) [L. *ejaculatus* thrown out] The emu ed seminal fluid

ejaculatory (ējăk ūlătŏrĭ) [L. *ejaculari* t throw out] Throwing out *appl* certain ducts.

ejaculatory sac,—organ pumping ejaculate from vas deferens through ejaculatory duct to penis, in certain insects.

kto- —*see* ecto-

elaborat (ēlăb'ŏrāt) *v* [L. *elaborare* to work out.] T change from a crud state to state capable of assimilation to f rm complex organic substances from simple materials.

elae blast (ēlē'ŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *elaion* oil *blastos* bud.] A mass of nutrient material at posterior end of body in certain tunicates.

laeocyt (ēlē'ŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *elaion* oil *kytos* hollow] A cell containing fatty droplets, found in coelomic fluid of annelids.

elaeodoch n (ēl ēŏd'ŏkō) *n.* [Gk *elaiodochos* oil-containing] The preen-gland or oil-gland in birds.

elaioplast (ēlī'ŏplăst) *n* [Gk. *elaion* oil *plastos* moulded.] A plastid in plant cell which f rms or helps to form oil globules.

elaios m —elaioplast.

elaiosph e (ēlī'ŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk *elaion* oil *sphaira*, globe.] An oil globule in plant cell.

elasti fibro-cartilage,—consists of cartilage cells and a matrix per vaded by network of yellow elastic fibres which branch and anastomose in all directions.

elastica xterna,—external layer of notochordal sheath.

lastica int rna,— th epitheliomorph layer of notochordal cells.

lastin (ēlăs'tĭ) *n* [Gk. *elaunein* to draw] The scleroprotei of which elastic fibres are composed.

later (ēl ātĕ) [Gk. *elater* driver] One of the filaments in the capil litium f slime f ngi one of cells with spiral thickening which assist in dispersing spores from capsul in liverwort ; one of the spore ppendages formed from episporo in horsetails furcula or springing organ in Collembola.

lat rophore (ēlăt'ĕrŏfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *elater* driver *pherein* to bear] Tissue bearing the elaters, in some liverworts.

electosome (ēlĕk'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *eklektikos* chosen *soma* body.] A chondriosome regarded as a centre f r elaborating and fixing chemical constituents of protoplasm.

electric organ,—modifications of muscles or groups of muscles which discharge electric energy found in certain fishes.

electroblast (ēlĕk'trōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber *blastos* bud.] A modified muscle fibre which gives rise to an electroplax.

electroendosmotic layer—a hypothetical membrane present be tween two neurons or between neuron and muscl cell.

electrolemma (elĕk trōlĕm ă) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber *lemma* skin.] Membrane surrounding an electroplax.

electrophoresis (ēlĕk trōfōrē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber *phorein* to bear.] Transport of substances as f colloidal particles, resulting from differences in electrical potential.

electropism,—electrotropism *q.v.*

electroplax (elĕk'trōplăks) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber *plax* plate.] One of the constituent plates of an electric organ.

electrotaxis (ēlĕk'trōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber; *taxis* arrangement.] Orientation of movement within an electric field.

electrotonic (ēlĕk'trōtŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber *tonos* tension.] *Pert.* state of electric tension.

electrotonus (ēlĕktrŏt'ŏnŭs, elĕktrōtŏn ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber; *tonos* tension.] The modified condition of a nerve when subjected to a constant current of electricity

electrotropism (ēlĕktrŏt rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber *trope* turn.] Reaction of an organism to electric stimuli plant curvature in an electric field.

eleidin (ĕlē'ĭdĭn) *n.* [Gk. *elaia*, olive.] Substance found as small granules or droplets in stratum granulosum of epidermis.

eleo—*see* elaeo-, elaio-

eleutherodactyl (ĕlū'thĕrōdăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free *daktylos* finger.] H ving hind toe free.

eleutheropetalous (ĕlū'thĕrōpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free; *petalon* leaf.] Having petals or components of whorl free or separate.

eleutherophyllous (ĕlū'thĕrōfĭl ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free *phyllon* leaf.] Having components of perianth whorls free.

eleutherosepalous (ĕlū'thĕrōsĕp ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free F *sépale* sepal.] Having sepals free or separate.

elevator (ĕl'ĕvātŏr) *n.* [L. *elevare* to lift up.] Any muscle which raises a part.

eligulate (ēlĭg'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out *ligula*, little tongue.] Having no ligule *appl.* certain club-mosses.

elimination bodi s,—nucleic acid material expelled from each chromosome during meiosis, remaining in middle of spindle and disintegrating during telophase.

ellipsoid (ĕlĭp soid) *a.* [Gk. *elleipsis* a falling short *eidos* shape.] Oval. *n.* Localised thickening of coat of arterioles in spleen Malpighian body of the spleen filbillar outer end of inner segment of retinal rods and cones.

elliptical (ĕlĭp'tĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *elleipsis* a falling short.] Oval-shaped *appl.* leaves of about same breadth at equal distances from base and pex, which are slightly acute.

eluvial (ĕlū'vĭăl) *a.* [L. *ex* out *luere* to wash.] *Appl.* leached upper layers or A horizon of soil.

elytriform (ĕlĭt'rĭfŏrm) *a.* [Gk. *elytron* sheath L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an elytrum.

elytroid (ĕl'ĭtroid) *a.* [Gk. *elytron* sheath *eidos* resemblance.] Resembling an elytrum.

elytrophore (ĕl'ĭtrōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *elytron* covering *pherein* to carry.] Structure on prostomium of certain polychaetes, bearing an elytron

elytrum (ĕl'ĭtrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath.] The anterior wing of certain insects, hard and case-like one of scales or shield-like plates found on dorsal surface of some polychaetes also elytron.

marginate (ēmăr'jĭnāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out *marginare* to delimit.] Having notch at pex having a notched margin.

embole (ĕm'bōlē) *n.* [Gk. *embole* throwing in] Invagination also emboly

mbolic (ĕmbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *embole* a throwing in.] Pushing or growing in.

mboli m (ĕmbŏ'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *embolos* wedge.] Outer or costal part of wing or basal part of hemelytron, in certain insects.

embolom rous (ĕm'bŏlŏm ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *embolos* wedge *meros* part.] Having two vertebral rings in each segment, due to union of hypocentra with neural arch, and union of two pleurocentra below notochord.

mbolus (ĕm'bōlŭs) *n* [Gk. *embolos* wedge.] A projection closing th foramen of an ovule, as in Armeria apical division of the palpus in certain spiders, a clot blocking a blood-vessel horn core or os cornu of ruminants.

embryo (ĕm'brĭō) *n* [Gk. *embryon* embryo.] A young organism in early stages of development.

embryo cell,—one f two cells formed from first division of fertilised egg in certain plants, developing later int embryo, the other developing into suspensor

embryogenesis (ĕm'brĭōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo *genesis* descent.] Origin f the embryo embryogeny *q.v*

embryog ny (ĕmbrĭŏj ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk *embryon* embryo *gennaein*, to produce.] The processes by which the embryo is formed origin, cellular pattern, and functions of the embryo.

mbryology (ĕmbrĭŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *logos* discourse] That part of biology dealing with formation and devel pment of the embryo.

embryonal knot,—inner cell mass of blastodermic vesicle.

embryonic (ĕmbrĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo.] *Pert* embryo.

mbryonomy (ĕmbrĭŏn ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *nomos* law] The laws of embryonic development classification of embryos. *a.* Embryonomic.

embryoph re (ĕm'brĭōfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *pherein* to bear] Ciliated mantl enclosing embryo in many tape-worms, and f rmed from perficial blastomeres of embryo.

embryophyta (ĕm'brĭŏfĭ'tă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *embryo* embryo *phyton* plant.] Plants having an enclosed embryo as those with an archegonium, or bearing seeds.

mbryo-sac,—the megaspore female gametophyte in angiosperms.

embryotectonics (ĕm'brĭōtĕktŏn ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo *tekton* builder] The structure cellular pattern of the embryo.

embryotega (ĕm'brĭŏt ĕgă) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *tegos* roof] Small hardened portion of testa which marks micropyle in some seeds and separates like littl lid at period of germination.

mbryotrophy (ĕm'brĭŏt rŏfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo; *trophe* nourishment.] Nourishment of embryo o means adapted therefor

merge ce (ēmĕr'jĕns) *n* [L. *emergere* to come p] An outgrowth from subepidermal tissue an epi dermal appendage.

m rsed (ēmĕrs't) *a.* [L *emergere* to come up] Rising above surface of water *appl* leaves.

minence (ĕm'ĭnĕns) *n.* [L. *eminens* eminent] Ridge or projection on surface of bones eminentia.

missary (ĕm'ĭsărĭ) *a.* [L. *emittere* to send out] Coming out; name *appl* veins pass g through per tures in cranial wall and establish ng connection between sinuses inside and veins outside.

emmenine (ĕm ĕnin) *n.* [Gk. *emmenos* monthly] A placental gonadotrophic hormone.

empennate,—pinnate.

empodium (ĕmpō dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *en* in *pous* foot] A small variable median structure between claws of feet in many insects and spiders.

emulsin (ĕmŭl sĭn) *n.* [L. *emulgere* to milk out.] A hydrolytic enzyme found in certain plants and some invertebrates.

enamel (ĕnăm ĕl) *n.* [O F *esmaillier* t coat with enamel] The hard material containing over 90 per cent. calcium and magnesium salts which forms a cap over dentine, or may form a complete coat t tooth or scale.

namel cells,—cells which form enamel collectively the enamel organ adamantoblasts, ameloblasts.

enantiobiosis (ĕnăn tĭobīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *enantios* opposite *bios* life.] Antagonistic symbiosis.

enanti blastic (ĕnăn'tĭōblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *enantios* opposite *blastos* bud.] Formed at end of seed *opposite placenta*.

enantiomorphic (ĕnăn tĭōmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk *enantios* opposite *morphe* form.] Similar but contraposed, as mirror image, right and left hand deviating from normal symmetry

enarthrosis (ĕn'ărthrō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *en* in *arthron*, joint.] Ball-and-socket joint.

enation (ĕnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *enatus* grown from.] A non-reproductive accessory part emerging from sur face of telome outgrowth from previously smooth surface

encephalisati n (ĕnkĕf'ălīzā shŭn, -sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *enkephalos* brain] Brain formation by the forward-shifting and centralising tendency of co-ordinating neurones.

encephalocoel (ĕnkĕf'ălōsēl -sĕf) *n* [Gk. *enkephalos* brain *koilos* hollow] Cavity with the brain cerebral ventricle the anterior dilatation of neurocoel.

encephalomere (ĕnkĕf'ălōmēr -sĕf) *n.* [Gk. *enkephalos* brain; *meros*, part.] A brain segment.

enc phalon (ĕnkĕf ălŏn -sĕf) *n* [Gk. *enkephalos* brain.] The brain.

encephalospinal (ĕnkĕf'ălōspī'năl, -sĕf) *a* [Gk. *enkephalos* brain L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert* brain and spinal cord.

enchondral,—endochondral intracartilaginous *q.v.*

enchylema (ĕnkīlē mă) *n.* [Gk. *en* in *chylos* juice.] The more fluid portion of a cell cell sap.

encretion (ĕnkrē'shŏn) *n.* [Gk. *en*, within *krinein* L. *cernere* to put apart.] Endocrine secretion hormone.

encyst (ĕnsĭst') *v* [Gk. *en*, in *kystis* bladder] Of a cell or small organism, to surround itself with an outer coat or capsule.

encystation (ĕnsĭstā shŭn), **encystment** (ĕnsĭst'mĕnt) *n.* [Gk. *en* in *kystis* bladder] Formation of a firm, resistant envelope or capsule.

e darch (ĕnd'ărk) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *arche* beginning] With central protoxylem or with several surrounding central path.

endaspidean (ĕnd'ăspĭd'ēăn) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within, *aspis* shield.] With scutes extending on inner surface of tarsus.

end brain,—telencephalon, *q.v.*

end bulbs,—minute cylindrical or oval bodies, consisting of capsule containing semi-fluid core in which axis cylinder terminates either in a bulbous extremity or in coiled plexiform mass, being end-organs in mucous and serous membranes, in skin of genitalia, and in synovial layer of certain joints.

e d cell,—a cell incapable of further differentiation

end disc, end ring,—*see* *ring* centriole.

end mic (ĕndĕm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endemos* native.] Restricted to a certain region or part of region.

nderon (ĕn dĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *deras* skin.] The inner or endodermal layer

enderonic (ĕn dĕrŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *en* in; *deros* skin.] Endodermal.

endites (ĕndīts) *n plu* [Gk *endon*, within.] Offshoots on mesial border of certain appendages of arthropoda.

endo- —*see also* ento-

endoascus (en dōăs'kŭs) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *askos* bag] Inner membrane of an ascus protruding after rupture of th ectoascus, as in certain Ascomycetes.

endobasal (ĕn dōbā sal) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *basis* base.] *Appl* body the kinetic element of central intranuclear structure *cf* endosome.

endobatic (ĕn dobăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *bainein*, to go.] Afferent esodic, centripetal *Opp* ectobatic.

endobiotic (ĕn dōbīŏt'ĭk) [Gk *endon*, within; *biotikos pert* life.] Living within a substratum or within another living organism. *Opp* exobiotic.

endoblast (ĕn dōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *blastos* bud] Hypoblast coeloblast and myoblast.

endocardiac (ĕn dōkăr dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within *kardia*, heart] Situated within the heart endocardial.

endocardium (ĕn dōkăr'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *kardia*, heart.] The membrane which lines inner surface of heart.

endocarp (ĕn dōkărp) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *karpos* fruit] The inner most layer of pericarp usually hard, in drupaceous fruits.

endocarpic (ĕn dōkăr'pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within *karpos* fruit] *Pert* endocarp angiocarpic, *q.v*

endocarpoid (ĕn dōkăr'poid) *a* [Gk. *endon* within *karpos* fruit *eidos* form.] Having the disc-like ascocarps embedded in the thallus.

endochiton (ĕndōkī'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within; *chiton* coat.] Inner most layer of oogonial wall, as in Fucales endochit *cf* exochiton, mesochiton.

endochondral (ĕn dōkŏn drăl) [Gk. *endon*, within *kondros* cartilage.] Beginning or forming inside the cartilage, *appl* ossification *cf* perichondral.

endochondrostosis (ĕn dōkŏndrŏstō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chondros* cartilage *osteon* bone.] Ossification in cartilage from within outwards.

endochone (ĕn dōkōnē) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *choane* funnel.] Spacious sub-cortical crypt in sponge tissue from which arise incurrent canals.

endochorion (ĕn dōkō'rĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *chorion* chorion] Inner lamina of chorion of insect eggs.

endochroic (ĕn dōkrō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *chros* complexion.] Having pigment within cell or hypha. *Opp* ectochroic.

endochrome (ĕn dōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chroma*, colour] Any colouring matter or pigment within a cell.

endochrome plate,—a band of yellowish chromatophores found in protoplasmic portion of certain diatoms.

endochromidia (ĕn dōkrōmĭd'ĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *endon* within; *chroma*, colour *idion dim*] Metachromatic corpuscles, formed from colloidal solution of metachromatin.

endochylous (ĕn dōkī'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *kylos* juice] With water-cells within internal tissue.

endocoelar (ĕn dōsē'lăr) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *koilos* hollow] *Pert* inner wall of coelom or splanchnopleure.

endocoelic (ĕn dōsē'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *koilos* hollow] I sea-anemones, *appl.* radial area on disc covering space between two mesenteries of the same pair *appl* inner cycl or cycles of tentacles, *opp* exocoelic.

endocone (ĕn dokōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within; *konos* cone] A conical structure formed in certain cephalopod shells.

endorhachis (ĕn dŏrā'kĭs) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *hachis* backbon] A layer of connective tissue lini g canal f vertebral column and cavity of skull.

endosarc (ĕn dŏsârk) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *sarx* flesh.] Endoplasm *q.v*

endosclerit (ĕn dŏsklĕ rĭt) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *skleros* hard.] Any sclerite of the endosk leton of Arthropoda.

endoscopic (ĕn doskŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *endon* within *skopein* to look.] With apex directed inwards toward base of archegonium *appl* embryo *Opp* exoscopic.

endosiphuncle (ĕn dŏsī'fŭngkl) *n* [Gk. *endon* within L. *siphunculus* little tube] The tube leading from protoconch to siphuncle in certain Cephalopoda.

endosite (ĕn dosīt) *n* [Gk *endon* within *site* food] Internal parasite endoparasite.

e doskeleton (ĕn dŏskĕl etŏn) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *skeleto* dried up] Internal skeleton, *opp.* exoskeleton.

endosmosis (ĕn dŏsmŏ sĭs) *n* [Gk. *endon* withi *osmos* impulse.] The passage inwards through permeable semipermeable mem brane of less concentrated solution. *Opp* exosmosis.

endosom (ĕn dŏsŏm) *n* [Gk *endon* within *soma* body] Chromatinic mass near centre of vesicular nucleus karyosome.

endosperm (ĕn dospĕrm) *n* [Gk *endon* within *sperma*, seed] The nutritive tissue of certain seeds utritive residue of female prothal lus surrounding an embryo

endospor (ĕn dospŏ) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *sporos* seed] Inner coat of sporocyst in som protozoa an asexual spore sporangial or endogenous spore.

endosporium,—inner coat of a spore wall.

endosteal (ĕndŏs'tĕăl) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *osteon* bone.] *Pert* endosteum.

endosternite (ĕn dŏstĕr'nīt) *n* [Gk. *endon* within L. *sternum* ster num.] Internal skeletal plate for muscl attachment median sternal podeme a free skeleton situated in prosoma between alimentary canal and nerve cord in arachnids.

endosteum (ĕndŏs'tĕŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *osteon* bone.] The internal periosteum lining the cavities of bones.

endostosis (ĕn dŏstŏ sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *osteon* bone.] Ossification which begins in cartilage.

dostracum (ĕndŏs'trăkŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *ostrakon* shell.] The inner layer of mollusc shell.

endostyle (ĕn dostīl) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *stylos* pillar] A band of thickened epithelium on oesophageal wall of tornaria two ventral longitudinal folds separated by groove ; pharynx of Tunicata a longitudinal groove lined by ciliated epithelium on ventral wall of pharynx of Amphioxus precursor of thyroid gland.

endotergite (ĕn dŏtĕr'jīt, -gīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within, L. *tergum*, back.] An infolding from a tergit of insects, for muscl ttachment phragma.

e dotheca (ĕn dŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *theke* box.] The system of dissepiments in a coral calyx the oral surface of Cystidea.

endothecial (ĕn dŏthē sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *theke* box.] *Pert* endothecium with asci in an ascocarp

endothecium (ĕn dŏthē sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *theke* box.] The central region of an epibasal octant of oospore of liverworts and mosses inner lining f an anther inner dehiscing layer in ginkgo and angiosperms.

endotheliocyt (ĕn dŏthē'lĭŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *thele* nippl *kytos* hollow] A mononuclear phagocyte derived from endothe lium endothelial phagocyte or primitive wandering cell histiocyte a macrophage.

endothelium (ĕn dŏthē'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *thele* nipple.] A squamous epithelium which lines serous cavities, the heart, blood and lymphatic vessels.

endothermic (ĕn dŏthĕr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk *endon*, within *therme* heat.] Binding or utilising heat-energy *opp* exothermic.

endothorax (ĕn dŏthō răks) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *thorax* chest.] The apodeme system in a crustacean thorax *cf* entothorax.

endotoxin (ĕn dŏtŏk sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within *toxikon*, poison.] A toxin within bacterial protoplasm, *opp* exotoxin.

endotrachea (ĕn dŏtrăkē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within L. *trachia* windpipe.] The innermost, chitinous coat of tracheal tubes of insects.

endotrophic (ĕn dŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl.* space within peritrophic membrane of insects find ing nourishment from within *ppl.* fungi inhabiting root cortex of host. *Opp* ectotrophic.

endozoic (ĕn dŏzō'ĭk) *a* [Gk *endon* within *zoon* animal] Living within an animal *opp* epizoic *cf* entozoic.

endozoochore (ĕn dŏzō'ŏkōr) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *zoon*, animal *kore* place.] Any spore, seed, or organism dispersed by being carried within an animal. *Opp* epizoochore.

end plates,—motor end-organs, the ramified expansions within the muscular fibre which form the ends of motor nerve.

end-sac,—the sac-like vestigial portion of coelom in excretory glands of certain Crustacea.

endysis (ĕn dĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *endysis* putting on] The development of new coat *cf* ecdysis

energesis (ĕn ĕrjē sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *energein* to be active] The process by which energy is liberated through katabolic action.

energid (ĕnĕr jĭd) *n* [Gk. *energos* working *idion, dim*] A ... living uninucleated protoplasmic unit with or without cell wall.

enervose (ēnĕr'vōs) *a.* [L. *ex* without; *nervus* sinew] Having no veins, *appl.* certain leaves.

engram (ĕn grăm) *n.* [Gk. *en* in; *graphein* to write.] A character impression in the mnemic theory of heredity latent memory image.

engraved (ĕngrāv'd) *a.* (F *en* ! A.S *grafan*, to dig] With irregular linear grooves on the surface.

enhalid (ĕnhăl'ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *en* in presence of *hals* salt.] Containing salt water *appl* soils growing in saltings or on loose soil in salt water *appl* plants.

enphytotic (ĕnfĭtŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *en* in; *phyton* plant.] Afflicting plants *appl* diseases restricted to a locality *cf* epiphytotic.

ensiform (ĕn sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *ensis* sword *forma* shape.] Sword-shaped xiphoid.

entad (ĕn'tăd) *adv* [Gk. *entos* within L. *ad* towards.] Towards the interior inwards internally *Opp* ectad.

ental (ĕn tăl) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within.] Inner internal. *Opp* ectal.

entangial (ĕntăn jĭal) *a.* [Gk *entos* within *angeion*, vessel.] Within vessel produced inside sporangium entoangial. *Opp* ectangial.

entelechy (ĕntĕl'ĕkĭ) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *telos* end *echein* to hold.] Vital principle or influence guiding living organisms in right direction

entepicondylar (ĕnt ĕpĭkŏn dĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within *epi* upon *kondylos* knob.] *Pert* lower or condylar end f humerus; *appl.* ulnar foramen.

enteral (ĕn'tĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *enteron* gut.] Within intestine; also *appl.* the parasympathetic portion of the autonomic nervous system.

enteric (ĕntĕr'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *enteron* gut] *Pert* alimentary canal.

enteroblast (ĕn'tĕrŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut; *blastos* bud.] The hypoblast after formation of the mesoblast.

enterocoel (ĕn'tĕrŏsēl') *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *koilos* hollow.] A coelom arising as a pouch-like outgrowth of archenteric cavity or as a series of such outgrowths.

enterocrinin (ĕn tĕrŏkrī'nĭn) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *krinein* to separate.] A hormone of small intestine which stimulates secretion of intestinal juice.

enteroderm (ĕn'tĕrŏdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *derma*, skin.] Enteroblast.

enterogastrone (ĕn'tĕrŏgăs'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *gaster* stomach.] A duodenal hormone which inhibits secretion and motility of stomach.

enterokinase (ĕn'tĕrŏkī'nās) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *kinein* to move.] Incomplete enzyme of intestinal juice which converts trypsinogen into trypsin.

enteron (ĕn'tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] The alimentary tract.

enteronephric (ĕn'tĕrŏnĕf'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut *nephros* kidney.] With nephridia opening into gut *opp.* exonephric, *appl.* Oligochaeta.

enteroproct (ĕn'tĕrŏprŏkt) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *proktos* anus.] The opening from endodermal gut into proctodaeum.

enterostome (ĕn tĕrŏstōm) *n.* [Gk. *enteron* gut *stoma*, mouth.] The aboral opening of the actinopharynx leading to coelenteron; the posterior opening of stomodaeum into endodermal gut.

enterosympathetic (ĕn'tĕrŏsĭmpăthĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut *syn*, with *pathos* feeling.] *Appl.* that part of the nervous system supplying the intestine.

enterozoon (ĕn'tĕrŏzō ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut *zoon*, animal.] Any animal parasite inhabiting the intestines.

enthetic (ĕnthĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *enthetos* put in.] Introduced; implanted.

entire (ĕntīr') *a.* [O.F. *entier* untouched.] Unimpaired; with continuous margin, *appl.* leaves, bacterial colony, etc.

ento-—*see also* endo-.

entoangial —entangial, *q.v.*

entobranchiate (ĕn'tŏbrăng'kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within *brangchia*, gills.] Having internal gills.

entobronchus (ĕn'tŏbrŏng'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *brongchos* windpipe.] The dorsal secondary branch of bronchus in birds; entobronchium.

entochondrite (ĕn'tŏkŏn drīt) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *chondros* cartilage.] Plastron or endosternum of *Limulus*.

entochondrostosis (ĕn'tŏkŏndrŏstō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *chondros* cartilage *osteon* bone.] Ossification from within outwards.

entocodon (ĕn'tŏkō dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *kodon* bell.] The lens-shaped mass of cells, in development of medusoid, which sinks below level of superficial ectoderm, and ultimately develops a cavity.

entocoel (ĕn'tŏsēl) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within; *koilos* hollow.] The space enclosed by a pair of mesenteries in Anthozoa.

entocondyl (ĕn'tŏkŏn dĭl) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *kondylos* knob.] Condyle on medial surface of a bone.

entoconid (ĕn'tŏkō nĭd) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *konos* cone.] The postero-internal cusp of lower molar.

entocuneiform (ĕn'tŏkūnē'ĭfôrm) *n.* [Gk. *entos* within *kuneus* wedge L. *forma*, shape.] The most internal of distal tarsal bones.

entocyemate (ĕn'tŏsīē māt) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within *kyema* embryo.] With embryos having amnion and allantois.

entoderm —endoderm, *q.v.*

entoectad (ĕn'tŏĕk'tăd) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within *ektos* without L. *ad*, towards.] From within outwards, *opp.* ectoentad.

entogastric (ĕn'tŏgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within *gaster* belly.] *Pert.* interior of stomach, *appl.* gastric budding in medusae.

entoglossal (ĕn'tŏglŏs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within *glossa* tongue.] Lying in substance of tongue.

entoglossum (ĕn'tŏglŏs'ŭm) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within *glossa*, tongue.] Extension of basihyal into tongue in some fishes also glossohyal.

entomochoric (ĕnt ŏmokō rik) *a*. [Gk. *entomon*, insect *chorein*, t spread.] Dispersed by insects depending on insects for spreading spores, etc. *n*. Entomochory

ent mogenous (ĕn'tŏmŏj'ĕnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *entomon*, insect *genos* born] Growing in or on insects, as certain fungi.

entomology (ĕn'tŏmŏl'ŏji) *n*. [Gk. *entomon* insect *logos* discourse] That part of zoology which deals with insects.

entomophagous (ĕn tŏmŏf'ăgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *entomon* insect *phagein* to eat.] Insect-eating insectivorous.

ent mophilous (ĕn'tŏmŏf'ĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *entomon* insect *philein* to love.] Pollinated by agency of insects.

entomophyt (ĕn'tŏmŏfīt) *n* [Gk. *entomon* insect *phyton*, plant.] Any fungus growing on or in insects.

e tomo-urochrom (ĕn'tŏmŏū rō-krōm) *n*. [Gk. *entomon* insect, *ouron* urine *chroma*, colour] Greenish or yellowish pigment in urine of insects.

entoneural (ĕn'tŏnū ral) *a*. [Gk. *entos* within *neuron* nerve.] *Appl* system of aboral ring and genital nerves in echinoderms.

entoparasit —endoparasite *q.v*

e tophyte,—endophyte *q v*

entopi (ĕntŏp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *en* in *topos* place.] I normal position *opp* ectopic.

toplasm,—endoplasm *q.v*

entoplastron (ĕn'tŏplăs'trŏn) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within F *plastron* breast plate.] The anterior median plat in chelonian plastra, often called episternum, probably homologous with interclavicle of other reptiles.

ent pterygoid (ĕn'tŏptĕ 'igoid) *n*. [Gk. *entos* ithin *pteryx* wing *eidos* form.] A dorsal membrane bone behind the palatine i some fishes *cf* ectopterygoid.

entoretina (ĕn'tŏrĕt'ĭnă) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within L. *rete* net.] Inner or neural part of retina, the retina proper

ntosphere (ĕn'tŏsfēr) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within *sphaira*, globe.] The inner portion of attraction-sphere.

entosternite,—endosternite, *q.v*

ntostern m (ĕntŏstĕr' ŭm) *n* [Gk. *entos* within L. *sternum* breast bone.] Entoplastron, *q v* an internal process of sternum of numerous arthropods.

e tostroma (ĕn'tŏstrō mă) *n*. [Gk. *ntos* within *stroma*, bedding] Stroma producing perithecia in Ascomycetes hypostroma. *Cf* ectostroma.

entothorax (ĕn'tŏthō'răks) *n* [Gk. *entos* within *thorax* chest.] An insect apophysis or sternite.

entoturbinal (ĕn'tŏtŭr'bĭnăl) *n* *plu*. [Gk. *entos* within L. *turbo* whorl.] A division of ethmoturbinals.

t tympanic (ĕn'tŏtĭmpăn'ĭk) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within *tympanon*, drum.] A separate tympanic element in some genera also metatympanic.

ntovarial (ĕnt'ŏvā rĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *entos* within L. *ovum* egg] *Pert* canal formed in ovaries of some fishes by insinking and closure of a groove formed by covering epithelium

tozoa (ĕn'tŏzō'ă) *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *entos* within *zoon* animal.] Internal animal parasites.

ent ic (ĕn'tŏzō'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *entos* within *ese* substance.] Living within the body or substance of another animal or plant *pert*. entozoa.

e trochite (ĕn'trŏkīt) *n*. [Gk. *en*, in ; *trochos* wheel.] The joint of fossil stem of stalked crinoid.

e ucleat (ĕnū'klĕăt) *v* [L. out of *nucleus* kernel.] To deprive of nucleus, in microdissection of cells. *a*. Lacking a nucleus.

e velope (ĕn vĕlōp) *n*. [F *enveloppe* covering] An outer covering of an egg any surrounding structure *e.g*. floral envelope.

environment (ĕnvī'rŏnmĕnt) *n.* [F *environ* about.] The sum-total of external influences acting on an organism or on part of an organism.

enzootic (ĕn zōŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *en* in *zoon* animal.] Afflicting animals *appl* disease restricted to a locality

enzym (ĕn zīm) *n* [Gk. *en* in, *zyme* leaven.] A catalyst produced by living organisms and acting on one or more specific substrates a ferment *cf* apo-enzyme co-enzyme holo-enzyme.

Eocene (ē ŏsēn) *n* [Gk. *eos* dawn *kainos* recent.] Early epoch of the Tertiary period, between Palaeocene and Oligocene

Eogaea (ē'ŏjē ă) *n* [Gk. *eos* dawn *gaia*, earth.] A zoogeographical division including Africa, South America, and Australasia *cf* Caenogaea.

eosin phil (ē'ŏsĭn'ŏfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *eos* dawn *philein* to love.] *Appl* cells which readily stain red with eosin oxyphil.

eosin phil —eosinophil leucocyte.

Eozoi (ē ozō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eos* dawn *zoe* life.] *Appl* Archaean or Pre-Cambrian period.

epacme (ĕpăk mē) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *akme* prime.] The stage in phylogeny of a group just previous to its highest point of development.

epactal (ĕpăk'tăl) *a.* [Gk *epaktos* adventitious.] S pernumerary intercalary *n* A sutural or Wormian bone.

palpate (ēpăl'păt) *a* [L. *ex* without *palpus* palp.] Not furnished with palps.

epanthous (ĕpăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *anthos* flower] Living on flowers *appl.* certain fungi.

epapillate (ĕpăp'ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *papilla* nipple.] Not having papillae.

epapophysis (ĕp'ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *apophysis* offshoot.] A median process arising from centre of vertebral neural arch.

eparterial (ĕp'ărtē'rĭăl) *a* [Gk *epi* upon L. *arteria*, artery] Situated above an artery *appl* branch of right bronchus.

epaulettes (ĕp ōlĕts) *n.* *plu.* [F *épaule* shoulder] Branched or knobbed processes projecting from outer side of oral arms of many Scyphozoa crescentic ridges of cilia in echinopluteus tegulae of Hymenoptera.

epaxial (ĕpăk'sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *axis* axle.] Above the axis dorsal usually *appl* axis formed by vertebral column.

epedaphic (ĕp'ĕdăf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *edaphos* soil.] *Pert.* or depending upon climatic conditions.

epencephalon (ĕp'ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *enkephalos* brain.] The cerebellum.

ependyma (ĕpĕn dĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *ependyma* outer garment.] The layer of cells lining cavities of brain and spinal cord ependyme.

ependymal (ĕpĕn dĭmăl) *a.* [Gk. *ependyma* outer garment.] *Pert.* ependyma.

ephapse (ĕfăps') *n* [Gk. *ephaptein*, to reach.] Region f contiguity between two axons lying side by side.

phaptic (ĕfăp'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *ephaptein*, to reach.] *Pert* an ephapse *appl* delay the interval between stimulation of one (pre-ephaptic) axon and response of an pposed other (post-ephaptic) axon.

epharmonic (ĕf'ărmŏn ĭk) *a* [Gk. *epi* towards *harmos* fitting] *Pert* epharmosis adaptive adapted to environment *appl.* convergence morphological resemblance of different species inhabiting the same environment.

epharmosis (ĕf'ărmō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *epi* towards *harmos* fitting] The process of adaptation of organisms to new environmental conditions attainment of the state of adaptation or epharmony

ephebi (ĕfē'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ephebos* adult.] Adult *pert* stage in development or phylogeny between childhood and old-age stages.

ephemeral (ĕfĕm ĕrăl) *n.* [Gk. *ephēmeros* lasting for a day] A short lived plant or animal species. *a.* Short lived taking place once only *appl* plant movements, as expanding of buds completing life-cycl within a brief period.

ephippial (ĕfĭp'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *ephippion* saddle-cloth.] *Pert* ephippium *appl.* winter eggs, as of rotifers and daphnids.

ephippium (ĕfĭp'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ephippion* saddle-cloth.] The pituitary fossa, or fossa hypophyseos f sphenoid a thickened and indurated part of shell separating from the rest at ecdysis; a saddle-shaped modification of cuticle derived, later detached from carapace and enclosing winter eggs, in Daphnidae.

ephyra (ĕf'ĭră) phyrula (ĕfĭr'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *Ephyra* sea-nymph.] The small free-swimming jelly-fish stage of certain Scyphozoa, produced by strobilation of scyphistoma.

epibasal (ĕp'ĭbā săl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *basis* base.] Upper segment of an oospore, ultimately giving rise t the shoot. *Opp.* hypobasal.

epibasidium (ĕp'ĭbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *basis* base *idion* dim] The part of heterobasidium which bears sterigmata and is separated by septum from the hypobasidium a basidium, *q.v.*

epibenthos (ĕp'ĭbĕn'thŏs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *benthos* depths] Fauna and flora of sea-bottom between low-water mark and hundred fathom line

epibiotic (ĕp'ĭbĭŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi-bionai* to survive.] Surviving *appl* endemic species that re relics of former flora or fauna growing on the exterio of living organisms.

epiblast (ĕp'ĭblăst) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *blastos* bud] The outer layer of the gastrula ectoblast a rudimentary second cotyledon, as in grasses

epiblema (ĕp'ĭblē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *epiblema*, cover] The outermost layer of root tissue piliferous layer epiblem.

epibole (ĕpĭb'ōlē) *n.* [Gk. *epibole* putting on.] Growth of one part over another in embryonic stages also epiboly

epibolic (ĕp'ĭbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epibole* putting on.] Growing so as to cover over *appl* type of gastrulation.

epibranchial (ĕp'ĭbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *branchia* gills.] *Pert* second upper element in branchial arch; efferent branchial, *appl* vessels.

epicalyx (ĕp'ĭkăl'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kalyx* cup.] Stipules, fused i pairs, producing an apparent outer or extra calyx; structure just below calyx produced by aggregation of bracts or brac teoles.

epicanthus (ĕp'ĭkăn'thŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kanthos* corner f eye.] A prolongation of upper eyelid over inner angle of eye; Mongolian fold.

epicardia (ĕp'ĭkăr'dĭă) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kardia*, stomach.] Antrum cardiacum or abdominal portion of oesophagus.

epicardium (ĕp'ĭkăr'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kardia*, heart.] Th visceral part of pericardium tubular prolongation of branchial sac in many ascidians, which takes part in budding

epicarp (ĕp'ĭkărp) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *karpos* fruit.] Outer layer of the pericarp exocarp.

epicentral (ĕp'ĭsĕn'trăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *kentron*, centre.] Attached to or arising from vertebral centra *appl* intermuscular bones.

epicerebral (ĕp'ĭsĕr'ēbrăl) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *cerebrum* brain.] Situated above the brain.

epichilium (ĕp'ĭkĭl'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *cheilos* lip.] Terminal lobe of lower petal of orchid epichile.

epichondrosis (ĕp'ĭkŏndrō sis) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *chondros* cartilage] Formation of cartilage on periosteum as in production of antlers.

epichordal (ĕp'ĭkôr'dăl) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *chordē* cord.] Upon the notochord *appl* vertebrae in which ventral cartilaginous portions are almost completely suppressed *appl* upper lobe of caudal fin in fishes.

epichroic (ĕp'ĭkrō'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *chrōs* colour] Discolouring as after injury

epicoel (ĕp'ĭsēl) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *koilos* hollow] Cavity of mid-brain in lower vertebrates cerebellar cavity a perivisceral cavity f rmed by invagination also epicoele, epicoelia.

epicondylar (ĕp'ĭkŏn dĭlăr) *a*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kondylos* knob] *Pert.* epicondyle.

epicondyl (ĕp'ĭkŏn dĭl) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kondylos* knob.] A medial and a lateral protuberance at distal end of humerus and femur

epicone (ĕp'ĭkōn) *n*. [Gk. *epi*, upon *kōnos* cone.] The part anterior to girdle in Dinoflagellata, *opp* hypocone.

epicoracoid (ĕp'ĭkŏr'ăkoid) *a*. [Gk. *epi* upon *korax* crow *eidos* form.] *Pert* an element, usually cartilaginous, at sternal end of coracoid in amphibians, reptiles, and monotremes.

epicormic (ĕp'ĭkô mĭk) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *kormos* trunk.] Growing from a dormant bud.

epicotyl (ĕp'ĭkŏt'ĭl) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kotylē* vase.] The axis of a plumule.

epicotyledonary (ĕp'ĭkŏtĭlē'dŏnărĭ) *a*. [Gk. *epi* pon *kotylē* cup] Above the cotyledons.

picoxite (ĕp'ĭkŏk'sīt) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *coxa*, hip] A small process at posterior end of toothed part of coxa of second t fifth pairs of appendages in Eurypterida.

epicranial (ĕp'ĭkrā nĭăl) *a* [Gk *epi* upon *kranion* skull] *Pert.* cranium *appl* aponeurosis muscles, bones, suture.

epicranium (ĕp'ĭkrā nĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kranion* skull.] The region between and behind eyes in insect head scalp the structures covering the cranium.

epicranius (ĕp'ĭkrā nĭŭs) *n*. [Gk. *epi* pon *kranion* skull.] The scalp muscle, consisting of occipitalis and frontalis, connected by galea aponeurotica occipitofrontalis.

epicrin (ĕp'ĭkrĭn) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *krinein* to separate.] *Appl* glands in which secretion is vo ded without disintegration of cells.

epicritic (ĕp'ĭkrĭt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *epi* upon *krinein*, to judge.] *Appl* stimuli and nerve systems concerned with delicate touch and other special sensations in skin.

epictesis (ĕpĭk tēsĭ) *n* [Gk. *epiktēsis* further gain.] Capacity f a living cell t concentrate salt solutions diffusing into the cell.

epicuticula (ĕp'ĭkū'tĭk ūlă) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon L. *dim* of *cutis* skin] Lamella or membrane external to exocuticula of insects.

epicutis (ĕp'ĭkū'tĭs) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon L. *cutis* skin.] Outer layer of cutis of mushrooms, *opp* subcutis.

epicyemat (ĕp'ĭsīē măt) *a*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kyēma*, embryo.] With embryo lying on the yolk-sac.

epicyst (ĕp'ĭsĭst) *n*. [Gk. *epi* upon *kystis* bladder] The external resistant cyst f an encysted protozoan *cf* endocyst.

epicyte (ĕp'ĭsīt) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *kytos* hollow] The external layer of ectoplasm in certain protozoa.

epid mes (ĕp'ĭdĕmz) *n* *plu*. [Gk. *epi* pon *demas* body] I certain insects, small pieces closely related with articulation of wi gs

pid rmatoid (ĕp'ĭdĕr'mătoid) *a*. [Gk *epi* upon *derma* skin *eidos* form] Resembling epidermis or epiderm *appl* fungal cortex made up of a single layer of cells epidermoid.

epidermis (ĕp'idĕr'mis) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *derma*, skin.] The outer most protective layer of stems, roots and leaves; scarf-skin or external layer of skin non-vascular stratified epithelium of ectodermic origin single layer of ectoderm in invertebrates.

epidermophyte,—dermatophyte.

epididymis (ĕp'idĭd'imis) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *didymos* testicle.] A mass at back of testicle composed chiefly of vasa efferentia the coiled anterior end of Wolffian duct.

epidural (ĕp'idū rāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon L. *dura*, hard] *Pert* dura mater *appl* space between dura mater and wall of vertebral canal.

epigaeous,—epigeal.

epigamic (ĕp'igăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gamos* marriage.] Tending to attract opposite sex, *e.g* colour displayed in courtship.

epigamous (ĕpĭg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk *epi* upon *gamos* marriage.] Designating that stage in polychaetes in which immature forms become heteronereid, whil sexual elements are ripening epigamic, *q.v*

epigaster (ĕp'igăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gaster* belly] That part of embryonic intestine which later develops into colon.

epigastric (ĕp'igăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *gaster* belly] *Pert.* anterior wall of abdomen middle region of upper zone of artificial divisions of abdomen.

epigastrium (ĕp'igăs'triŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gaster* stomach.] The epigastric region sternal portions of meso- and metathorax of insects.

epigastroid,—epapubes, *q.v*

epigeal (ĕp'ĭjē'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *ge* earth] Living near the ground, *appl* insects borne above ground *appl.* cotyledons hen they form first foliage leaves also epigean, epigeic, epigeous

epigenesis (ĕp'ijĕn ĕsis) *n* [Gk *epi*, upon *genesis* descent.] Theory of generation, that embryo is an entirely new creation, not a mere unfolding of preformed structures

epigenetics (ĕp'ĭjĕnĕt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *genesis* descent.] Study of the mechanisms causing phenotypic effects to be produced by the genes of genotype.

epigenotype (ĕp'ĭjĕn otīp) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *genos* descent *typos* image.] The concatenation of processes linking genotype and phenotype.

epigeno (ĕpĭj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *genos* descent.] Developing or growing on surface.

epigeous,—epigeal.

epiglottis (ĕp'iglŏt'is) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *glotta*, tongue.] A thin lamella of fibro-cartilage between root of tongue and entrance to larynx epistome in Polyzoa epipharynx in Insects.

epignathous (ĕpĭg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *gnathos* jaw] H ving upper jaw longer than lower

pigone,—epigonium.

epig nial (ĕpigō'nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *gone* seed.] *Appl.* sterile posterior portion of genital ridge.

pigonium (ĕpigō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gone* seed.] The young sporangial sac in liverworts.

epigynal (ĕpĭj'ĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gyne* woman.] *Pert* epigynum.

pigynous (ĕpĭj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *gyne* woman.] Having the various whorls adnate to ovary thus apparently inserted in ovary

pigynum (ĕpĭj'ĭnŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gyne* woman.] External female genitalia in Arachnida; also epigyne epigynium.

pigyny (ĕpĭj'ĭnĭ) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon; *gyne* woman.] Condition of having whorls apparently inserted in ovary

epihyal (ĕp'ĭhī'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] *Pert.* pper portion of ventral part of hyoid arch. *n.* Upper element of ventral portion, cartilage or bone in centre of stylohyoid ligament.

epihymenium (ĕp'ĭhīmē'nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* pon *hymen* membrane.] A thin tissue of interwoven hyphae covering the hymenium, as of Basidiomycetes.

epilabrum (ĕpĭlā'brŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *labrum* lip.] A process at side of labrum in Myriapoda.

epilemmal (ĕpĭlĕm'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *lemma* skin.] *Appl* sensory nerve endings on surface of sarcolemma.

epilimnion (ĕp'ĭlĭm'nĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *limne* lake.] Upper water layer above thermocline in lakes. *Opp* hypolimnion.

epilithic (ĕpĭlĭth'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *lithos* stone.] Attached on rocks *appl.* algae lichens.

epimandibular (ĕp'ĭmăndĭb'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *mandibulum* jaw] *Pert* a bone in lower jaw f vertebrates.

epimeletic (ĕp'ĭmĕlĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk *epimeles* careful] *Appl* animal behaviour relating to the care of others.

epimembranal (ĕp'ĭmĕm'brănăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *membrana*, skin.] Situated or formed on the surface of membrane *appl* p gmentation

epimeral (ĕpĭmē'răl) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *meros* thigh.] *Pert* epimeron.

epimere (ĕp'ĭmēr) *n* [Gk *epi* upon *meros* part] The dorsal muscle-plat of mesothelial wall.

epimerite (ĕp'ĭmerĭt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *meros* part.] Deciduous portion of protomerite in certain Gregarinina.

epimeron (ĕpĭmē'rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *meros* thigh] A portion f pleuron in insects which may be posterior or nearly as far forward as episternum posterio pleuron of subcoxa portion of arthropod segment between tergum and limb insertions.

epimorpha (ĕp'ĭmôr'fă) *n* *plu.* [Gk. *epi* upon *morphe* form] Larvae hatched with all appendages developed *cf* anamorpha.

epimorphic,—maintaining the same form in successive stages of growth.

epimorphosis (ĕp'ĭmôr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *morphosis* shaping] That type f regeneration in which proliferation of new material precedes development of new part.

epimysium (ĕp'ĭmĭz'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *mys* muscle.] The sheath of areolar tissue which invests the entire muscl *cf* perimysium.

epinasty (ĕp'ĭnăstĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *nastos* close pressed.] The more rapid growth of upper surface of dorso-ventral organ *e g* a leaf thus causing unrolling or downward curvature.

epinephrine (ĕp'ĭnĕf'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *nephros* kidney] Adrenaline adrenin

epinephros (ĕp'ĭnĕf'rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *nephros* kidney] The suprarenal r adrenal body

epineural (ĕp'ĭnū'răl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *neuron* nerve.] Arising from vertebral neural arch *pert* canal external to radial nerve in certain echinoderms *appl* sinus between embryo and yolk, beginning of body cavity in insects.

epineurium (ĕp'ĭnū'rĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *neuron* nerve.] The external sheath of a nerve cord.

epinotum (ĕp'ĭnō'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *noton* back.] Propodeon *q.v.*

epiopticon (ĕp'ĭŏp'tĭkŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *opsis* sight.] The middle one of optic lobes f insects.

epiostracum (ĕp'ĭŏs'trăkŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *ostrakon* shell] Thin cuticle or epicuticl covering exocuticle or ectostracum in Acarina.

epiotic (ĕp'ĭŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *ous* the ear] *Pert* upper element of bony capsule of ea *appl* centre of ossification of mastoid process.

epiparasite (ĕp'ĭpăr'ăsīt) *n.* (Gk. *epi* upon *parasitos* eating t another' table.] Ectoparasit *q.v*

epipelagic (ĕp'ĭpĕlăj'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pelagos* sea.] *Pert* deep-sea water between surface and bathypelagic zone.

epiperidium,—exoperidium *q.v*

epipetalous (ĕpĭ'pĕtălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *petalon* leaf.] Having stamens inserted on petals.

epipetr us (ĕp'ĭpĕt'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *petraios* *pert* rock.] Growing on rocks.

epipharyngeal (ĕp'ĭfărĭn'jēăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pharynx* throat.] *Pert* upper or dorsal aspect of pharynx.

epipharynx (ĕp'ĭfăr'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pharynx* throat.] A projection on roof of mouth cavity of certain insects membranous lining of labrum and clypeus drawn out with labrum to form piercing organ, as in Diptera lingua.

epiphloeodal (ĕpĭflē'ōdăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phloios* bark.] *Pert* epiphloem growing on outer bark *appl* lichens epiphloeodic, ectophloeodic

epiphloem (ĕpĭflō'ĕm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phloios* bark] Outer bark.

epiphragm (ĕp'ĭfrăm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* *phragma*, covering] A layer of hardened mucous matter or a calcareous plate closing the opening of certain gastropod shells; membrane which closes the capsule in certain mosses closing membrane in sporophores of certain fungi.

epiphyll (ĕp'ĭfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyllon* leaf.] A plant which grows on leaves, *e.g* various lichens.

epiphyllous (ĕp'ĭfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyllon* leaf.] Growing on leaves united to perianth, *appl* stamens.

epiphysial (ĕp'ĭfĭz'ĭăl) [Gk. *epi* upon *phyein* t grow] *Pert.* or similar t the epiphysis; epiphyseal.

epiphysis (ĕpĭf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *phyein* to grow] Any part or process of bone which is formed from a separate centre of ossification and later fuses with the bone pineal body pineal and parapineal organs stout bar firmly fused to alveolus of each jaw and articulating with rotulae in sea-urchins certain processes on tibia of insects caruncle nea hilum of seed

epiphyt (ĕp'ĭfĭt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyton*, plant.] Plant which lives on urface of other plants.

epiphytic (ĕp'ĭfĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *phyton* plant.] Living on, or attached to surface of a plant, *opp* endophytic *pert* or similar to an epiphyte.

epiphytotic (ĕp'ĭfĭtŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyton* plant.] *Pert* disease epidemic in plants.

epiplankton (ĕp'ĭplăng'ktŏn) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *planktos* wandering] That portion of plankton from surface to ne hundred fathoms.

epiplasm (ĕp'ĭplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *plasma*, mould.] Cytoplasm of a brood mother-cell remaining unused in brood formation cytoplasm of ascus remaining after spore formation.

epiplastron (ĕp'ĭplăs'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon F *plastron* breast plate.] One of anterior pair of bony plates in plastron of Chelonia.

epiplectotrich derm (ĕp'ĭplĕk'tōtrĭk ōdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *plektos* plaited *thrix* hair; *derma*, skin.] An epitrichoderm, *q.v* of interwoven hyphae.

epipl ura (ĕp'ĭploo ră) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pleura* rib.] Epithecal part of cingulum in diatoms; one of rib-like structures in teleosts which are not preformed in cartilage an uncinate process in birds the turned down outer margin of elytra of certain beetles.

epiploic (ĕpĭplō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epiploon*, caul of entrails.] *Pert.* omentum.

epiploic foramen,—opening between bursa omentalis and large sac of peritoneum foramen of Winslow

epiploon (ĕpĭp'lōŏn) *n* [Gk. *epiploon* caul of entrails.] Great omentum insect adipose tissue.

epipodial (ĕp'ĭpō'dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pous* foot.] *Pert.* epipodium.

epipodite (ĕp'ĭpōdīt) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *pous* foot] A process arising from basal joint of crustacean limb and usually extending int gill chamber

epipodium (ĕp'ĭpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pous* foot.] The leaf blade or lamina embryonic leaf lamina ridge, fold, or lobe along edge of foot of Gastropoda raised ring on an ambulacral plate in Echinoidea.

epiprecoracoid (ĕp'ĭprēkŏr'ăkoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *prae* before Gk. *korax* crow *eidos* form.] A small cartilage at ventral end of precoracoid in pectoral girdle in some Chelonia.

epiproct (ĕp'ĭprŏkt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *proktos* anus.] A supra-anal plate representing tergum of tenth or eleventh segment in some insects.

epipteric (ĕp'ĭptĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pteron* wing.] Winged at tip, *appl.* certain seeds epipterous *pert* or shaped like, or placed above wing *appl.* a small skull bone between parietal and sphenoidal ala. *n.* Ep pteric bone

epipterygoid (ĕp'ĭtĕr'ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *pteryx* wing.] A small bone extending nearly vertically downwards from prootic to pterygoid also columella cranii.

epipubic (ĕp'ĭpū'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *pubes* adult.] *Pert.* or borne upon pubes *appl* certain cartilages or bones principally in marsupials *appl.* anterior median process of ischiopubic plate.

epipubis (ĕp'ĭpū'bĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *pubes* adult.] Unpaired cartilage or bone borne anteriorly on pubes also epigastroid.

epirhizous (ĕp'ĭrī'zŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *rhiza*, root.] Growing upon a root.

pirrhysa (ĕpĭrĭ'să) *n. plu* [Gk. *epirrhein* to flow into.] Inhalant canals in sponges. *cf.* aporrhysa.

episclera (ĕp'ĭsklē'ră) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *skleros* hard.] Connective tissue between sclera and conjunctiva.

episematic (ĕp'ĭsēmăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *sema*, sign.] Aiding in recognition *appl.* coloration markings.

episeme (ĕp ĭsēm) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *sema*, sign.] A marking or colour aiding in recognition.

episepalous (ĕp'ĭsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon F *sépale* sepal.] Adnate to sepals.

episkeletal (ĕp'ĭskĕl'ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *skeletos* hard.] Outside the endoskeleton.

episperm (ĕp'ĭspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sperma*, seed.] The outer coat of seed testa of spermoderm.

episporangium (ĕp'ĭspŏrăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] An indusium.

epispore (ĕp'ĭspōr) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sporos* seed.] The outer layer of a spore wall episporium perispore *q.v.* perinium, *q.v.*

epistasis (ĕpĭs tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *stasis* standing.] Dominance of a gen over another non-allelomorphic gene epistasy

epistasy (ĕpĭs'tăsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *stasis* standing.] Greater degree of modification manifested by one of two related types in phylogenesis masking of one hereditary character by another epistasis, *q.v.*

epistatic (ĕp'ĭstăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* *states* master.] *Appl.* the predominating of two characters whose genes are not allelomorphs exhibiting or *pert* the condition of epistasis *cf* hypostatic.

epistellar (ĕp'ĭstĕl'ăr) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *stella* stare.] Above the stellate ganglion *appl* neurosecretory body regulating muscular tonicity as in Cephalopoda.

pist rnalia (ĕp'ĭstĕrnā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sternon* breast bone.] Two small elements preformed in cartilage frequently intervening in development between clavicles and sternum, and ultimately fusing with sternum.

episternite (ĕp'ĭstĕr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sternon* breast-bone.] One of portions of an ovipositor formed from side portions of a somit

episternum (ĕp'ĭstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *sternum* breast-bone.] The interclavicle also applied to

an anterior cartilaginous element of sternum a lateral division of an arthropod somite above sternum and in front of epimeron anterior pleurite of subcoxa.

epistoma —epistome.

epistome (ĕp'istōm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *stoma*, mouth] A small lobe overhanging mouth in Polyzoa and containing a part of body cavity; the region between antennae and mouth in Crustacea; anterior median plate on reflected margin of carapace of certain trilobites; subcheliceral plate in certain ticks that portion of insect head immediately behind labrum portion of rostrum of certain Diptera.

epistroma (ĕp'istrō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *stroma*, bedding] Ectostroma, *q.v.* *Cf* hypostroma.

epistroph (ĕpis'trŏf) *n.* [Gk. *epistrophe* moving about] The position assumed by chloroplasts along outer and inner cell walls when exposed to diffuse light.

epistropheus (ĕp'istrō'fēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epistrophe* turning] The second cervical or axis vertebra.

epithalamus (ĕp'ithăl'ămŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thalamos* chamber] Part of thalamencephalon, comprising trigonum habenulae pineal body and posterior commissure.

epithallin (ĕp'ithăl'ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thallos* branch.] Growing upon the thallus.

epithallus (ĕp'ithăl'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *thallos* branch] Cortical layer of hyphae covering gonidia of lichens.

epitheca (ĕp'ithē'kă) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *theke* cup.] A external layer surrounding lower part of theca in many corals theca covering epicone in Dinoflagellata older half of frustule in diatoms.

epithecium (ĕp'ithē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *theke* cup.] The surface of spore-cases in lichens and fungi.

epithelial (ĕp'ithē'lĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thele* nipple.] *Pert.* epithelium epitheliomorph.

epithelial bodies,—the parathyroids.

epitheliofibrillae (ĕpithē'lĭōfĭbrĭl'ē) *n. plu* [Gk. *epi* upon *thele* nipple L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Parallel or reticular fibrillae of columnar epithelium analogous to myofibrillae.

epitheliomorph (ĕpithē'lĭōmôrf) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thele* nipple *morphe* form.] Resembling epithelium epithelioid *appl.* layer of cells, or elastica interna, which secretes notochordal sheath.

epithelium (ĕp'ithē'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thele* nipple.] Any cellular tissue covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity

epithem (ĕp'ithĕm) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *tithenai* to put.] A plant tissue of specialised cells and intercellular spaces forming a hydathode, the secretory layer in nectaries an excrescence on the beak of birds also epithema and epitheme.

epitokous (ĕpĭt'ōkŭs) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *tokos* birth.] Designating the heteronereid stage of certain polychaetes.

epitrematic (ĕp'itrēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *trema*, pore.] *Appl.* upper lateral bar of branchial basket of lamprey

epitrichial (ĕp'itrĭk'ĭăl) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *thrix* hair] *Pert* or resembling the epitrichium.

epitrichium (ĕp'itrĭk'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thrix* hair] An outer layer of foetal epidermis of many mammals, usually shed before birth.

epitrichoderm (ĕp'itrĭk'ōdĕrm) *n* [Gk *epi* upon *thrix* hair *derma* skin.] A trichoderm, *q.v.*, when the coating of a pileus is two-layered. *Cf* epiplectotrichoderm.

epitrochlea (ĕp'itrŏk'lēă) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *trochlea* Gk. *trochilea*, pulley] Inner condyle at distal end of humerus.

epitympanic (ĕp'itĭmpăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *tympanum* kettle-drum.] Situated above tympanum.

epityphlon (ĕp'ĭtĭf'lŏn) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *typhlon*, caecum] The vermiform appendix.

epivalve (ĕp'ĭvălv) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *valva* fold.] Valve of epitheca in diatoms the apical part of envelope in certain Dinoflagellata epacone.

epixylous (ĕpĭzī'lŭs, ĕpĭk'sĭlŭs) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *xylon* wood.] Growing upon wood.

epizoic (ĕp'ĭzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *zoon* animal.] *Living* on or attached to the body of an animal.

epizoochore (ĕp'ĭzō'ōkōr) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *zoon* animal *chora*, place.] Any spore seed, or organism dispersed by being carried upon th body of an animal *Opp* endozoochore.

epizoon (ĕp'ĭzō ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *zoon* animal.] An animal living on another an external parasite ectozoon.

epizootic (ĕp'ĭzōŏt'ĭk) *a.* (Gk. *epi* pon *zoon* animal] Common among animals. *n.* Disease affecting a large umber of animals simultaneously corresponding to epidemic in man.

epizygal (ĕpĭzī'găl) *n.* [Gk *epi* upon *zygon* yoke.] The upper *ossicle in a syzygial pair of brachials* or columnars in crinoids.

eplicate (ē'plĭkāt) *a* [L *e* out of *plicatus* folded.] Not folded not plaited.

eponychium (ĕp'ōnĭk'ĭŭm) *n.* (Gk. *epi* upon *onyx* nail] The thin cuticular fold which overlaps lunula of nail dorsal portion of a neonychium.

eponym (ĕp onĭm) *n* [Gk *epi* by *onyma* name] Name f a person used in designation of an entity as of species, organ law disease etc.

epoophor n (ĕp'ōŏf'orō) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *oon* egg *pherein* to bear] A rudimentary organ (homologous with epididymis) remains of Wolffian body of embryo, lying in mesosalpinx between ovary and uterine tube organ of Rosenmuller

epulosis (ĕpūlō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* over *oul* scar] Formation of scar cicatrisation.

equal (ē'kwăl) *a.* [L. *aequalis* equal.] Having the portions of the lamina equally developed on the two sides of midrib *appl.* leaves.

equation division,—homeotypic or second division in meiosis.

equatorial furrow—division round equator of segmenting egg

equatorial plate,—group of chromosomes *lying at* equator of *spindle* during mitosis locus of new cell-wall after cell-division.

equibiradiate (ē'kwĭbīrā dĭāt) *a* [L. *aequus* equal *bis* twice *radius* ray] W th two equal rays.

equicellular (ē'kwĭsĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *cellula*, cell.] Com*posed of equal cells.*

equifacial (ē'kwĭfā shăl) *a* [L. *aequus* equal *facies* face.] Having equivalent surfaces or sides, as vertical leaves.

equilateral (ē'kwĭlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *latus* side.] Having the sides equal *appl* shells symmetrical bout a transverse line drawn through umbo.

equilenin (ĕkwĭlĕ'nĭn) *n.* [L. *equus* horse.] An oestrogenic hormone *present in urine of the pregnant* mare $C_{18}H_{18}O_2$.

equilin (ĕk'wĭlĭn) *n.* [L. *equus* horse.] An oestrogenic hormone, more physiologically active than equilenin, occurring in urine of the pregnant mare $C_1 H_{20}O$

quipot nt (ēkwĭp ōtĕnt) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *potens* powerful] Totipotent, *q*

equitant (ĕk wĭtănt) *a.* [L. *equitare* to rid] Overlapping saddlewise, as leaves in leaf bud.

quivalve (ē'kwĭvălv) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *valva* valve.] H ving two halves of a shell alike in form and size.

erect (ērĕkt') *a.* [L. *erigere* to raise up] Directed towards summit of ovary *appl* ovule not decumbent.

erectile (ērĕk'tĭl) *a.* [L *erigere* to raise up] Capabl of being erected.

erectile tissue,—a tissue capable of being made rigid by distention of blood-vessels within it.

erection (ērĕk shŭn) *n*. [L. *erigere* to raise up.] The state of part which has become swollen and distended through accumulation of blood in erectile tissue.

er ctor (ērĕk'tŏr) *n*. [L. *erigere* to raise up] A muscle which raises up an organ or part.

eraldesm (ērĕl'dĕzm) *n*. [Gk. *ereidein*, to support *desma*, bond.] An epithelial intracellular fibre

Eremian (ĕrē'mĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *eremia*, desert.] *Appl* or *pert* part of the Palaearctic region incl ding deserts of North Africa and Asia.

er mi (ĕrē'mĭk) *a*. [Gk. *eremos* desert.] *Pert* or living in, deserts.

remobic (ĕrēmŏ'bĭk) *a*. [Gk. *ere mos* solitude; *bios* life.] Growing or living in isolation having solitary existence.

eremochaetous (ĕr'ēmōkē'tŭs) *a*. [Gk. *eremos* lonely; *chaite* hair] Having no regularly arranged system of bristles *appl* flies.

er m phyte (ĕr'ēmōfīt) *n*. [Gk. *eremos* solitude *phyton* plant.] A desert plant.

repsin (ērĕp sĭn) *n* [L. *eripere* to set free.] A proteolytic enzyme of intestinal juice and body tissues.

rgaloid (ĕr'găloid) *a* [Gk. *ergon* work *eidos* form.] Having the adults sexually capable though wingless.

ergasti (ĕrgăs'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *ergastikos* fit for working] *Pert* metaplasm *appl* lifeless cell-inclusions, as fat, starch, etc.

ergastoplasm (ĕrgăs'tōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *ergazesthai* to work; *plasma* mould] Archoplasm kinoplasm.

ergastoplasmic (ĕrgăs'tōplăz mĭk) *a*. [Gk. *ergazesthai* t work *plasma* mould] *Appl* fibrillae of gland cells which may induce production of secretory granules

ergatandromorph (ĕrgătăn drōmŏrf) *n*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *aner* male *morphe* form] An ant or other social insect in which worker and male characters are blended.

ergatandrous (ĕrgătăn drŭs) *a*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *aner* man.] H v ing worker-like males.

e gataner (ĕrgăt'ănĕr) *n*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *aner* male.] A male ant resembling a worker an ergatoid or ergatomorphic male.

ergate (ĕr'găt) *n*. [Gk. *ergates* worker] A worker-ant ergates.

ergatogyne (ĕrgă'tōj'ĭnē) *n*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *gyne* female.] A female ant resembling a worker an ergatoid or ergatomorphic female.

ergatogynous (ĕrgătōj'ĭnŭs) *a*. [Gk *ergates* worker *gyne* woman.] Having worker-like females.

ergatoid (ĕrgăt'oid) *a*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *eidos* form.] Resembling a worker *appl* ants ergatomorphic.

ergones (ĕr'gōnz) *n pl*. [Gk. *ergon* work.] Organic substances of which small amounts suffice for activation or regulation of a physiological process, as enzymes, hor mones and vitamins also ergines.

ergonomy (ĕr gŏn'ŏmĭ) *n*. [Gk. *ergon* work *nomos* law] The differentiation of functions physiological differentiation associated with morphological specialisation.

ergoplasm,—kinoplasm.

ergosterol,—a sterol occurring in plants and animals, with photochemical reaction products leading to formation of its isomer vitamin D $C_{28}H_{44}O$

ergot (ĕr'gŏt) *n*. [O F *argot* spur] A small bare patch found on limbs of horse-tribe representing last remnant of naked palm of hand and sole of foot condition of ovary of grasses produced by fungus rye smut sclerotium of Claviceps yielding several alkaloids, *e g* ergotoxine and ergometrine, which stimulat uterine muscle

erichthoidina (ĕrĭk'thoid'ĭnă) *n* [Gk. *ereichthein* to break *eidos* form.] Larval stage of Stomatopoda comparable ith zoaea.

erichthus (ĕrik'thŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ereichthein* to break.] Larval stage of Stomatopoda, comparabl with pseudozoaea.

erineum (ĕrin'ēŭm) *n.* [Gk. *erineos* woollen.] An outgrowth of abnormal hairs produced on leaves by certain gall-mites.

eriocomous (ĕriŏk'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *erion* wool *komē* hair.] Having woolly hair fleece-haired.

eriophyll us (ĕr'ĭŏfĭl'ŭs) *a* [Gk. *erion* wool *phyllon* leaf.] Having leaves with a cottony appearance.

eros (ĕrōs') *a.* [L. *erodere* to wear away.] Having margin irregularly notched *appl* leaf bacterial colony

erosion (ĕrō zhŭn) *n.* [L. *erodere* to wear away.] Decay which usually starts at pex of many gastropod shells.

rostrate (ĕrŏs'trāt) *a.* [L. *ex* with out *rostrum* beak.] Having no beak *appl* anthers.

ersaeome (ĕr'sēŏm) *n* [Gk *ersa* young.] The free monogastric generation of Siphonophora.

eruciform (ĕroo siform) *a.* [L *eruca* caterpillar *forma* shape.] Having the shape of, or resembling caterpillar *appl* insect larvae *appl* spores of certain lichens.

er mpent (ĕrŭm pĕnt) *a* [L *erum pere* to break out.] Breaking through suddenly *appl.* fungal hyphae.

erythrin (ĕrĭth rĭn) *n* [Gk. *erythro* red.] A red colouring matter found in certain algae and lichens $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$.

erythri m (ĕrĭth rĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *eryth ros* red.] Abnormal presence or excessive amount of red colouring matter as in petals, feathers, hair eggs *cf* rufinism.

erythroblasts (ĕrĭth rŏblăsts) *n plu.* [Gk. *erythros* red *blastos* bud.] Nucleated cells, derived from mesoderm, which later contain haemoglobin and develop into red blood corpuscles.

erythrochroism,—erythrism

erythrocruorin (ĕrĭth rŏkroo'ŏrĭn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red L. *cruor* blood.] Red iron-containing respiratory pigment in some invertebrates.

erythrocyte (ĕrĭth rŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *kytos* hollow.] A red blood corpuscle.

erythrocyte-maturing factor — formed by action of pyloric gland secretion (intrinsic factor) on extrinsic factor in food, and stored in liver and necessary for maturation of red blood cells in bone-marrow symbol EMF cyanocobalamin or vitamin D

erythrocytolysis (ĕrĭth rŏsītŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *kytos* cell *lysis* loosing.] Destruction of red blood corpuscles haemolysis.

erythron (ĕrĭth rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *on*, being.] The red cells in bone marrow and circulating blood, collectively

erythrophilous (ĕr'ĭthrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *erythros* red *philein* to love.] Having special affinity for red stains *appl* structures in cell or to type of cells.

erythrophore (ĕrĭth rŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *pherein* to bear.] A reddish purple pigment bearing cell.

erythrophyll (ĕrĭth rŏfĭl) *n* [Gk. *erythros* red *phyllon* leaf.] A red colouring matter of some leaves and of red algae.

rythropoiesis (ĕrĭth rŏpoiē sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *poiesis* mak ing.] The production of red blood corpuscles.

erythropsin (ĕrĭthrŏp sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *opsis* sight.] Red colouring matter in insect eyes rhodopsin *q v*

erythr tin (ĕrĭth rŏtĭn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red.] Vitamin B_{12}, extracted from liver anti-pernicious anaemia factor and growth factor f certain micro-organisms.

erythrozym (ĕrĭth rŏzĭm) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *zyme* leaven.] An enzyme capable of decomposing ruberythric acid, and acting upon glucosides.

escape (ĕskāp′) *n.* [M.E. *escapen.*] A plant originally cultivated now found wild.

escutcheon (ĕskŭch′ŭn) *n.* [O F *escuchon* shield.] Area on rump of many quadrupeds which is either variously coloured or has the hair specially arranged mesoscutellum of certain insects ligamental area of certain bivalves.

scutellate,—exscutellate, *q.v*

eseptate (ēsĕp′tāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *septum* enclosure.] Not supplied with septa.

esodic (ĕsŏd′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eisodos* a coming in.] Afferent centripetal. *Opp* exodic.

esophageal,—oesophageal.

esophagus,—oesophagus.

esoteric (ĕsōtĕr′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *esoterikos* arising within.] Arising within the organism.

espathat (ēspăth′āt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *spatha* broad blade.] Having no spathe.

esquamate (ēskwā′māt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *squama* scale.] Having no scale.

essential oils,—volatile oils, composed of various constituents and contained in plant organs, with characteristic odour

esth-,—*see* aesth-

estipulat (ēstĭp′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *stipula* stem.] H ving no stipules.

estival —aestival

estivation,—aestivation

estr —*see* oestr

stri t (ēstrī′āt) *a.* [L out of *striatus* grooved] Not marked by narrow parallel grooves or lines not streaked.

estuarin (ĕs′tūărĭn) *a.* [L *aestu arium* estuary] *Pert.* found in an estuary *appl.* organisms.

taeri (ĕtē rĭō) *n.* [Gk *etairia* association] An aggregate fruit, composed of achenes, berries, drupels, follicles, or samaras etcrio *cf* syncarp

eth og nesis (ē′thŏjĕn′ēsĭs) *n* [Gk. *etheos* youth *genesis* descent.] Parthenogenesis producing males development of a male gamete without fertilisation.

Ethi pian (ē′thĭō′pĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *aithiops* burned-face.] *Appl* or *pert.* zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara and southern Arabia, and divisibl into African and Malagasy subregions.

ethmohyostylic (ĕth′mōhī′ōstīl′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve Y; *stylos* pillar] With mandibular suspension from ethmoid region and hyoid bar

ethmoid (ĕth moid) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *eidos* shape.] *Pert* bones which form considerable part of walls of nasal cavity

ethmoidal (ĕthmoi dăl) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *eidos* shape.] *Pert* ethmoid bones or region.

thmoidal notch,—a quadrilateral space separating the two orbital parts of the frontal bone; incisura ethmoidalis.

ethmolysian (ĕth mōlĭs′ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *lysis*, to loosen.] *Pert.* an pical system in which the madreporite extends backwards till it separates the two postero-lateral genitals.

ethmopalatine (ĕth mōpăl′ătĭn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve L. *palatus* palate.] *Pert.* ethmoid and palatine bones, o their region.

ethmophract (ĕth mōfrăkt) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve; *phrattein* to fence n.] *Pert* a simple, compact, pical system with pores occurring only in right anterior corner

thmoturbinals (ĕth mōtŭr′bĭnălz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve; L. *turbo* whorl.] Cartilages or bones in nasal cavity which are folded so as to increase olfactory area.

ethmovomerin (ĕth mōvō mĕrĭn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve L. *vomer* ploughshare.] *Pert.* ethmoid and vomer regions *appl* the cartilage which forms nasal septum in early embryo.

ethn graphy (ĕthnŏg răfĭ) *n* [Gk. *ethnos* nation *graphein* to write.] The description of the races of mankind.

ethnology (ĕthnŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ethnos* nation *logos* discourse.] Science dealing with the different races of mankind, their distribution, relationship and activities.

ethology (ēthŏl'ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ethos* custom *logos* discourse.] Bionomics; study of habits in relation to habitat; study of behaviour.

ethomerous (ēthŏm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ethos* custom *meros* part.] Having the normal number of parts or segments; with normal number of chromosomes.

etiolation (ē'tiōlā'shŭn) *n.* [F. *étioler*, to blanch.] Blanched condition produced in plants reared in darkness or by disease.

etiolin (ē'tiōlĭn) *n.* [F. *étioler*, to blanch.] A yellowish pigment found in chloroplasts of plants grown in darkness; protochlorophyll.

etiology,—aetiology, *q.v.*

euapogamy (ū'ăpŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *apo* away *gamos* marriage.] Diploid apogamy, haploid apogamy being meiotic euapogamy.

euaster (ūăs'ter) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, good *aster* star.] An aster in which the rays meet at a common centre.

eucarpic (ū'kârpĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *karpos* fruit.] Having the fruit-body formed by only a part of the thallus; *appl.* Phycomycetes having rhizoids or haustoria. *Opp.* holocarpic.

eucentric (ūsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *kentron* centre.] Pericentric, *q.v.*

eucephalous (ūkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *eu* good *kephalē* head.] With well-developed head; *appl.* certain insect larvae.

euchroic (ūkrō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *chros* colour.] Having normal pigmentation; *opp.* epachroic; *appl.* fungi.

euchromatic (ū'krōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *chrōma*, colour.] *Pert.* euchromatin; *appl.* chromosome regions which never become heteropycnotic. *Opp.* heterochromatic.

euchromatin (ūkrō'mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *chrōma* colour.] Chromatin making up bulk of chromosome and including active genes.

euchromosome (ūkrō'mōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *chrōma* colour *sōma* body.] A typical chromosome, or autosome.

eucoen (ūsēn) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *koinos* common.] Those members of a biocoenosis which are unable to live in a different environment. *Opp.* tychocoen.

eucone (ūkōn) *a.* [Gk. *eu* good *kōnos* cone.] Having crystalline cones fully developed in single elements of compound eye.

eudipleural (ūdĭploo'răl) *a.* [Gk. *eu* good *dis* double *pleuron* side.] Symmetrical about a median plan; bilaterally symmetrical.

eudoxome (ūdŏk'sōm) *n.* [Gk. *eudoxos* glorious.] Monogastric free-swimming stage of a siphonophore without nectocalyx.

eugamic (ūgăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *gamos* marriage.] *Appl.* mature period; *opp.* agamic or youthful and aged or senescent.

eugenic (ūjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eugenes* well-born.] *Pert.* or tending towards racial improvement.

eugenics (ūjĕn'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *genos* birth.] The science dealing with the factors which tend to improve or impair stock.

euglenoid (ūglē'noid) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *glēnē* eyeball, puppet *eidos* form.] *Pert.* to or like Euglena; *appl.* characteristic movement of Euglena.

eugonic (ūgŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *gonos* produce.] Prolific; growing profusely; *appl.* bacterial colonies.

euhaline (ūhăl'ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *halinos* saline.] Living only in saline inland waters; *cf.* euryhaline.

eumelanin (ūmĕl'ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well *melas* black.] Black melanin; *cf.* phaeomelanin.

eumerism (ū'mĕrĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *meros* part.] An aggregation of like parts.

eumeristem (ū mĕr'istĕm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well; *meristos* divided.] Meristem composed of isodiametric thin walled cells.

eumerogenesis (ū mĕr'ōjĕn ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well *meros* part *genesis* descent.] Segmentation in which the units are similar at least for a certain time.

eumitosis (ūmītō'sis) *n* [Gk. *eu* well; *mitos* thread.] Typical mitosis.

eumitotic (ūmītŏt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *eu* well; *mitos* thread] Anaschistic, *q.v* *pert* eumitosis.

euphotic (ūfō tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *phos* light.] Well illuminated *appl.* zone surface waters to depth of about 80 metres pper layer f photic zone *cf* dysphotic.

e phot metri (ū'fōtōmĕt rĭk) *a* [Gk. *eu* well *phos* light *metron* measure.] *Appl.* leaves oriented to receive maximum diffuse light *cf* panphotometric.

plastic (ūplăs'tĭk) [Gk. *eu*, well *plastos* moulded] Readily organised easily forming a tissue.

euplectenchyma (ū plĕktĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *plektos* plaited *engchyma*, infusion.] Fungal tissue composed of intertwined hyphae arranged in groups pproximately at right angles to each other in three dimensions.

euploid (ū ploid) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *haploos* onefold *eidos* form] Polyploid when total chromosome number is an exact multiple of the haploid number *Opp* aneuploid.

eupotamic (ūpŏt'ămĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *potamos* river] Thriving both in streams and in their backwaters *appl* potamoplankton

eupyrene (ū pīrēn') *a.* [Gk *eu* well *pyren* fruit-stone] *Appl* sperms of normal type *cf* apyrene oligopyrene

urybaric (ū rĭbăr'ĭk) [Gk. *eury* wide *baros* weight] *Appl* animals adaptable t great differences in altitude *opp* stenobaric.

eurybathic (ū rĭbăth'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *bathys* deep.] Having a large vertical range of distribution, *opp* stenobathic.

urybenthic (ū rĭbĕn'thĭk) *a* [Gk. *eurys* wide *benthos* depth of the sea.] *Pert.* or living within a wide range of depth of the sea bottom. *Opp* stenobenthic.

eurychoric (ū'rĭkō rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wid *choros* place.] Widely distributed, *opp* stenochoric.

urycyst (ū'rĭsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *kystis* bladder] Large cell f middle vein in mosses deuter cell pointer cell.

uryhaline (ū'rĭhăl'ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *eury* wide *halinos* saline.] *Appl* marine organisms adaptable to a wid range of salinity *opp* stenohaline.

euryhygric (ū rĭhī'grĭk) [Gk. *eurys* wide *hygros* wet.] *Appl* organisms adaptable to a wide range of atmospheric humidity

euryoecious (ū rĭ sĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *oikos* abode] H ving wide range of habitat selection, *opp* stenoecious.

euryphagous (ūrĭf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *phagen* to eat.] Sub sisting on large variety of foods *pp* stenophagous *f* omnivorous.

eurypylous (ū rĭpī'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* broad *pyle* gate.] Wid at the opening *appl* canal system of sponges in which the chambers open directly into excurrent canals by wide popyles, and receive water from incurrent canals through prosopyles.

urysom (ū'rĭsōm) [Gk. *eurys* broad *soma* body] Short and stout, *pp* leptosome.

urythermi (ū rĭthĕr'mĭk) *a* [Gk. *eurys* wide *therme* heat] *Appl* organisms adaptabl to wide range of temperature *opp* stenothermic eurythermal eurythermous.

euryt pic (ū rĭtŏp'ĭk) [Gk. *eury* wide *to* place.] H ing a wide range of geographical distribution, *opp* stenotopic.

eusporangiate (ū spŏrăn'jĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] Having sporogenous tissue derived from inner cell that follows periclinal division of superficial initial *cf* leptosporangiate.

Eustachian (ūstā'kĭăn) *a.* [*B Eustachio* Italian physician]. *Appl.* tube o canal connecting tympanic cavity with pharynx *appl* valve guarding orifice of inferior vena cava in atrium of heart.

eustele (ūstē'lē) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well; *stele* pillar] The arrangement of vascular tissue into collateral or bicollateral bundles with conjunctive tissue between as in *gymnosperms and dicotyledons.*

eusternum (ūstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *sternon* breastplate.] A sternal sclerite of insects antester nite, basisternum.

eustomatous (ūstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *stoma* mouth.] Having a distinct mouth like opening

eustroma (ūstrō mă) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *stroma*, bedding] Stroma formed of fungus cells only

eutelegenesis (ū'tĕlĕjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *tele* afar *genesis* descent.] Improved breeding by artificial insemination.

euthenics (ūthĕn'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *euthenein* to thrive.] The science of betterment of human race on the side of intellect and morals the study of environmental gencies contributing to racial improvement.

eutherian (ūthē'rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *therion* small animal.] *Appl* placental mammals with development uterine till full-time.

euthycomous (ūthĭk mŭs) *a* [Gk. *euthys* straight *kome* hai] Straight haired.

euthyneurous (ū'thĭnū rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *euthys* straight *neuron*, nerve.] Having visceral loop of nervous system untwisted.

eutrophic (ūtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *trophe* nourishment.] Providing or *pert.* adequate nutrition. *Opp* dystrophic.

eutropic (ūtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *trophikos* turning] T rning sun ward dextrorse.

eutropous (ū'trŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *tropos* direction.] Adapted to visiting special kinds of flowers, as certain insects. *Opp* allotropous.

evaginat (ēvăj'ĭnăt) *v* [L. *evaginare* to unsheath.] To evert from a sheathing structure to protrude by eversion.

evagination (ē'văjĭnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *e* out *vagina* sheath.] The process of unsheathing or product of this process an outgrowth.

evanescent (ĕv'ănĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *evanescere* to vanish.] Disappearing early *appl* flowers which fade quickly

e ection (ēvĕk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *e* out; *vehere* to convey] Displacement of parent cell at septum of filament, causing dichotomous appearance, as in certain algae.

evelate (ēvē'lăt) *a* [L. out of *velatus* veiled] Without a veil or velum *appl* fungi.

eviscerate (ēvĭs'ĕrăt) *v* [L. *ex* out *viscera*, entrails.] To disembowel to eject the viscera, as do holothurians on capture.

evocation (ĕv ōkā shŭn) *n* [L. *evocare* to call forth] The biochemical process whereby induced differentiation is called forth induction as such

evocator (ĕv'ōkātŏr) *n.* [L. *evocator* caller forth.] The chemical stimulus furnished by an organiser *q.v*

evolute (ĕv'ōlūt) *a.* [L. *evolvere* to unroll.] Turned back unfolded.

evolutility (ĕv'ōlūtĭl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *evolvere* to unroll.] Capability to evolve or change in structure capacity to change in growth and form as a result of utritional or other environmental factors.

evoluti n (ĕv'ōlū shŭn) *n.* [L. *evolvere* to unroll.] The gradual development of organisms from preexisting organisms since the dawn of life.

evolvat (ē ŏl'văt) *a.* [L out of *volva* wrapper] Without a olva.

exalate (ĕksā'lāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *ala* wing.] Not having wing-like appendages; apterous.

exalbuminous (ĕksălbū'minŭs) *a.* [L. *ex* without *albumen* white of egg.] Without albumen; *appl.* seeds without endosperm or perisperm; exendospermous.

exannulate (ĕksăn'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *annulus* ring.] Having a sporangium not furnished with an annulus; *appl.* certain ferns.

exarate (ĕks'ărāt) *a.* [L. *exaratus* ploughed up.] *Appl.* a pupa with free wings and legs. *Opp.* obtect.

exarch (ĕks'ărk) *a.* [L. *ex* without; Gk. *archē* beginning.] With protoxylem strands outside metaxylem, or in touch with pericycle.

exasperate (ĕgzăs'pĕrāt) *a.* [L. *ex*; *asperare* to roughen.] Furnished with hard stiff points.

excentric (ĕksĕn'trĭk) *a.* [L. *ex* out of; *centrum* centre.] One-sided; having the two portions of lamina unequally developed.

excipl (ĕk'sĭpl) *n.* [L. *excipula* receptacles.] The marginal wall or outer covering of apothecium in certain lichens; excipulum.

excitability,—capacity of living cell, or tissue, to respond to an environmental change or stimulus.

excitation (ĕksĭtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *excitare* to rouse.] Act of producing or increasing stimulation; immediate response of protoplasm to a stimulus.

excitatory cells,—motor cells of sympathetic nervous system.

excitonutrient (ĕksī'tōnū'triĕnt) *a.* [L. *excitare* to rouse; *nutriens* feeding.] Causing or increasing nutrient activities.

exconjugant (ĕkskŏn'joogănt) *n.* [L. *ex* out; *conjugare* to yoke.] An organism which is leading an independent life after conjugation with another.

excorticate,—decorticate.

excreta (ĕkskrē'tă) *n. plu.* [L. *excretum* separated.] Waste material eliminated from body or any tissue thereof; deleterious substances formed within a plant.

excrete (ĕkskrēt') *v.* [L. *ex* out; *cernere* to sift.] To eliminate waste material from body; to withdraw useless materials from the place of most active metabolism in plant.

excretion (ĕkskrē'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out; *cernere* to sift.] Act of eliminating waste material, or the product of the elimination.

excurrent (ĕkskŭr'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *currere* to run.] *Pert.* ducts, channels, or canals in which there is an outgoing flow; with undivided main stem; having midrib projecting beyond apex.

excurved (ĕkskŭrvd') *a.* [L. *ex* out; *curvare* to curve.] Curved outwards from centre; excurvate.

excystation (ĕks-sĭstā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out of; Gk. *kystis* bladder.] Emergence from encysted condition.

exendospermous (ĕks'ĕndōspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [L. *ex* without; Gk. *endon* within; *sperma*, seed.] Without endosperm; exalbuminous, *q.v.*

exflagellation (ĕksflăj'ĕlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out of; *flagellum*, whip.] Process of microgamete formation by microgametocyte in Haemosporidia.

exfoliation (ĕksfō'lĭā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out; *folium*, leaf.] The shedding of leaves or scales from bud.

exhalant (ĕks'hā'lănt) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *halare* to breathe.] Capable of carrying from the interior outwards.

exindusiate (ĕk'sĭndū'zĭāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *indusium* cover.] Having the sporangia uncovered or naked.

exine,—extine, *q.v.*

exinguinal (ĕk'sĭng'gwĭnăl) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *inguen* groin.] Occurring outside the groin; *pert.* second joint of arachnid leg.

exites (ĕk'sīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *exō* without.] Offshoots on outer lateral border of axis of certain arthropod limbs.

exobiotic (ĕk'sōbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exō* without; *biōtikos* *pert.* life.] Living on the exterior of substratum. *Opp.* endobiotic.

exocardiac (ĕk'sōkâr'dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *kardia*, heart.] Situated outside the heart.

exocarp (ĕk'sōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *karpos* fruit.] Outer layer of the pericarp epicarp

exoccipital (ĕk'sōksĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ex* without *occiput* back of head.] *Part* a skull bone on each side of the foramen magnum.

exochiton (ĕk'sōkī'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *chiton* coat.] Outer most layer of oogonial wall as in Fucales exochite *cf* endochiton, mesochiton.

exochorion (ĕk'sōkō rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *chorion* chorion.] Outer layer f membrane secreted by follicular cells surrounding the egg in ovary of insects.

exocoel (ĕk sosēl) *n* [Gk. *exo*, without *koilos* hollow] The pace between mesenteries of adjacent couples in certain Zoantharia exocoelom *q.v*

exocoelar (ĕk sosē'lăr) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *koilo* hollow] *Part* parietal wall of coelom.

exocoelic (ĕk'sōsē'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *koilos* hollow] I Zoantharia, *pert.* space between adjacent couples of mesenteries *appl* radial areas on disc *appl* outermost cycle of tentacles.

exocoelom (ĕk'sōsē'lŏm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *koilos* hollow] Extraembryonic body cavity of em bryo.

exocone (ĕk'sokōn) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *kono* cone.] *Appl.* insect compound eye with cones of cuticular origin.

exocrine (ĕk'sŏkrĭn) *a* [Gk *exo* outwards *krinein* to separate.] *Appl* glands whose secretion is drained by ducts *cf* endocrine pocrine.

exocuticula (ĕk'sōkūtĭk ūlă) *n* [Gk. *exo* without L. *dim* of *cutis* skin.] Middle layer of insect cuticle, between endocuticula and epicuticula outer layer of in tegument in spiders.

exoderm (ĕk sōdĕrm) *n* [Gk. *exo* without *derma*, skin.] The dermal layer of sponges.

exodermis (ĕk'sōdĕr'mĭs) *n* [Gk. *exo* without L. *dermis* skin] A specialised layer below the piliferous layer ectoderm, *q.v*

exodic (ĕksŏd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exodos* a going out.] Efferent centrif gal. *Opp* esodic.

exoenzyme (ĕk sōĕn zīm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outside *en* in *zyme* leaven.] Any extracellular enzyme.

exogamete (ĕk sōgămēt') *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *gametes* mate.] A reproductive cell which fuses with one derived from another source.

exogamy (ĕksŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *gamos* marriage.] Conjugation or fusion of isogametes with others of a different brood outbreeding

exogastric (ĕk'sōgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* outwards *gaster* stomach.] H ing the shell coiled towards dorsal surface of body

exogastrula (ĕk sogăs'troolă) *n* [Gk *exo* without *gaster* stomach.] An hou glass shaped sea-urchin larva induced experimentally

exoge ous (ĕksŏj ĕnŭs) *a* [Gk *exo* outside *genos* produced.] Originating outside the organism; developed from superficial tissue the super ficial meristem growing from parts which were previously ossified *appl* metabolism concerned with effector activities and temperature.

exognathion (ĕk'sōgnăth'ĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *exo* without *gnathos* jaw] The maxillary portion of upper jaw the maxilla with exception of endognathion and mesognathion.

exo-i tine (ĕk'soin tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without L. *intus* within.] Middle layer of a spore-covering between extine and intine.

exoletе (ĕk sōlēt) *a* [L. *exolescere* to grow out of use] Disused emptied *appl* capsules perithecia, etc.

exomixis (ĕk'sōmĭk sĭs) *n* [Gk. *exo* outside *mixis* mingling] Union of sex-elements derived from dif ferent sources, *opp* endomixis.

exonephric (ĕk'sonĕf'rik) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *nephros* kidney.] With nephridia opening to exterior. *opp.* enteronephric, *appl.* Oligochaeta.
exoparasite,—ectoparasite, *q.v.*
exoperidium (ĕk'sōpĕrid'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *peridion* a small wallet.] The outer layer of spore case in certain fungi; epiperidium.
exophylaxis (ĕk'sōfĭlăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *phylax* guard.] Protection afforded against pathogenic organisms by skin secretions.
exophytic (ĕk'sōfĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* outside of; *phyton* plant.] On or *pert.* exterior of plants, *appl.* oviposition. *Opp.* endophytic.
exoplasm (ĕk'sōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *plasma*, mould.] Ectoplasm, *q.v.*
exopodite (ĕk'sopŏdīt) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *pous* foot.] The outer branch of a typical biramous crustacean limb.
exoscopic (ĕk'sōskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *skopein* to look.] With apex emerging through archegonium, *appl.* embryo. *Opp.* endoscopic.
exoskeleton (ĕk'sōskĕl'ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *skeletos* hard.] A hard supporting structure secreted by ectoderm or by skin.
exosmosis (ĕk'sŏsmō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards; *osmos* impulse.] The passing out through a membrane of a gas or fluid. *Opp.* endosmosis.
exospore (ĕk'sōspōr), **exosporium** (ĕk'sōspō'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *sporos* seed.] Outer coating of sporangial wall; a conidium.
exosporous (ĕk'sospō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *sporos* seed.] With spores borne or discharged exteriorly.
exostome (ĕk'sōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *stoma* mouth.] Outer portion of peristome in mosses. Opening or foramen in outer wall of ovule.
exostosis (ĕk'sŏstō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *osteon* bone.] Formation of knots on surface of wood; formation of knob-like outgrowths of bone at a damaged portion, or of dental tissue in a similar way.
exoteric (ĕk'sōtĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exoteros* beyond.] Produced or developed outside the organism.
exotheca (ĕk'sōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *theke* box.] The extracapsular tissue of a coral.
exothecal (ĕk'sōthē'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *theke* box.] *Pert.* tissue outside the theca of a coral.
exothecate (ĕk'sōthē'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *theke* box.] Having an exotheca.
exothecium (ĕk'sōthē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *theke* case.] The outer specialised dehiscing cell layer of the gymnosperm sporangium. *cf.* endothecium.
exothermic (ĕk'sōthĕr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* outwards; *therme* heat.] Releasing heat-energy. *opp.* endothermic.
exotic (ĕgzŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exotikos* foreign.] Introduced or non-endemic. *n.* A foreign plant or animal not acclimatised.
exotospore (ĕksō'tospōr) *n.* [Gk. *exotos* outward; *sporos* seed.] A sporozoite.
exotoxin (ĕk'sōtŏk'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards; *toxikon* poison.] A soluble toxin excreted by bacteria, *opp.* endotoxin.
exotropism (ĕksŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards; *trope* turn.] Curvature away from axis exhibited by a laterally geotropic organ.
expalpate,—epalpate, *q.v.*
expantin,—presumable neurohumor inducing expansion of chromatophores in crustaceans. *Opp.* contractin.
expiration (ĕkspĭrā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*; *spirare* to breathe out.] The act of emitting air from lungs; emission of carbon dioxide by plants and animals.
expiratory (ĕkspī'rătŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *ex*; *spirare* to breathe out.] *Pert.* or used in expiration, *appl.* muscles.
explanate (ĕks'plănāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *planare* to make plain.] Having a flat extension.

explantation (ĕk'splăntā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out of *plantare* to plant.] Tissue culture away from organism of its origin.

explosive,—*appl.* flowers in which pollen is suddenly discharged on decompression of stamens by slight ing insect, as of Cytisus and Ulex *appl.* fruits with sudden dehiscence, seeds being discharged to some distance *appl.* evolution, rapid formation of numerous types tachytypogenesis *appl.* speciation rapid formation of species from a singl species in one locality

expressivity —the degree to which a gene produces an effect.

exsculptate (ĕks'skŭlp'tāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out *sculpere* to carve.] H ving the surface marked with more or less regularly arranged raised lines with grooves between.

exscutellate (ĕkskū'tĕlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *scutellum* small shield] H ving no scutellum *appl.* insects.

exserted (ĕksĕr'tĕd) *a.* [L. *exserere* to stretch out.] Protruding beyond some including organ or part *appl.* stamens which project beyond corolla.

exsertile (ĕksĕr'tĭl) *a.* [L. *exserere* to stretch out.] Capable of ex trusion.

exstipulate (ĕkstĭp ūlāt) *a* [L. *ex* without *stipula*, stem.] Without stipules.

exstrophy (ĕks strŏfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outwards *strophe* turning] Ever sion, as normal or anomalous projection of luteal tissue to exterior of ovary

exs ccate (ĕks-sŭk'ăt) *a* [L *ex* out *succus* juice] Sapless without juice without latex ex succous.

exsufflation (ĕks'sŭflā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out *sufflare* to blow] Forced expiration from lungs.

extend (ĕkstĕnd') [L. *ex* out *tendere* to stretch.] To straighten out, *opp* to flex or bend any organ.

extensor (ĕkstĕn sŏr) *n.* [L. *ex* out *tendere* to stretch.] Any muscle which extends a limb or part. *Opp* flexor

exterior (ĕkstē rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *externus* on outside.] Situated on side away from axis or definitive plane.

external (ĕkstĕr'năl) *a.* [L. *externus* outside.] Outside or near the outside away from the mesial plane.

externum (ĕkstĕr nŭm) *n.* [L. *ex ternus* outward.] Outer region or cortex of a mitochondrium or of Golgi apparatus, or of acroblast.

exte oceptor (ĕk'stĕrōsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [L. *exter* outsid *capere* to take.] A receptor which receives stimuli from outside the body contact receptor or a distance receptor

extine (ĕk'stĭn) *n.* [L. *exter* outside.] Outer coat of spore or pollen grain exosporium. *Opp* intine.

extra-axillary (ĕk'stră-ăks'ĭlărĭ) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond *axilla* armpit.] Arising above axil of leaf said of branches which develop from upper bud when there are more than one in connection with axil.

extrabranchial (ĕk'străbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [L. *extra* beyond; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Arising outside the branchial arches.

extracapsular (ĕk străkăp'sūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra* outside *capsula* small box.] Arising or situated outside capsule *appl* ligaments, etc. in connection with a joint *appl* protoplasm lying outside the central capsule in some protozoa *appl* dendrites.

extracellular (ĕk'străsĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside *cellula*, little cell.] Occurring outside the cell diffused out of the cell.

extracolumella (ĕk'străkŏl'ūmĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *extra* beyond *columella* small column.] Distal element of auditory skeletal structure also hyostapes.

xtraembryonl (ĕk'străĕm'brĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside Gk. *embryon* foetus.] Situated outside the embryo proper as portion of blastoderm.

extraent ri (ĕk'străĕntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside Gk. *enteron* gut.] Outside the alimentary tract.

extrafloral (ĕk'străflō'răl) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside *flos* flower] Situated outside the flower *appl* nectaries.

extrafoveal (ĕk'străfō'vēăl) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond ; *fovea*, depression.] *Pert* macula lutea surrounding fovea centralis *appl*. rod vision. *Opp*. foveal.

extrahepatic (ĕk'străhēpăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *extra* outside Gk *hepar* liver] *Appl*. cystic duct and common bile duct.

extramatrical (ĕk'strămăt'rĭkăl) *a* [L. *extra*, outside *mater* mother] Located or growing on the surface of a matrix.

extranuclear (ĕk'străn ū'klēăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside *nucleus* kernel.] *Pert* structures or forces acting outside the nucleus ; situated out side the nucleus.

extraocular (ĕk'străŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside *oculus* eye.] Exterior to the eye *appl* antennae of insects.

extraperitoneal,—subperitoneal.

extraspicular (ĕk'străspĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside *spicula* small spike.] With spicules having one end embedded in spongin and the other end free.

extrastapedial (ĕk'străstăpē'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond *stapes* stirrup.] Extending beyond the stapediocolumellar junction.

extrastelar (ĕk'străstē'lăr) *a.* [L. *extra* outside Gk. *stele* column.] *Pert*. ground tissue outside vascular tissue.

extravaginal (ĕk'străvăj'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *extra* outside *vagina*, sheath.] Forcing way through the sheath, as shoots of many plants.

extravasate (ĕkstrăv'ăsāt) *v* [L. *extra*, outside ; *vas* vessel.] To force its way from the proper channel into the surrounding tissue, said of blood, etc.

extraventricular(ĕk'străvĕntrĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond *ventriculus* belly] Situated or arising beyond the ventricle.

xtraxylary (ĕk străz'ĭlărĭ) *a.* [L. *extra* outside ; Gk. *xylon* wood.] On the outside of the xylem *appl* fibres.

extremity (ĕkstrĕm'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *ex tremitas* limit.] The limb or distal portion of a limb distal end of any limb-like structure.

extrinsic (ĕkstrĭn sĭk) *a.* [L. *ex trinsecus* on outside.] Acting from the outside not wholly within th part, *appl* muscles *appl*. cycles in population of species, due to environmental fluctuation *appl*. brightness due t objective light intensity *Opp*. intrinsic.

extrorse (ĕkstrŏrs') *a.* [L. *extrorsus* outwardly] Turned way from axis *appl*. dehiscence of anthers.

exudati n (ĕk'sūdā shŭn) *n.* [L. *exudare* to sweat.] Any discharge through an incision or pore *e g* gums, resins, moisture, etc.

exumbral (ĕksŭm'brăl) *a.* [L. *ex* out *umbra*, shade.] *Pert*. rounded upper surface of a jelly-fish.

exumbrella (ĕks'ŭmbrĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *ex* out *umbra*, shade.] Upper convex surface of jelly-fish.

exuvia (ĕksū'vĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *exuere* to strip off.] Cast-off skins, shells, etc., of animals.

exuvial (ĕksū'vĭăl) *a.* [L. *exuere*, to strip off.] Ecdysial *appl* insect glands whose secretion facilitates ecdysis.

eye (ī) *n.* [A S *eage*] The organ of sight or vision pigment spot in various animals and in lower plants the bud of a tuber

eye-spots,—certain pigment spots in many lower plants and animals, and also in some vertebrates, which have visual function ocelli.

eye-teeth,—upper canine teeth.

F

F —denotes first filial generation, or hybrids arising from a first cross, successive generations arising from this one being denoted by F_2, F_3, etc. P denotes parents of F generation P the grandparents, etc.

fabella (făbĕl'ă) *n* [*Dim* of L. *faba* bean.] A small fibrocartilage ossified in tendon of the lateral head of th gastrocnemius.

fabiform (făb'ĭfŏrm) *a*. [L. *faba*, bean *forma* shape.] Bean-shaped.

Fabrician [*J C Fabricius* Danish entomologist]. *Appl.* a classification f the Arthropoda based on the anatomy of the mouth parts.

facet (făs ĕt) *n*. [F *facette* small face.] A smooth flat, or rounded surface for articulation an ocellus corneal portion of insect eye.

facial (fā'shăl) *a*. [L. *facies* face.] *Pert* face *appl* artery bones elns etc *appl* seventh cerebral nerve.

faciation (fāsĭā shŭn) *n*. [L. *facies* face] Formation or character of facies a grouping of dominant species within an association geographical differences in abundance or proportion of dominant species in a community *cf* lociation.

facies (fā shĭēz) *n*. [L. *facies* face] The face a surface, in anatomy the general aspect of a plant aspect, as superior and inferior a particular modification of a biotope a grouping of dominant plants in the course of successional series one of different types of deposit in a geological series or system the palaeontological and lithological character of a deposit.

facilitation (făsĭlĭtā shŭn) *n*. [L. *facilitas* easiness.] Diminution of resistance to stimulus subsequent to previous stimulation, as of nerves; Ger Bahnung

faci lingual (fā'sĭōling'gwăl) *a*. [L. *facies* face *lingua* tongue.] *Pert* or affecting face and tongue.

factor (făk'tŏr) *n*. [L. *facere* to make.] Any agent (biotic, climatic, nutritional etc.) contributing to a result a Mendelian factor or gene a determinant.

factorial (făktō'rĭăl) *a*. [L. *facere* to make.] *Pert.* genetic factors or genes.

facultative (făk'ŭltă'tĭv) *a*. [L. *facultas* faculty] Having the power of living under different conditions conditional *appl.* organisms which may be normally self-dependent, but which are adapt able to a parasitic or semiparasitic mode of life *appl.* aerobes, anaerobes *appl* parthenogenesis, symbionts, saprophytes, gametes, etc. *Opp* obligate.

faece (fē sēz) *n*. *plu*. [L. *faeces* dregs.] Excrement from alimentary canal.

falcate (făl'kāt) *a*. [L. *falx* sickle.] Sickle-shaped hooked.

falces (făl sēz) *n*. *plu*. [L. *falces* sickles.] Chelicerae of arachnids.

falciform (făl'sĭfŏrm) *a*. [L. *falx* sickle *forma* shape.] Sickle-shaped or scythe-shaped *appl* ligament, a dorso-ventral fold of peritoneum attached to under surface of diaphragm and anterior and upper surfaces f liver *appl.* process, processus falciformis, a fold of choroid penetrating retina near optic disc and ending at back of lens, functioning in accommodation in teleosts *appl.* body sporozoite *appl* young sporocysts enclosing several spores in certain sporozoa.

falcula (făl'kŭlă) *n*. [L. *falcula*, little hook.] A curved scythe like claw the falx cerebelli.

falcular —sickle-shaped falculate *pert.* falcula *pert* falx.

falculate,—curved and sharp at the point.

Fall pian tube [*G Fallopio* Italian anatomist]. Uterine tube upper portion of oviduct mammals; anterior portion of the Müllerian duct.

false fruits,—*fruits formed from* the receptacle or other parts of the flower in addition to the ovary o from complete inflorescences.

fals ribs,—those ribs whose cartilaginous ventral ends do not join the sternum directly asternal ribs.

false vocal cords,—ventricular folds of larynx, two folds of mucous membrane, each covering a ligament, anterior to true vocal cords.

falx (fălks) *n.* [L. *falx* sickle.] A sickle-shaped fold of the d ra mater inguinal poneurosis of transverse and internal oblique muscles f abdomen sickle shaped hypha.

family (făm'ĭlĭ) *n.* [L. *familia*, household.] Term used in classifica tion, signifying a group of related genera, families being grouped into orders.

famulus (făm ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *famulus* attendant.] A tarsal sensory seta in certain mites.

fan (făn) *n.* [A.S. *fann* fan.] A bird's tail feathers a flabellum *q.v.* rhipidium, *q.v.* vannus, *q.v.*

fang (făng) *n.* [A.S *fang* grip] A long pointed tooth, especially the poison tooth of snakes the root of a tooth.

faradisation (făr'ădĭză shŭn) *n.* [*M Faraday* English physicist]. Method of stimulation inducing partial or complete tetanus.

farctate (fărk tāt) *a.* [L. *farctus* stuffed.] Filled, not hollow

farina (fărē nă, făr'ĭnă) *n* [L. *farina* flour] The pollen of plants the fine mealy-like powder found on some insects.

farinaceous (făr'ĭnā shŭs) *a.* [L. *farina* flour] Containing flou starchy farinose.

farinose (făr'ĭnōs) *a.* [L. *farina*, flour] Producing or covered with, fine powder or dust.

fascia (făs'ĭă, făsh'ĭă) *n* [L. *fascia* band.] An ensheathing band of connective tissue.

fascial (făs'ĭăl, făsh'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *fascia* bundle.] *Pert* fascia, ensheathing and binding

fasciated (făs'ĭ'tĕd făsh'ĭătĕd) *a* [L. *fascia* bundle.] Banded arranged in fascicles *appl.* stems or branches malformed and flattened.

fasciati (făshĭā shŭn) *n* [L *fascia* bundle] The formation of fascicles coalescent development of branches of shoot-system, as in cauliflower

fascicl (făs'ĭkl) *n* [L. *fasciculus* small bundle.] A small bundl or tuft as of fibres, or of leaves.

fascicular (făsĭk ūlăr) *a* [L. *fasciculus* small bundle.] *Pert* a fascicl arranged in bundles o tufts *appl.* cambium, tissue.

fasciculus (făsĭk ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *fasciculus* small bundle.] A fascicle group bundle, or tract of nerve fibres, as of medulla spinalis.

fasciola (făsī'ōlă) *n* [L. *fasciola* small bandage.] A narrow colour band a delicate lamina continuous with supracallosal gyrus.

fasciol (făs'ĭōl) *n.* [L. *fasciola* small bandage.] Ciliated band on certain echinoids for sweeping water over surrounding parts.

fastigiate (făstĭj'ĭăt) *a.* [L. *fastigare* to slope up.] With branches close to stem and erect, *app* patent in pyramidal or conical form.

fastigi m (făstĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *fastigium* gable.] Angular top of roof of fourth ventricle, formed by contact of anterior and posterior medullary vela of cerebellum.

fat (făt) *n.* [A.S. *fæt* fat.] Adipose tissue any part of animal tissue which has its cells filled with a greasy or oily reserve material.

fat body,—one of the vascularised tissue structures filled with fat globules and associated with gonads in Amphibia ne of the subcutaneous organs along ventral sides and enlarged during breeding season in Lacertilia tissue of indeterminate form distributed throughout body of insects and functioning as nutritive reserve corpus diposum epiploon.

fat sol ble,—*appl* vitamins A, D E, and K.

fatig e (fătēg') *n.* [L. *fatigare* to weary] Effect produced by long stimulation on cells of an organ.

fa es (fŏs'ēz) *n* *plu.* [L. *fauces* throat.] Upper or anterior part of throat between palat and pharynx mouth of a spirally coiled shell; throat of corolla.

fauna (fôn'ă) *n.* [L. *faunus* god of woods.] All the animals peculiar to a country area, or period.

faunal region,—an area characterised by a special group or groups of animals.

faunula (fôn ūlă) *n* [*Dim. of fauna.*] Animal population of a small unit area, as of intestine, bark, etc.

favella (făvĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *favus* honey comb.] A conceptacle of certain red algae.

faveolate (făvē'ōlāt) *a.* [L. *faveolus dim.* of *favus* honey-comb.] Honey-combed or alveolate.

faveolus (fă ē'ōlŭs) *n.* [L. *faveolus* small honey-comb] A small depression or pit alveola.

favoid (fāv'oid) *a.* [L. *favus* honey-comb Gk. *eidos* form.] Resembling a honey-comb.

favose (fāvōs') *a.* [L. *favus* honey-comb.] Honeycombed alveolate.

feather-epithelium,—epithelium of cells, each having a process with numerous lateral filaments on inner surface of nictitating membrane of many reptiles and birds, for cleaning the eye surface.

feather veined,—*appl.* leaf in which veins run out from mid-rib in regular series at an acute angl pinnately veined.

feces,—faeces.

Fechner's Law [*G T Fechner* German psychophysicist] The tendency of intensity of sensation t vary as the logarithm of the stimulus.

fecundate (fē'kŭndāt) *v* [L. *fecundare* to make fruitful] To impregnate to fertilise t pollinate

fecundity (fēkŭn dĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *fecunditas* fruitfulness.] Power of a species to multiply rapidly capacity to form reproductive elements.

femal (fē'māl) *n.* [L. *femina*, women.] A pistillate flower an egg producing or young-producing animal—symbol ♀

femal pronucleus,—the ucleus left in the ovum after maturation.

femoral (fĕm'ŏrăl) *a.* [L. *femur* thigh.] *Pert.* thigh *appl* artery vein, nerve, etc. crural. *n.* Paired femoral shield of plastron in Chelonia.

femur (fē'mŭr) *n.* [L. *femur* thigh.] The thigh-bone, proximal bone of hind limb in vertebrates third joint in insect and spider leg counting from proximal end.

fenchone (fĕn chōn) *n.* [Ger *Fenchel* fennel.] A ketone, the essential oil in oil of fennel $C_{10}H_{16}O$

fenestra (fĕnĕs'tră) *n.* [L. *fenestra*, window] An opening in a bone, or between two bones, or in a plant membrane; a pit on head of cockroach fontanelle of termites a transparent spot on wings of insects.

f nestrate (fĕnĕs'trāt) *a.* [L. *fenestra*, window] Having small per forations or transparent spots, *appl* insect wings having numerous perforations, *appl.* leaves, dissepiments.

fenestrated membrane,—a close network of yellow elastic fibres resembling a membrane with per forations, as in inner tunic of arteries basal membrane of compound eye penetrated by ommatidial nerve fibres.

fenestrule (fĕnĕs'trool) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *fenestra* window] Small opening between branches of a polyzoan colony

feral (fē'răl) *a.* [L. *fera*, wild animal.] Wild, or escaped from cultivation or domestication and reverted to wild state.

ferment (fĕr'mĕnt) *n.* [L. *fermentum* ferment.] An organised substance, capable of producing fer mentation an enzyme.

ferm ntation (fĕr'mĕntā shŭn) *n.* [L. *fermentum* ferment.] A transformation occurring in organic substance, usually of a carbohydrate, caused by action of a ferment zymosis.

ferrichrome (fĕr'ĭkrōm) *n.* [L. *ferrum* iron Gk. *chrōma* colour] An iron-containing nitrogenous pig ment precursor of cytochrome, found in smut fungi.

ferrocytes (fĕr'ōsīts) *n plu.* [L. *ferrum*, iron Gk. *kytos* hollow] Cells formed from lymphocytes, containing iron compounds and concerned with tunicin production in ascidians.

ferruginous (fĕroo'jĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *ferrugineus* rusty] Having the appearance of iron rust.

fertile (fĕr'tĭl) *a.* [L. *fertilis* fertile.] Capable of producing living off spring of eggs or seeds, capable of developing

fertilisation (fĕr'tĭlĭzā shŭn) *n.* [L. *fertilis* fertile.] The union of male and female pronuclei pollina tion.

fertilisation tube,—process of an antheridium, penetrating oogonial wall, for passage of male gamete in certain fungi.

fertility vitamin,—a-tocopherol or vitamin E anti-sterility vitamin.

fertilisin (fĕr'tĭl'ĭzĭn) *n.* [L. *fertilis* fertile.] A soluble colloidal substance produced by certain eggs and causing sperm agglutination also inducing cleavage gynogamone II

festoon (fĕstoon') *n.* [F *feston* garland.] The margin, with rect angular divisions, of integument in ticks rim of gum round neck of tooth.

fetlock (fĕt'lŏk) *n* [A.S *fet* foot *loc* tuft of hair.] The tuft f hair behind horse pastern joint the pastern joint itself

fetus,—*see* foetus.

fibre (fī'bĕr) *n* [L. *fibra* band.] A strand of nerve muscle connective or bast tissue elongated plant-cell for mechanical strength fiber

fibre tracheids,—fibres of nature intermediate between that of libriform fibres and of tracheids.

fibril (fī'brĭl) *n.* [L. *fibrilla* small fibre] A small thread-like structure or fibre component part of a fibre root-hair slender filiform outgrowth on some lichens.

fibrillae (fĭbrĭl ē) *n. plu.* [L. *fibrilla* small fibre] Thread-like branches of roots minute elastic fibres secreted within spongin cells minute muscle-like threads found in various infusorians fibrils.

fibrillate (fĭb'rĭlāt) *a.* [L. *fibrilla* small fibre.] H ving fibrillae or hair-like structures.

fibrill blast,—odontoblast, *q.v*

fibrillose (fĭbrĭl'ōs fī'brĭlōs) *a.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Furnished with fibrils *appl.* mycelia of certain fungi.

fibrin (fī'brĭn) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band.] An insolubl protein found in blood after coagulation readily digested in gastric juice.

fibri ogen (fībrĭn ojĕn) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band Gk. *genos* producing] A sol ble protein of blood, which, by activity of thrombin yields fibrin and produces coagulation.

fibroblast (fī'brōblăst) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band Gk. *blastos* bud.] A connective tissue cell fibrocyte, desmocyte.

fibrocartilage (fī'brōkâr'tĭlĕj) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band *cartilago* gristle.] A kind of cartilage whose matrix is mainly composed of fibres similar to connective tissue fibres, found at articulations, cavity margins, and osseous grooves.

fibrocyte (fī'brōsīt) *n* [L. *fibra*, band Gk *kytos* hollow] A connective tissue cell desmocyte.

fibrous (fī'brŭs) *a.* [L. *fibra*, band.] Composed of fibres; *appl.* tissue, roots, mycelium, etc.

fibula (fĭb'ūlă) *n.* [L. *fibula*, buckle.] Outer and smaller shin bone.

fibulare (fĭb ūlā rē) *n.* [L. *fibula*, buckle.] The outer element of proximal row of tarsus.

fidelity (fĭdĕl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *fidelitas* faithfulness] The degree of limitation of pecies to particular habitat.

field,—a dynamic system in which all the parts are interrelated and in equilibrium, so that change in any part affects the whole.

filament (fĭl ămĕnt) *n.* [L. *filum* thread.] A thread-like structure; the stalk of anther hypha, *q.v*; stalk of down-feather a cryptopile; slender apical end of egg-tube of insect ovary

filamentous (fĭlămĕn'tŭs) *a.* [L. *filum* thread.] Thread-like having filaments *appl.* form or margin of certain bacterial colonies *appl.* thallus of fruticose lichens *appl.* amino acids etc.

filator (fĭl'ātŏr) *n.* [L. *filum* thread.] A structure forming part of the spinning organ of silkworms and which regulates size of the silk fibre.

filial generation,—F_1 etc., *q.v.*

filial regression,—tendency of off spring of outstanding parentage to revert to average for species.

filicauline (fĭl'ĭkôl'ĭn) *a.* [L. *filum* thread *caulis* stalk.] With a thread-lik stem.

filiciform (fĭl'ĭsĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *filix* fern *forma* shape.] Shaped like the frond of a fern fern-like.

filicoid,—filiciform.

filiform (fĭl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *filum* thread *forma* shape.] Thread like.

filiform papillae—papillae on the tongue ending in numerous minut slender processes.

filigerous (fĭlĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread *gerere* to carry] With thread-like outgrowths or flagella.

Filippi s glands,—paired glands with ducts conveying viscid secretion into silk ducts.

fill t (fĭl'ĕt) *n* [L. *filum* thread.] Band of white matter in midbrain and medulla oblongata lemniscus.

filoplum (fĭ'lōploom) *n.* [L. *filum*, thread *pluma* feather] A delicate hair-like feather with long axis and few free barbs at apex.

fil podia (fĭ'lōpō'dĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *filum* thread Gk. *pous* foot.] Protozoan thread-like pseudopodia.

filose (fĭ'lōs) *a.* [L. *filum* thread.] Slender thread-like *appl.* pseudopodia of protozoa.

filter passers,—organisms capable of passing through a filter which arrests bacteria microbeads virtuses.

filtration (fĭltră shŭn) *n.* [F *filtrer* to strain.] *Appl.* iridial angle of cornea straining as of lymph through capillary walls.

filum terminale, — th terminal thread, a slender grey filament of the spinal cord.

fimbria (fĭm'brĭă) *n.* [L. *fimbria* fringe.] Any fringe-like structure a posterior prolongation of fornix to hippocampus one of delicat processes fringing the mouth of tube or duct, as of oviduct, or of siphon of molluscs.

fimbriated (fĭm'brĭă'tĕd) *a.* [L. *fimbriatus* fringed.] Fringed at margin, as petals, tubes, ducts, antennae.

fimicolous (fĭmĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *fimus* dung *colere* to dwell.] Inhabiting or growing on dung

fin (fĭn) *n.* [A.S *finn* fin.] A fold of skin with fin-rays and skeletal supports, i most fishes.

finials (fĭ 'ălz) *n. plu* [L *finis* end.] The ossicles of the distal rami of crinoids which do not branch again.

fin-rays,—horny supports of fins.

fissile (fĭs'ĭl) *a.* [L. *fissilis* cleft.] Tending to split cleavable.

fissilingual (fĭs'ĭlĭng'gwăl) *a* [L. *fissus* cleft *lingua* tongue.] With bifid tongue.

fissi n (fĭsh ŭn) *n.* [L. *fissus* cleft.] Cleavage of cells division of a unicellular organism into two or more parts.

fissiparous (fĭsĭp ărŭs) *a.* [L. *fissus* cleft *parer* to beget.] Reproducing by fission.

fissiped (fĭs'ĭpĕd) *n.* [L. *fissus* cleft *pes* foot.] With cleft feet, that is, with digits of feet separated.

fissirostral (fĭs'ĭrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *fissus* cleft *rostrum* beak.] With deeply-cleft beak

fissur (fĭsh ŭr) *n.* [L. *fissura* cleft.] A cleft, deep groove, or furrow dividing an organ into lobes, or subdividing and separating certain areas of the lobes sulcus.

fistula (fĭs'tūlă) *n.* [L. *fistula* pipe.] Pathological or artificial pipe-like pening trachea water-conduct ing vessel.

fistular (fis'tūlăr) *a.* [L. *fistula* pipe.] Like fistula; pipe-like hollow as stems of Umbelliferae

fix (fiks) *v.* [L. *fixus* fixed.] To kill, and preserve to establish to retain.

fixation muscles, — muscles which prevent disturbance of body equilibrium generally and fix limbs in case of limb-movements.

flabellate (flăbĕl'ăt) *a.* [L. *flabellar* to fan.] Fan-shaped *appl.* pectinate antennae with long processes.

flabelliform (flăbĕl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *flabellum* fan; *forma*, shape.] Fan-shaped.

flabellinerved (flăbĕl'ĭnĕrvd) *a.* [L. *flabellum* fan *nervus* sinew] *Appl.* leaves with many radiating nerves.

flabellum (flăbĕl ŭm) *n.* [L. *flabellum*, fan.] Any fan-shaped organ or structure distal exite of branchiopodan limb epipodite of certain crustacean limbs terminal lobe of glossa in certain insects diverging white fibres in corpus striatum.

flagella,—*plu.* of flagellum.

flagellate (flăj'ĕlăt) *a.* [L. *flagellum* whip.] Furnished with flagella like a flagellum.

flagelliform (flăjĕl'ĭfôrm) *a* [L. *flagellum*, whip *forma*, shape.] Lash-like like flagellum.

flagellula (flăjĕl ūlă) *n.* [L. *flagellula*, *dim.* of *flagellum* whip.] A flagellate zoospore or flagellispora.

flagellum (flăjĕl ŭm) *n.* [L. *flagellum* whip.] The lash-like process of many Protista and of cells as in choanocytes and certain male gametes external structure on basal joint of chelicera of Pseudoscorpiones distal part of antenna in some arthropoda, as in Diptera; a long slender runner or creeping stem.

flame cells,—the terminal cells of branches of excretory system in many worms, with cavity continuous with lumen of duct and containing cilium or bunch of cilia, the motions of which give a flickering appearance similar to that of a flame a pronephridiostome.

flavedo (flāvē'do) *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow] Exocarp of hesperidium *cf.* albedo.

flavescent (flāvĕs ĕnt) *a.* [L. *flavescere* to turn yellow] Growing yellow

flavin (flā vin) *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow] A water-soluble yellow pigment of cells lyochrome.

flavonoids,—*see* bioflavonoids.

flavoproteins (flā vōprō'tēinz) *n. plu.* [L. *flavus* yellow Gk. *prōteios* first.] Compounds of proteins and flavin, being yellow enzymes which can be alternately reduced and oxidised, essential in cell metabolism.

flavoxanthin (flā voxăn thin) *n* [L. *flavus* yellow Gk. *xanthos* yellow] A yellow colouring matter in petals, as f Ranunculaceae $C_{40}H_{56}O_3$.

flex (flĕks) *v* [L. *flectere* to bend.] To bend; *appl* movement of limbs.

flexor (flĕk'sôr) *n.* [L. *flexus* bent.] A muscl which bends limb, o part, by its contraction.

flexor plate,—a median plate supporting praetarsus of insects, for attachment of tendon of claw flexor

flexuous (flĕk sūŭs) *a.* [L. *flexus* bent.] Curving in a zig zag manner flexuose.

flexure (flĕk sūr) *n.* [L. *flexus* bent.] A curve or bend; *appl.* curve in embryonic brain, curve of intestine.

float (flōt) *n* [A.S. *flotian* to float.] The pneumatophore of siphonophores one of four tracheal sacs in aquatic larva of Culicidae a large spongy mass serving as a float some pteridophytes.

floating ribs,—ribs not uniting at their ventral end with the sternum.

floccose (flŏk'ōs) *a.* [L. *floccus* lock of wool.] Covered with wool-like tufts; *appl.* bacterial growth.

floccular (flŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *floccus* lock of wool.] *Pert* the flocculus.

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foliicaulicolous (fō'līkôlĭk'olŭs) *a.* [L. *folium* leaf; *caulis* stalk; *colere* to inhabit.] Growing on leaves and stems; *appl.* certain fungi and lichens; foliicaulicole.

foliicolous (fōlĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *folium* leaf; *colere* to dwell.] Growing on leaves; *appl.* certain fungi and lichens.

foliobranchiate (fō'lĭōbrăng'kĭāt) *a.* [L. *folium* leaf; *branchiae* gills.] Possessing leaf-like gills.

foliolae (fō'lĭōlē) *n. plu.* [L. *folium dim.*, leaf.] Leaf-like appendages of telson.

foliolate (fō'lĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *folium dim.*, leaf.] *Pert.*, having, or like, leaflets.

foliole (fō'lĭōl) *n.* [L. *folium*, *dim.*, leaf.] Small leaf-like organ or appendage; leaflet, as of a compound leaf.

foliose (fō'lĭōs) *a.* [L. *folium*, leaf.] With many leaves; leafy.

folium (fō'lĭŭm) *n.* [L. *folium* leaf.] A flattened structure in the cerebellum expanding laterally into superior semilunar lobules.

follicle (fŏl'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *folliculus* small sac.] A capsular fruit which opens on one side only; cavity or sheath; an ovarian follicle; a hair follicle.

follicles of Langerhans [*P. Langerhans*, German anatomist]. Groups of cells in submucosa at junction of fore-gut and mid-gut of larval cyclostomes, secreting an insulin-like substance and being homologous to islets of Langerhans.

follicle-stimulating hormone, — a gonadotrophic hormone, prolan A, which stimulates ovarian follicles and testis; symbol FSH.

follicular (fŏlĭk'ūlăr), **folliculat** (fŏlĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *folliculus* small sac.] *Pert.*, like, or consisting of follicles; *appl.* an ovarian hormone.

folliculose (fŏlĭk'ūlōs) *a.* [L. *folliculus* small sac.] Having follicles.

Fontana's spaces [*F. Fontana*, Italian anatomist]. Spaces in trabecular tissue of angle of iris, communicating with the anterior chamber of the eye and with the sinus venosus sclerae.

fontanell (fŏn'tănĕl) *n.* [F. *fontanelle* little fountain.] A gap or space between bones in the cranium closed only by membrane; depression on head of termites.

fonticulus (fŏntĭk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *fonticulus dim.* of *fons* fountain.] A fontanelle; depression at anterior end of sternum; the jugular notch.

food-chain,—sequence of organisms in which each is food of a later member of the sequence.

food vacuole,—a small vacuole containing fluid and food-particles, in endosarc of many Protista.

food-web — interconnected food-chains.

foot (foot) *n.* [A.S. *fot* foot.] An embryonic structure in vascular cryptogams through which nourishment is obtained from prothallus; basal portion of sporophyte in mosses; an organ of locomotion, differing widely in different animals, from tube-foot of echinoderms, muscular foot of gastropods and other molluscs, tarsus of insects, to foot of vertebrates.

foot jaws,—poison-claws or first pair of legs in centipedes; maxillipedes.

foot-plates,—terminal enlargements of processes of protoplasmic astrocytes in contact with minute blood vessels; perivascular feet.

foramen (fōrā'mĕn) *n.* [L. *foramen* opening.] The opening through coats of ovule; any small perforation; aperture through a bone or membranous structure.

foramen (occipitale) magnum,—the opening in occipital region of skull through which passes the spinal cord.

foramen of Monro [*A. Monro* (primus) Scottish anatomist]. Interventricular foramen, passage between third and lateral ventricles; porta or foramen interventriculare.

foramina,—*plu.* of foramen.

foraminate (fŏrăm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *foramen* opening.] Pitted; having foramina or perforations.

foraminiferous (fŏrăm'ĭnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *foramen* opening; *ferre* to carry.] Having foramina containing shells of Foraminifera.

forb (fŏrb) *n.* [Gk. *phorbe* pasture.] A pasture herb.

forceps (fŏr'sĕps) *n.* [L. *forceps* tongs.] The clasper-shaped anal cercus of some insects; large fighting or seizing claw of crabs and lobsters; fibres of corpus callosum curving into frontal and occipital lobes.

forcipate (fŏr'sĭpāt) *a.* [L. *forceps* tongs.] Resembling forceps or forked like forceps.

forcipulate (fŏrsĭp'ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *forceps* tongs.] Shaped like a small forceps; *appl.* asteroid pedicellariae.

fore-brain,—prosencephalon, *q.v.*

foremilk,—colostrum, *q.v.*

forespore,—early stage in endospore formation, in bacteria.

forfex (fŏr'fĕks) *n.* [L. *forfex* shears.] A pair of anal organs which open and shut transversely occurring in certain insects.

forficate (fŏr'fĭkāt) *a.* [L. *forfex* shears.] Deeply notched.

forficiform (fŏrfĭs'ĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *forfex* shears; *forma* form.] Scissor-shaped; *appl.* type of forcipulate pedicellariae.

forma (fŏr'mă) *n.* [L. *forma* shape.] Form; taxonomic unit consisting of individuals that differ from those of larger unit by a single character; smallest category in botanical classification.

formation (fŏrmā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *forma*, shape.] Structure arising from an accumulation of deposits; the vegetation proper to definite type of habitat; production.

formative (fŏr'mătĭv) *a.* [L. *forma*, shape.] Plastic; *appl.* matter which is living and developable.

formicarian (fŏ'mĭkā'rĭăn) [L. *formica*, ant.] Pert. ants; *appl.* plants which attract ants by means of sweet secretions.

formicarium (fŏr'mĭkā'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *formica*, ant.] Ants nest particularly an artificial arrangement for purposes of study; formicary.

fornicate d (fŏr'nĭkā'tĕd) *a.* [L. *fornicatus* vaulted.] Concave within, convex without; arched.

fornices,—*plu.* of fornix.

fornix (fŏr'nĭks) *n.* [L. *fornix* vault.] An arched recess, as between eyelid and eye-ball, or between vagina and cervix uteri; an arched sheet of white longitudinal fibres beneath corpus callosum; scutum of Chelostomata; one of arched scales in the orifice of some flowers.

fossa (fŏs'ă) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A pit or trench-like depression.

fosse (fŏs) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A fossa; a circular groove formed by upper part of parapet in sea-anemones.

fossette (fŏsĕt') *n.* [F. *fossette* small pit, from L. *fossa* ditch.] A small pit or depression; socket containing base of antennae in arthropods; groove for resilium in bivalve shells; depression on grinding surface of tooth.

fossil (fŏs'ĭl) *n.* [L. *fossilis* dug up.] Petrified animal or plant, or portion thereof, as found in rocks.

fossiliferous (fŏs'ĭlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *fossilis* dug up; *ferre* to carry.] Containing fossils.

fossorial (fŏsō'rĭăl) *n.* [L. *fossor* digger.] Adapted for digging; *appl.* animals, claws, feet.

fossula (fŏs'ūlă) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *fossa* ditch.] A small fossa; small pit with reduced septa on one side of corallite cup in Rugosa.

fossulate (fŏs'ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *fossa* ditch.] With slight hollows or grooves.

fossulet (fŏs'ūlĕt) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *fossa*, ditch.] A long narrow depression.

fourchett (foorshĕt') *n.* [F. *fourchette* fork.] Furcula of birds; frog of equine hoof; frenulum of labia minora.

fovea (fō'vĕă) *n.* [L. *fovea* depression.] A small pit, fossa, or depression; small hollow at leaf base

i Isoëtes containing sporangium pollinium base in orchids.

fovea centralis,—central and thinnest part of macula lutea, without rods and with long and slender cones.

fovea dentis,—facet on atlas, for articulation with dens of axis.

foveal (fō'vēăl) *a.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] *Pert* fovea *pert* fovea centralis *appl* cone vision. *Opp* extrafoveal.

foveate (fō'vēāt) *a.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] Pitted.

foveola (fōvē'olă) *n.* [L. *foveola* small depression.] A small pit a shallow cavity in bone a small depression just above fovea in leaf of Isoëtes.

foveolae opticae,—two pigmented areas in depressions of neural plate of amphibian embryo the primordia of eyes.

foveolate (fōvē'ōlāt) [L. *foveola*, small depression] H ving regular small depressions.

foveola,—foveola.

fraenulum,—*see* frenulum.

fraenum,—*see* frenum.

fragmentation (frăg'mĕntā shŭn) *n* [L. *frangere* t break.] Division into small portions uclear division by simple splitting amitosis.

fraternal,—dizygotic, *appl.* twins.

free (frē) *a* [A.S. *free* acting at pleasure.] Motile unattached distinct separate.

fr central place tation,—axil placentation fixation of ovules to central axis of ovary

fr e-martin,—a sterile female t inborn with a male.

frenat (frē'năt) [L. *frenare* to bridle.] Having frenum or frenulum.

frenul m (frĕn ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *frenulum d m.* of *frenum* bridle] A fold of membrane, as of tongue clitoris, etc. process on hind wing of Lepidoptera for attachment t fore-wing thickening of sub-umbrella of certain Scyphomedusae.

N

fr num (frē'nŭm) *n.* [L. *frenum* bridle.] A frenulum f ld of integument at junction of mantle and body of Cirripedia, ovigerous in Pedunculata also *fraenum*.

frigofuge (frĭg ōfūj) *n.* [L. *frigus* cold *fugere* t flee.] An rganism which does not tolerate cold.

frond (frŏnd) *n.* [L. *frons* leafy branch.] A leaf especially of fern or palm thallus of certain sea-weeds leaf like thalloid shoot, as of lichen.

frondesce ce (frŏndĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *frondescere* to put forth leaves.] Development f leaves.

frons (frŏnz) *n.* [L. *frons* forehead] Forehead or comparable structure.

frontal (frŭn'tăl) *a.* [L. *frons* forehead.] In region of forehead *appl* artery vein, lobe, convolution *appl.* head-organ of nemertines prostomial ridge of polychaetes; palps of certain nereids specialised feeding surface in certain ciliates ganglion gland and pore in insects *appl* plane at right angles to median longitudinal or sagittal plane A frontal scal in reptiles frontal bone.

frontalis (frŏntā'lis) [L. *frons* forehead.] Frontal part of the scalp muscl or epicranius.

fr ntocer bellar fibres, — fibres passing from frontal region to cerebellum.

frontoclypeus (frŭn'tōklĭp ēŭs) *n.* [L. *f ons* forehead *clypeus* shield.] Frons and clypeus fused, in insects.

fronto-ethmoidal —*pert* frontal and ethmoidal bones *appl* suture.

frontonasal (frŭn tōnā zăl) *a.* [L. *f ons* forehead *nasus* nose.] *Pert* forehead or frontal region and nose *appl* ducts and process.

frontopari tal (frŭn'tōpărī' tăl) *a.* [L *frons* forehead *paries* wall] *P rt* frontal and parietal bones *appl* suture the coronal sut re; *cf* parietofrontal.

frontosphenoidal (frŭn'tōsfēnoid ăl) *a* [L. *frons* forehead Gk. *sphen* wedge *eidos* form.] *Pert* frontal

and sphenoid bones *appl* a process of zygomatic bone articulating with frontal.

fructificati n (frŭk'tĭfĭkā shŭn) *n* [L. *fructus* fruit *facer* to make.] Fruit formation fruit body any spore-producing structure in cryptogams.

fructose (frŭk'tōs) *n.* [L. *fructus* fruit.] Fruit-sugar laevulose $C_6H\ O_6$.

frugi orous (froojĭv'ōrŭs) *a.* [L. *frux* fruit *vorare* t devour] Fruit-eating *appl* certain animals.

fruit (froot) *n.* [F *fruit* from L. *fructus* fruit.] The fertilised and developed ovary of plant.

fruit body —the spore-bearing struc ture as a sporangiocarp basidiocarp conidiocarp

fruit-spot,—sorus, as of ferns.

frustose (frŭs'tōs) *a.* [L. *frustum* piece] Cleft into polygonal pieces covered with markings resembling cracks.

frustul (frŭs'tŭl) *n.* [L. *frustulum* small fragment] The siliceous two-valved shell and protoplasm of a diatom.

frutescent (frootĕs ent) *a* [L. *frutex* shrub] Becoming shrub-like frutcose *q v*

frutex (froo'tĕks) *n.* [L. *frutex* shrub] Shrub.

fruticose (froo tĭkōs) *a.* [L. *fruticosus* bushy] Like shrub *appl* thallus of certain lichens.

fruticulose (frootĭk'ūlōs) *a.* [*Dim* of L. *fruticosus* bushy] Lik a small shrub.

fucivorous (fūsĭv'ōrŭs) *a.* [L. *fucus* seaweed *vorare* to devour] *Appl* seaweed-eating animals.

fucoid (fū'koid) *a* [L. *fucus* seaweed Gk. *eidos* form.] *Pert* or resembling seaweed.

fucosan (fū'kōsăn) *n.* [L. *fucus* seaweed.] Product of carbon-assimilation in brown seaweeds.

f coxanthin (fū'kōzăn'thĭn) *n.* [L *fucus* seaweed Gk. *xanthos* yellow] The main carotenoid pigment of brown algae $C_{40}H_{56}O_6$.

fugacious (fūgā shŭs) *a.* [L. *fugax* fleeting] E anescent falling off early caducous *appl.* petals, etc.

fulcral (fŭl'krăl) *a.* [L. *fulcrum*, support.] *Pert* or acting as a fulcrum *appl.* triangular plates aiding in movement of stylets in Hymenoptera.

fulcrate (fŭl'krāt) *a.* [L. *fulcrum* support.] Having a fulcrum.

fulcrum (fŭl'krŭm) *n.* [L. *fulcrum* support.] A supporting organ such as a tendril or stipule sporophore in lichens plate supporting rami of incus in mastax of rotifers the lower surface of a ligula; a chitinous structure in base of insect rostrum; hinge-line of brachiopods; spine-like scale on anterior fin-rays of many ganoids.

fultura (fŭltū'rē) *n pl* [L *fultura* prop] A pair of sclerites support ing the hypopharynx in myriopods. *Sing* fultura.

function (fŭngk'shŭn) *n* [L. *functio* performance.] The action proper to any organ or part.

functional (fŭ gk'shonăl) *a.* [L. *functio* performance] Acting nor mally acting or working part of an organ as distinct from remainder

fundament —primordium, *q v*

fu damentum,—hypocotyl *q.v*

fundatrix (fŭndā'trĭks) *n.* [L. *fundare* to found.] Stem mother femal founding new colony by oviposition *appl* Aphides.

fundic (fŭn dĭk) [L *fundus* bottom] *Pert* a fundus *appl* cells of stomach

fundiform (fŭn dĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *funda*, sling *forma*, shape] Looped *appl* ligament of penis.

f ndus (fŭn dŭs) *n.* [L. *fundus* bottom.] The base of an organ as of stomach, urinary bladder etc. boundary between underground and above-ground portions of plant axis.

f ngicol us (fŭnjĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *fungus* mushroom *colere* to in habit.] Living in or on fungi.

fungiform (fŭn'jĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *fungus* mushroom; *forma* shape.] Fungoid or shaped like a fungus; *appl.* tongue papillae.

fungin (fŭn'jĭn) *n.* [L. *fungus* mushroom.] Chitinous substance forming cell-wall of fungi.

fungistatic (fŭn'jĭstăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *fungus* mushroom; Gk. *statikos* causing to stand.] Inhibiting the development of fungi.

fungivorous (fŭnjĭv'ôrŭs) *a.* [L. *fungus* mushroom; *vorare* to devour.] *Appl.* fungus-eating animals and plants.

fungous (fŭng'gŭs) *a.* [L. *fungus* mushroom.] With character or consistency of fungus; fungoid.

funicle (fū'nĭkl) *n.* [L. *funiculus* small cord.] An ovule stalk; a slender strand attaching peridiolum to peridium; a small cord or band, as of nerve fibres; a large double strand of cells passing from aboral end of coelom to aboral wall of zooecium of Molluscoidea; also funiculus.

funicular (fūnĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *funiculus* small cord.] Consisting of small cord or band; *pert.* funiculus or funicle.

funiculus (fūnĭk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *funiculus* small cord.] A funicle, *q.v.*; one of the ventral, lateral, and dorsal columns of white matter of the spinal cord.

funiform (fū'nĭfôrm) [L. *funis* rope; *forma* shape.] Like cord or rope.

funnel (fŭn'el) [L. *fundere* to pour.] Siphon of cephalopods.

funniform (fŭn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *fundere* to pour; *forma* shape.] Widening gradually from narrow base; infundibuliform.

furca (fŭr'kă) [L. *furca* fork.] The apophyses or entothorax of insect metathorax; forked inter-coxal plate, as in Copepoda.

furcal (fŭr'kăl) [L. *furca*, fork.] Forked; *appl.* branching nerve of lumbar plexus.

furcasternum (fŭr'kăstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [L. *furca* fork; *sternum* breast-bone.] Forked poststernite or sternellum in many insects.

furcate (fŭr'kāt) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork.] Branching like prongs of fork.

furciferous (fŭrsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork; *ferre* to carry.] Bearing forked appendage, as some insects.

furcula (fŭr'kūlă) *n.* [L. *furcula*, *dim.* of *furca* fork.] A forked process or structure; the merrythought bone; a transverse ridge in embryonic pharynx, giving rise to epiglottis; partially fused abdominal appendages forming springing organ in Collembola.

furred (fŭrd) *a.* [O.F. *forre* sheath.] Having short decumbent hairs thickly covering the surface.

fuscin (fŭs'ĭn) *n.* [L. *fuscus* dusky.] A brown pigment in retinal epithelium.

fuseau (fūzō) *n.* [F. *fuseau* from L. *fusus* spindle.] A spindle-shaped structure; a spindle-shaped, thick walled spore divided by septa, in certain fungi; a fusiform macroconidium.

fusi (fū'zī) *n. plu.* [L. *fusus* spindle.] In spiders, organs composed of two retractile processes which issue from mammulae and form threads.

fusiform (fū'zĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle; *forma*, shape.] Spindle-shaped; tapering gradually at both ends; *appl.* innermost layer of cerebral cortex; *appl.* a gyrus of temporal lobe.

fusion-nucleus,—central nucleus of embryo-sac formed by fusion of odd nuclei from each end.

fusocellular (fū'zosĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *fusus* spindle; *cellula* small room.] Having or *pert.* spindle-shaped cells.

fusulae (fū'zūlē) *n. plu.* [*Dim.* of L. *fusus* spindle.] Spools, minute tubes of spinneret.

G

galactase (gălăk'tās) [Gk. *gala* milk.] An enzyme, trypsin-like in action, found in milk.

galactin (gălăk'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] The prepituitary lactogenic hormone, prolactin a polysacchar ide occurring in certain plants, *g* in lupin.

galactoblast (gălăk'tŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk *blastos* bud.] A fat containing globule o colostrum corpuscl in mammary acini.

galactophorous (găl'ăktŏf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gala* milk *pherein* to carry] Lactiferous *appl.* ducts of mammary glands.

galactose (gălăk'tōs) *n.* [Gk. *gala* milk.] A sugar found as a con stituent of various carbohydrates in plants, and of lactose and certain glycolipids and glycoproteins in animals.

galactosis (găl ăktō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] Milk secretion.

galactotropic (gălăk'tŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gala*, milk *trope* turn.] Stimulating milk secretion *appl* hormone prolactin *q v*

galbulus (găl'būlŭs) *n.* [L. *galbulus* cypress nut] A modified cone with fleshy scales as in cypress

galea (găl ēă) *n.* [L. *galea*, helmet.] A helmet-shaped petal or other similarly-shaped structure epicranial poneurosis, the galea poneurotica, of the scalp muscle or occipitofrontalis galea capitis thin sheath covering head of spermatozoon outer division of stipes or endopodite of first maxilla of insects itself divided into basigalea and distigalea a prominence of movable digit f chelicerae in Pseudoscorpiones.

galeate (găl'ēăt) *a* [L *galeatus* helmed.] Helmet-shaped hooded.

Galen, veins of [*Galen* Greek physician]. Internal cerebral veins and great cerebral vein formed by their union.

galeriform (gălĕ rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *galerum* hide-cap *forma* form] Shaped lik cap.

gall (gôl) *n* [A S. *gealla* gall] Bile secretion of liver [L. *galla* gall-nut.] An excrescence on plants, caused by fungi, mites and insects, especially by Cynipidae and Cecidomyidae; cecidium.

gall bladder — pear shaped or spherical sac which stores bile.

galloxanthin (gălŏzăn'thĭn) *n.* [L. *gallus* cock Gk. *xanthos* yellow] Carotenoid pigment associated with retinal cones in domestic fowl.

galvanotaxis (găl vănŏtăk'sĭs) gal vanotropism (găl vănŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n* [*L. Galvani* Italian physiologist]. Response or reaction to electrical stim lus.

gametal (gămē'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] *Pert.* a gamet reproductive.

gam tangiogamy (gămēt ăn'jiŏ-g ămĭ) *n* [Gk *gametes* spouse, *anggeion* vessel *gamos* marriage.] The union of gametangia

gametangium (găm ētăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *anggeion*, vessel.] A structure producing sexual cells.

gametes (gămēts') *n. plu.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] Cells derived from gametocytes which conj gate and form zygotes sexual cells.

gametic (gămĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] *Pert.* gamete *appl* mutation occurring before mat uration of gamete *appl* linkage.

gam tids (gămē'tĭdz) *n plu* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] Primary sporoblasts destined to become gametes

gamet blast (gămē'toblăst) *n* [Gk. *gametes* pouse *blastos* bud.] Plasson formulative substance.

gametocyst (gămē'tŏsĭst) *n* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *kystis* bladder] Cyst surrounding two associated free forms in sexual reproduction of gregarines.

gametocyt (gămē'tŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *kytos* hollow] *The mother-cell of a gamete.*

gam togamy (gămētŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *gametes* pouse *gamos* marriage.] The union of gametes syngamy

gametogenesis (gămētŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk *gametes* spouse *genesis* origin.] Gamete formation; gametogeny

gametogenic (gămē'tŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *gene* descent.] Arising from spontaneous changes in chromosomes of gametes; *appl* variation.

gametogonium (gămē'tŏgō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *gonos* offspring.] A cell producing a gamete a gametocyte.

gametoid (gămē'toid) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *eidos* form.] A structure behaving like a gamete as apocytes uniting to form a zygotoid.

gametokinetic (gămē'tŏkĭnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gametes* pouse *kinein* to move.] Stimulating gamete formation *appl* hormones, as follicle-stimulating hormone or prolan A.

gametophore (gămē'tŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *pherein* to bear.] A special part of gametophyte on which gametangia are borne a hyphal outgrowth which fuses with similar neighbouring outgrowth to form a zygospore.

gametophyll (gămē'tŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *phyllon* leaf.] A modified leaf bearing sexual organs a micro- or macro-sporophyll.

gametophyte (gămē'tŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *phyton* plant.] The gamete forming phase in alternation of plant generations haplophyte sexual generation of plants pollen grain and embryo-sac *cf* sporophyte.

gametospore (gămē'tŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *sporos* seed.] A sporidium or spore that unites with another by means of bridging structure.

gamic (găm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage.] Fertilised.

gammation (gămā'shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *gammation* dim. of *gamma*.] An angular bar beside the branchial arches of Palaeospondylus.

gamobium (gămō'bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *bios* life.] The sexual generation in alternation of generations *appl* agamobium.

gamocyst (găm'ōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *kystis* bladder.] Oocyst, or porocyst.

gamodeme (găm'ōdēm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *demos* people.] A deme forming a relatively isolated intrabreeding community.

gamodesmic (găm'ōdĕs'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *desmos* bond.] Having the vascular bundles fused together instead of separated by connective tissue.

gamogastrous (găm'ōgăs'trŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage; *gaster* belly.] *Appl.* a pistil formed by union of ovaries, but with styles and stigmata free.

gamogenesis (găm'ōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *genesis* descent.] Sexual reproduction.

gamogenetic (găm'ōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *genesis* descent.] Sexual reproduced from union of sex elements.

gamogony (gămŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *gone* descent.] Sporogony in protozoa.

gamones (găm'ōnz) *n. plu* [Gk. *gamos* marriage.] Secretions of gametes which act on gametes of the opposite sex androgamones and gynogamones.

gamont (găm'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *on* being.] A sporont.

gamopetalous (găm'ōpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *petalon* leaf.] With coherent petals sympetalous.

gamophase (găm'ōfāz) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *phasis* aspect.] The haploid phase of life-cycle haplophase *cf* zygophase.

gamophyllous (găm'ōfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *phyllon* leaf.] With united perianth leaves monophyllous.

gamosepalous (găm'ōsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage F *sépale* sepal.] With coherent sepals monosepalous.

gamostele (găm'ōstē'lē) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *stele* pillar.] Stele formed from fusion of several steles.

gamostelic (găm'ōstē'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *stele* pillar.] *Appl.* condition in which steles of polystelic stem are fused together.

gamostely (găm'ŏstēlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *stele* pillar.] The arrangement of polystelic stems when the separat steles are fused together surrounded by pericycl and endodermis.

gamotropism (gămŏt ŏpĭzm) *n* [Gk. *gamos* union *tropē* turn.] Tendency to mutual attraction exhibited by movements of gametes.

ganglia,—*plu.* of ganglion.

gangliar (găng'gliăr) *a* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumou] *Pert.* a ganglion or ganglia.

gangliate (găng'glĭāt) *a* [Gk. *ganglion* littl tumou] H ving ganglia.

gangliform (găng'glĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour L. *forma*, shape.] In the form f ganglion.

gangli blast (găng'glĭŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumou *blastos* bud.] Mother-cell of gangliocyte.

gangliocyte (găng'glĭŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *kytos* hollow] A ganglion cell outsid the central ervous system.

ganglioid (găng'glĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *eidos* form.] Like ganglion

ganglion (găng'glĭŏn) *n* [Gk *ganglion* littl tumour] A mass of nerve cell bodies and giving origin to nerve fibres nerve centre.

ganglionated (găng'glĭŏnā ted) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* littl tumou] Supplied with ganglia gangliate.

ganglioneural (găng'glĭonū rāl) *a* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumou *neuron* nerve.] *Appl* system of nerves consisting of series of ganglia connected by nerve strands

ganglion uron (găng'glĭŏnū rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *neuron* erve] A nerve cell of ganglion.

ganglionic (găng'glĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] *Pert* consisting of or in neighbourhood of a ganglion *appl* layer of retina, arteries, arterial system of brain.

ganglioplexus (găng'glĭŏplĕk'sŭs) *n* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour L. *plexus* braided.] A diffuse ganglion

ganoblast (găn'ŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *ganos* sheen *blastos* bud.] An ameloblast.

ganoid (găn oid) *a.* [Gk. *ganos* sheen *eidos* form.] *Appl.* scales of ganoid fishes, rhomboidal joined like parquetry and consisting of a layer of bone with superficial enamel.

ganoine (găn'ŏĭn) *n* [Gk. *ganos* sheen.] The outer layer of a ganoid scal formed by the corium enamel-like substance in formation of ameloblasts ganoin.

gape (gāp) *n* [A.S *geapan* to open wide.] The distance between the open jaws of birds, fishes, etc.

garland cells,—a chain of nephrocytes, in Diptera.

garland stage—stage of garland like arrangement of chromatin at poles f ucleus in prophase f meiosis.

Gärtner' canal,—longitudinal duct of epoophoron, representing mesonephric duct, alongside the uterus and in lateral wall of vagina.

gas gland,—glandular portion of air bladder of fishes.

Gaskell bridg (*W H Gaskell* English physiologist] Atrio ventricular bundle bundle of His.

Gas erian ganglion [*A P Gasser* German anatomist]. The semilunar ganglion on sensory root of fifth cranial nerve.

gastero- —*alo* gastro-

gasteromycetous (găs'tĕromīsē'tŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *mykes* mushroom.] Having th spores developed i gleba within a peridium.

gasterospor (găs'tĕrŏspŏr) *n* [Gk *gaster* stomach *sporos* seed] A thick-walled globular spore formed within fruit body

gastraea (găstrē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] A hypothetical gastrula-like animal the ancestral meta zoan, according to Haeckel.

gastra um (găstrē ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] Ventral side of body

gastral (găs trăl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] *Pert* stomach as gastral cavity cortex, layer etc.

gastralia (găstrā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] Microscleres in the gastral membranes f Hexactinellida abdominal ribs, as in some reptiles.

gastri (găs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] *Pert* or in region of stomach *appl.* arteries glands, nerves, veins.

gastrin (găs'trĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] A hormone secreted by pyloric mucosa and which stimulates gastric secretion.

gastro- —*also* gastero-.

gastrocentrous (găs'trosĕn'trŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *kentron* centre.] *Appl.* vertebrae with centra formed by pairs of inter ventralia, while the basiventralia are reduced.

gastrocnemius (găs'troknē mĭŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *knemis* tibia] Large muscle of calf of leg

gastrocoel (găs'trosēl) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *koilos* hollow] The rchenteron of gastrula.

gastrocoli (găs trokŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *kolon* gut.] *Pert.* stomach and colon *appl* ligament, the greater omentum.

gastrocutaneous (găs'trokūtā nĕŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach L *cutis* skin.] *Appl* pores leading from intestine to surface in Hemichorda.

gastrocystis (găs'trosĭs'tĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *kystis* bladder] Blastocyst.

gastrodermi (găs'trodĕr'mĭs) *n* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *derma* skin.] Enteroblast.

gastroduodenal (găs'trodūodē'năl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach L. *duodeni* twelve each.] *Pert* stomach and duodenum *appl* an rtery

gastroepiploi (găs'troĕpĭplō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *epiploon*, omentum] *Pert.* stomach and great omentum *appl* arteries, eins.

gastrointestinal (găs'troĭntĕs'tĭnăl) *a* [Gk. *gaster* stomach ; L. *intestinum* gut] *Pert* stomach and intestines

gastroli nal (găs'trolīē'năl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach L. *lien* spleen.] *Pert.* stomach and spleen *appl* ligament gastrosplenic.

gastrolith (găs'trolĭth) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *lithos* stone.] A mass of calcareous matter found on each side of gizzard of crustaceans before a moult.

gastroparietal (găs'tropărī'ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk *gaster* stomach L. *paries* wall.] *Pert.* stomach and body wall.

gastrophrenic (găs'trofrĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach ; *phren*, mid riff] *Pert* stomach and dia phragm *appl.* ligament.

gastropod (găs'tropŏd) *n.* [Gk *gaster* stomach ; *pous* foot.] A mollusc with ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping gasteropod.

gastropores (găs tropōrz) *n plu* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *poros* channel.] The larger pores, for nutrient persons, of hydroid corals

gastropulm nary (găs'tropŭl mŏnărĭ) *a* [Gk. *gaster* stomach L. *pulmo* lung] *Pert* stomach and lungs.

gastrospl ni (găs'trosplĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *splen* spleen.] *Pert* stomach and spleen gastrolienal.

gastrost ge (găs'trostĕj) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *stege* roof] A entral scale of snakes.

gastrovascular (găs'trovăs'kūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach L. *vasculum* small vessel.] Serving both digestive and circulatory purposes, as canals of some Coelentera.

gastro ooid (găs'trozō oid) *n* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] I coelenterat colonies, the nutrient person with mouth and tentacles trophozooid in some tunicates.

gastrula (găs'troolă) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] The cup- or basin-shaped structure formed by invagination of blastula.

gastrulation (găs'troolā shŭn) *n* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] Formation of gastrula from blastula by invagination.

geitonogamy (gī'tŏnŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *geiton* neighbour *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation of a flower by another from the same plant.

gelatigenous (jĕl'ătĭj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal Gk *genos* producing] Gelatine-producing

gelatine (jĕl'ătĭn) *n.* [L. *gelare* to congeal] A jelly-like substance obtained from animal tissue.

gelatin us (jĕlăt'ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal.] Jelly-like in consistency

geminat (jĕm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *geminus* twins.] Growing in pairs binat paired *appl* species or subspecies corresponding forms in correspond ing but separate regions as reindeer and caribou.

gemini (jĕm'ĭnī) *n. plu* [L *geminus* twins] Bivalent chromosomes pairs f paternal and maternal chromosomes at parasyndesis.

geminiflorous (jĕm'ĭnĭflō rŭs) *a.* [L. *gemini* twins *flos* flower] *Appl* a plant whose flowers are arranged in pairs.

g mma (jĕm ă) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud] A bud or outgrowth of a plant *or animal which develops into new* organism leaf-bud *app* flower bud a chlamydospore, *q.v* hypothetical unit, *q.v*

gemmaceous (jĕmā shŭs) *a* [L *gemma*, bud.] *Pert* gemmae or buds

gemma-cup,—cyathus, *q.v*

gemmate (jĕm'āt) *a.* [L. *gemmare* to bud.] H ving buds.

gemmation (jĕmā'shŭn) *n* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Budding bud formation by means of which new independent individuals are deve loped in plants and animals arrangement of buds.

gemmiferous (jĕmĭf ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud *ferre* t bear] Bud-bearing gemmate

gemmiform (jĕm'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L *gemma* bud *forma*, shape] Shaped like a bud *appl* pedicellariae of echinoderms.

gemmiparous (jĕmĭp ărŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma* bud *parere* to produce.] Reproducing by bud-f rmation.

gemmulatio (jĕm ūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *gemmula* little bud.] Gemmule-formation.

gemmul (jĕm ūl) *n.* [L. *gemmula* little bud.] A pangen a moss b d one of the internal buds of Porifera arising asexually and coming into activity on death of parent organism one f the minute protoplasmic processes branch of dendrite, contact point in synapse.

gena (jē nă) *n.* [L. *gena*, cheek.] The cheek or side part of head antero-lateral part of prosoma of trilobites, and of insect head.

genal *pert* th cheek *appl.* facial suture and to caeca f stomach of trilobites *appl* angl f cheek.

g e (jēn) *n.* [Gk. *genos* descent.] A unit hereditary factor the chromosome also gen regarded as multiple composed of genomeres *cf* cistron.

gene flow —th spreading f genes res lting from outcrossing and from subseq ent crossing within group genorheithrum, *q.v*

ge e mutati n,—*a heritable varia* tion caused by changes at a particular locus point-mutation

genecology (jĕn ĕkŏl ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *genos* descent *oikos* household *logos* discourse.] Ecology in relation to genetics.

Gené organ [*C G Gené* Italian zoologist]. S bcutal or cephalic gland secreting viscid substance used in transferring eggs to dorsal surface m ticks.

geneogen (jĕnēŏj' ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *genos*, birth *gennaein* to produce.] Congenital

gen ology (jĕn eŏl jĭ) *n* [Gk. *genos* descent *logos* discourse] The *study of development of individual* and race embryology and palaeontology combined

ge era,—*plu* of genus

ge eralised (jĕn ĕrălī d) *a.* [L. *generalis* of one kind] *Combining* characteristics of two r more groups as in many fossils.

generation (jĕn ĕrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *generatio* reproduction.] Production formation the individuals of a species equally remote from a common ancestor

generative (jĕn ĕrāt)*a.* [L. *generare* to beget.] Concerned in reproduction *appl* smaller of two cells into which a pollen grain primarily divides.

generative ferment,—a specific substance, present in small quantities in blood necessary for formation of gonadial internal secretions.

generator cell,—a cell including dikaryon, which gives rise to aecidiospore mother-cells or to probasidia.

generic (jĕnĕr'ĭk) *a.* (L. *genus* race.] Common to all species of a genus *pert* genus

generitype (jĕnĕr'ĭtīp) *n.* [L. *genus* race *typus* image.] The typical species of genus

geneology (jĕn ĕsĭŏl ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *genesis* descent *logos* discourse] Science dealing with reproduction.

genesis (jĕn esĭs) *n.* [Gk *genesis* descent.] Formation production or development of cell organ, individual or species

genetic (jĕnĕ'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *genesis* descent] *Pert.* genesis *pert* genetics

ge ll f ctor —gene *q.v*

genetic spiral,—in spiral phyllotaxis, imaginary spiral line following points of insertion of successive leaves

genetics (jĕnĕ'tĭks) *n* [Gk *genesis* descent] That part of biology dealing with heredity and variation.

gen type —genotype

genial (jĕn'ĭal) [Gk *geneion* chin] *Pert* the chin *appl* chin-plate of reptiles *appl* tubercles on inside of mandible for insertion of genioglossal and geniohyoid muscles

genic (jĕ'ĭk) [Gk *genos* descent] *Pert* genes.

genic balance harmonious interaction of genes

genicular (jĕnĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *geniculum* little knee.] *Pert* region of the knee *appl* arteries etc. *pert* geniculum.

geniculate (jĕnĭk'ūlāt) *a* [L. *geniculum* little knee.] Bent like a knee-joint; *appl* antenna *pert* geniculum, *appl.* a ganglion of the facial nerve *appl.* bodies, lateral and medial corpora geniculata, constituting the metathalamus having upper part of filament forming an angle more or less obtuse with lower

geniculation (jĕnĭk'ūlā shŭn) *n* [L. *geniculum* little knee.] A knee-like joint or flexure.

geniculum (jĕnĭk ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *geniculum* little knee.] Sharp bend in a nerve part of the facial nerve in temporal bone where it turns abruptly towards stylo-mastoid foramen.

genioglossal (jĕnĭŏglŏs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *geneion* chin *glossa*, tongue.] Connecting chin and tongue *appl.* muscle genioglossal.

geniohyoid (jĕnĭohī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *geneion* chin *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] *Pert* chin and hyoid *appl* muscles.

genital (jĕn'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *gignere* to beget.] *Pert* the region of reproductive organs *appl* corpuscles, glands, ridge, tubercle veins, etc.

genitalia (jĕnĭtā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *gignere* to beget] Genitals, the organs of reproduction especially the external organs.

genito-anal (jĕn'ĭtoā năl) [L. *gignere* to beget *anus* vent.] In the region of genitalia and anus.

genitocrural (jĕn'ĭtŏkroo ăl) *a.* [L. *gignere* to beget *crus* leg] In the region of genitalia and thigh *appl* nerve originating from first and second lumbar nerves.

genito-enteric (jĕn'ĭtŏĕntĕr'ĭk) [L. *gignere* to beget Gk *enteron* gut] *Pert.* genitalia and intestine.

genitofemoral (jĕn'ĭtŏfĕm ŏrăl) *a.* [L. *gignere* to beget *femur* thigh-bone] Genitocrural

genitourinary —*see* urinogenital

geitonogamy (gī'tōnŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *geiton*, neighbour; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilisation of a flower by another from the same plant.

gelatigenous (jĕl'ătĭj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal; Gk. *genos*, producing.] Gelatine producing.

gelatine (jĕl'ătĭn) *n.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal.] A jelly-like substance obtained from animal tissue.

gelatinous (jĕlăt'ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal.] Jelly-like in consistency.

geminate (jĕm'ĭnăt) *a.* [L. *geminus*, twins.] Growing in pairs; binate; paired; *appl.* species, subspecies, corresponding forms in corresponding but separate regions, as reindeer and caribou.

gemini (jĕm'ĭnī) *n. plu.* [L. *geminus*, twins.] Bivalent chromosomes; pairs of paternal and maternal chromosomes at parasyndesis.

geminiflorous (jĕm'ĭnĭflō'rŭs) *a.* [L. *geminus*, twins; *flos*, flower.] *Appl.* plant whose flowers are arranged in pairs.

gemma (jĕm'ă) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] A bud or outgrowth of a plant or animal which develops into a new organism; leaf-bud, *opp.* flower-bud; a chlamydospore, *q.v.*; a hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

gemmaceous (jĕmā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] *Pert.* gemmae or buds.

gemma-cup,—cyathus, *q.v.*

gemmate (jĕm'ăt) *a.* [L. *gemmare*, to bud.] Having buds.

gemmation (jĕmā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Budding; bud-formation by means of which new independent individuals are developed in plants and animals; arrangement of buds.

gemmiferous (jĕmĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud; *ferre*, to bear.] Bud-bearing; gemmate.

gemmiform (jĕm'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a bud; *appl.* pedicellariae of echinoderms.

gemmiparous (jĕmĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud; *parere*, to produce.] Reproducing by bud-formation.

gemmulation (jĕm'ūlā'shŏn) *n.* [L. *gemmula*, little bud.] Gemmule formation.

gemmule (jĕm'ūl) *n.* [L. *gemmula*, little bud.] A pangen; a moss bud; one of the internal buds of Porifera arising asexually and coming into activity on death of parent organism; one of the minute protoplasmic processes on branch of a dendrite, contact point in synapse.

gena (jē'nă) *n.* [L. *gena*, cheek.] The cheek or side part of head; antero-lateral part of prosoma of trilobites, and of insect head.

genal, *pert.* the cheek; *appl.* facial suture and to caeca of stomach of trilobites; *appl.* angle of cheek.

gene (jēn) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, descent.] A unit hereditary factor in the chromosome; also gen; regarded as multiple, composed of genomeres; *cf.* cistron.

gene flow,—the spreading of genes resulting from outcrossing and from subsequent crossing within a group; genorheithrum, *q.v.*

gene mutation,—a heritable variation caused by changes at a particular locus; point-mutation.

genecology (jĕn'ĕkŏl'ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, descent; *oikos*, household; *logos*, discourse.] Ecology in relation to genetics.

Gené's organ [C. G. *Gené*, Italian zoologist.] Subscutal or cephalic gland secreting a viscid substance used in transferring eggs to dorsal surface in ticks.

genethogenous (jĕnĕthŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *genos*, birth; *gennaein*, to produce.] Congenital.

genethology (jĕn'ĕthŏl'ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, descent; *logos*, discourse.] The study of development of individual and race; embryology and palaeontology combined.

genera,—*plu.* of genus.

generalised (jĕn'ĕrălīzd) *a.* [L. *generalis*, of one kind.] Combining characteristics of two or more groups, as in many fossils.

geonastic (jēōnăs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *nastos* pressed.] Curving towards the ground.

geonomy (jēōn'ĕmī) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *nemein* to inhabit.] The geographical distribution of organisms; biogeography; chorology.

geophilous (jēŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *philein* to love.] Living in or on the earth.

geophyte (jē'ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *phyton*, plant.] A land plant; a plant with dormant parts (tubers, bulbs, rhizomes) underground.

geosere (jē'ōsēr) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; L. *serere* to put in a row.] A sere originating on a clay substratum.

geotaxis (jēōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *taxis* arrangement.] Locomotor response to gravity.

geotonus (jēŏt'ōnŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *tonos* tension.] Normal position in relation to gravity.

geotropism (jēŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *trope* turn.] Tendency to respond to stimulus of gravity, usually positive, by turning downwards, as in growth of a root.

gephyrocercal (jĕf'ĭrōsĕr'kăl, jĕf'ĭrō-sĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *gephyra*, bridge; *kerkos* tail.] *Appl.* secondary diphycercal caudal fin brought about by reduction of extreme tip of heterocercal or homocercal fin.

geratology (jĕr'ătŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *geras* old age; *logos* discourse.] Study of the factors of decadence and old age of populations; *cf.* gerontology.

germ (jĕrm) [L. *germen* bud.] A unicellular micro-organism; seed; bud; developing egg.

germ band,—primitive streak of early embryo.

germ-cell,—a reproductive cell; *opp.* somatic cell; primitive male or female element.

germ-centre,—an area of lymphocorpuscle division in nodules of lymph gland tissue.

germ-disc,—a small green cellular plate of the germ tube of liverworts; *cf.* germinal disc.

germ gland,—gonad.

germ-layer,—an early differentiated layer of cells.

germ nucleus,—an egg or sperm nucleus.

germ plasm,—idioplasm, the physical basis of inheritance.

germ pore,—the exit pore of a germ tube in the spore integument.

germ stock,—stolon of tunicates.

germ theory,—biogenesis: the theory that living organisms can be produced or developed only from living organisms.

germ track,—lineage of zygote in developing organism; continuity of germ cells.

germ tube,—short filamentous tube put forth by a germinating spore.

germ vitellarium,—an organ of platyhelminths producing both ova and vitelline material.

germ yolk gland,—in some Rhabdocoelida, an embryonic structure consisting of fertile portion of egg and sterile portion which functions as yolk gland feeding the fertile portion.

germarium (jĕrmā'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *germen* bud.] An ovary; distal portion of an ovariole.

germen (jĕr'mĕn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] A mass of undifferentiated cells, the primary form of germ cells.

germiduct (jĕr'mĭdŭkt) *n.* [L. *germen* bud; *ducere* to lead.] Oviduct, of trematodes.

germigen (jĕr'mĭjĕn) *n.* [L. *germen* bud; *genere* to beget.] Ovary of trematodes.

germinal (jĕr'mĭnăl) *a.* [L. *germen* bud.] *Pert.* seed, germ-cell, or reproduction.

germinal bands,—two sets of rows of cells in early development of annulates.

germinal cells,—the cells concerned in reproduction set apart early in embryonic life.

germinal centres,—areas of lymph-cell production within nodules of lymphoid tissue, as of lymph nodes of tonsils and in spleen.

germinal disc,—the disc-like area of an egg yolk on which segmentation first appears blastodisc.

germinal epithelium,—the layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the stroma of an ovary

germinal layers,—primary layers of cells in a developing ovum epiblast, hypoblast, and later mesoblast histogens, *q.v*

germinal lid,—operculum of a pollen-grain.

germinal spot,—the nucleolus of an ovum.

germinal vesicle,—the nucleus of an ovum before formation of polar bodies.

germination (jĕr'minā'shŭn) *n*. [L. *germen* bud.] Beginning of growth budding sprouting development.

germination hormone,—substance formed in endosperm of Gramineae and which stimulates growth of the coleoptile and inhibits that of the root blastanin.

germiparity (jĕr'mipăr'ĭtĭ) *n*. [L. *germen* bud *parere* to beget] Reproduction by germ-formation.

germogen (jĕr mŏjĕn) *n*. [L. *germen* bud Gk. *gone* offspring] The central cell of gastrula-like phase or infusorigen, in development of Rhombozoa the residual nucleus, o unused portion, after formation of rhombogen by division of primary germogen or primitiv central cell.

gerontal (jĕrŏn'tăl) *a*. [Gk. *geron* old man.] Senile

gerontic (jĕrŏn'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *geron* old man.] *Pert* old age gerontal *appl* stage phylogeny

gerontology (jĕ ŏntŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *geron*, old ma *logos* discourse.] The study of senescence and senility geratology *q.v*

gestalt (gĕstălt') *n*. [Ger *Gestalt*, form.] Organised or unified response to an arrangement of stimul co-ordinated movements or configuration of motor reactions mental process considered as an organised pattern involving ex planation of parts terms of th whole a pattern considered in relation to background or environment *appl*. morphology irrespective of taxonomic relationships.

gestation (jĕstā shŭn) *n*. [L. *gestare* to bear] The intra uterine period in development of an embryo.

giant cells,—large nerve-cells in annelids myeloplaxes osteoclasts, large multinuclear protoplasmic masses found in marrow spleen megakaryocytes *q.v* Langhans cells, *q.v* Betz cells, *q.v* gigantocytes.

giant chromosomes,—polytene or large chromosomes, as in salivary gland cells of larval Diptera.

giant fibres,—greatly enlarged and modified nerve-fibres running longitudinally through ventral nerve cord of some invertebrates.

Gianuzzi, crescents of,—*see* crescents

gibberellins (jĭb'ĕrĕl'ĭnz) *n* *plu*. [*Gibberella* fungal genus] Metabolic products of *Gibberella fujikuroi* and in flowering plants which stimulat growth in coleoptiles and shoots, gibberellic acid being growth factor complementary to auxins.

gibbous (gĭb ŭs) *a* [L *gibbus* hump.] Inflated saccate or pouched as the lateral sepals of Cruciferae gibbose.

gigantocyte (jigăn'tŏsīt) *n* [Gk. *gigas* giant *kytos* hollow] Giant cell, *q.v*

gill (gĭl) *n* [M.E. *gille* gill] A plate-like r filamentous out growth respiratory organ of aquatic animals radial lamella on nder side of pileus of agarics.

gill arch,—part of visceral skeleton in region of functional gills; branchial arch.

gill basket,—the branchial skeleton of lamprey composed of continuous cartilage.

gill book,—the respiratory organ of certain Palaeostraca, consisti g of large number of leaf-like structures between which water circulates.

gill cleft,—a branchial cleft formed on side of pharynx.

gill cover,—an operculum.

gill helix,—a spirally coiled gill-like organ in certain Clupeidae.

gill plume,—the gill or ctenidium of the majority of Gasteropoda.

gill pouch,—an oval pouch containing gills and communicating directly or indirectly with exterior as in Myxine and Petromyzon.

gill rakers,—small spine like structures attached in single or double row to branchial arches, preventing escape of food.

gill remnants,—epithelial post branchial or suprapericardial bodies arising in pharynx of higher vertebrates.

gill rods,—gelatinous rods supporting the pharynx in Cephalochorda branchial rays in certain fishes.

gill slits,—a series of perforations leading from pharynx to exterior persistent in lower vertebrates, embryonic in higher.

gill trama,—the structure between the hymenial layers of a gill, as in agarics.

gingival (jinji' āl) *a.* [L. *gingivae* gums.] *Pert.* the gums.

ginglymoid (ging'glimoid) *a.* [Gk. *gingglymos* hinge joint *eidos* form.] Constructed like a hinge joint.

ginglymus (ging'glimŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gingglymos* hinge-joint.] An articulation constructed to allow of motion in one plane only.

Giraldès' organ [*J. A. C. C. Giraldès* Portuguese surgeon]. The paradidymis.

girdle (gĕr dl) *n.* [A.S. *gyrdan* to gird.] In appendicular skeleton, the supporting structure at shoulder and hip each consisting typically of one dorsal and two ventral elements; spicule bearing portion of mantle not covered by shell-plates in Polyplacophora; transverse groove in Dinoflagellata containing transverse flagellum and separating epicone and hypocone; the cingulum of diatoms.

girdle bundles, leaf-trace bundles which girdle the stem and converge at the leaf insertion, as in Cycadales.

girdle scar,—a series of scale scars on axis of bud.

gito-,—genito-.

gizzard (giz'ărd) *n.* [O.F. *gezier* gizzard.] Muscular grinding chamber of alimentary canal of various animals; proventriculus of insects.

glabella (glăbĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *glaber* bald.] The space on forehead between superciliary ridges; the elevated median region of cephalic shield of Trilobita.

glabrate (glā'brāt) *a.* [L. *glaber* smooth.] Becoming hairless; glabrescent; with a nearly smooth surface.

glabrous (glā'brŭs) *a.* [L. *glaber* smooth.] With smooth, even surface; without hairs.

glacial (glā siăl) *a.* [L. *glacies* ice.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the Pleistocene epoch of the Quaternary period, characterised by periodic glaciation.

gladiat (glăd'ĭāt) *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] Shaped like a sword; ensiform.

gladiolus (glădĭ'ōlŭs, glăd'ĭōlŭs) *n.* [L. *gladiolus* small sword.] The mesosternum or corpus sterni.

gladius (glăd'ĭŭs) *n.* [L. *gladius* sword.] The pen or chitinous shell in Chondrophora; *cf.* phragmocone, sepion.

glairine (glā ĭn) [F. *glaire* white of egg.] Glairy film found in thermal springs and formed by pectic zoogloea.

gland (glănd) *n.* [L. *glans* acorn.] Single cell or mass of cells specialised for elaboration of secretions either for use in the body or for excretion; glans.

gland cell,—an isolated secreting cell; cell of glandula epithelium.

glandula (glăn dūlă) *n.* [L. *glandula* small acorn.] A gland; one of the bundles of hyphae ending basidia with viscous secretion appearing as spots on the surface of the stipe of certain fungi; glutinous

gland subserving cohesion of pol linia arachnoid granulation on outer surface f d ra mater

glandula vesiculosa,—seminal vesicle.

glandulae Pacchionii,—arachnoid eal granulations or Pacchionian bodies, *q.v*

glandular (glăn dūlăr) *a.* [L. *glandula* small acorn.] With or *pert* glands with secreting function.

glandular epithelium,—the tissue of glands, composed of polyhedral columnar or cubical cells whose protoplasm contains or elaborates the material to be secreted.

glandular tissue,—tissue of single or massed cells, parenchymatous and filled with granular protoplasm adapted for secretion of aromatic substances in plants.

glandule —glandula.

glandulose serrat (glăn dūlōs-sĕr'ăt) *a.* [L *glandula* small acorn *serratus* sawn.] H ving th serrations tipped with glands.

glans (glănz) *n* [L. *glans* acorn.] A ut hard dry indehiscent one celled fruit as an acorn a gland the glans penis the glans clitoridis

glareal (glā reăl) [L. *glarea* gravel.] *Pert* growing on, dry gravelly ground.

Glaserian fissure [*J H Glaser* Swiss anatomist]. Petrotympanic fissure.

glaucescent (glôsĕs ĕnt) *a.* [L. *glaucus* sea-green.] Somewhat glaucous.

glau ous (glôk ŭs) *a.* [L. *glaucus* sea green.] Bluish green covered with pale green bloom.

gleba (glē'bă) *n.* [L. *gleba* clod.] The central part of the sporophore in certain fungi the spore-forming apparatus in certain plants.

gleba chambe —peridiolum, *q.v*

glebula (glĕ'būlă) *n* [L. *glebula* small clod.] A small prominence on lichen thallus

gl noh m ral (glē'nōhū mĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *glene* socket L. *humerus* humerus.] *Pert* glenoid cavity and humerus *appl* ligaments.

glenoid (glē noid) *a.* [Gk. *glene* socket *eidos* form.] Lik a socket *appl* cavity into which head of humerus fits, the mandibular fossa, nd various ligaments.

gl noidal labrum,—a fibro-cartilaginous rim attached round the margin of glenoid cavity and of acetabulum.

glia (glē'ă, glī'ă) *n* [Gk. *glia* glue.] Gliacyte neuroglia cell, supporting cell of nervous tissue.

gliadin (glī'ădĭn) *n.* [Gk. *glia* glue.] A substance interacting with glutenin to form gluten in cereals the prolamine of wheat and rye seeds formerly any prolamine.

gliding growth,—*see* sliding growth.

gliosomes (glī'osōmz) *n. plu* [Gk. *glia*, glue *soma* body] Granules in protoplasm of neuroglia, possibly in relation with mitochondria.

Gliss n s capsule [*F Glisson* English physician]. A fibrous capsule within liver enclosing hepatic artery portal vein lymphatic vessels, and bil duct.

globate (glō'bāt) *a* [L. *globus* globe.] Globe-shaped globular

globigerina oo e,—sea bottom mud which is largely composed of shells of Foraminifera

gl bi (glō'bĭn) *n* [L. *globus* globe.] The basic protein constituent of haemoglobin

globoid (glō'boid) *n.* [L *globus* globe Gk. *eidos* form.] A spherical body in aleurone grains, doubl phosphate of calcium and magnesium

globose (glōbōs') *a.* [L *globus* globe.] Spherical or globe-shaped globular

gl bul (glŏb ūl) *n.* [L. *globulus* small globe.] Any minute spherical structure the antheridium of Characeae globulus.

globulin (glŏb ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *globus* globe.] A protein, insol bl in water such as fibrinogen, vitellin, crystallin, legumin.

globulose (glŏb ūlōs) *a.* [L. *globus* globe] Spherical consisting of, containing globules.

globulus (glŏb'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *globulus* small globe.] A globule spherical or club-shaped sensory organ at bifurcation of antennæ in Pauropoda.

globus major and minor,—head and tail of epididymis.

globus pallidus,—part of lentiform nucleus of corpus striatum.

glochidiate (glŏkid'ĭāt) [Gk. *glochis* arrow point.] Furnished with barbed hairs.

glochidium (glŏkid'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glochis* arrow-point *idion*, dim.] Hairs bearing barbed processes seen on massulae of certain rhizocarps the larva of fresh-water mussels such as Unio and Anodon.

gloea (glē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *gloia*, glue.] An adhesive secretion of some protozoa.

gloeocystidium (glē'ōsĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gloios* sticky *kystis* bag *idion* dim.] A cystidium containing a slimy or oily substance.

glomera,—*plu* of glomus

glomera carotica,—carotid bodies, *q.v.*

glomerular (glŏmĕr'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *glomus* ball] *Pert.* or l k glomerulus.

glomerulate (glŏmĕr'ūlāt) [L. *glomus* ball.] Arranged in clusters.

glomerule (glŏm ĕrūl) *n.* [L. *glomus* ball] A condensed cyme of almost sessile flowers compact cluster

glomeruliferous (glŏmĕr'ūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *glomus* ball *ferre* to carry] H ving the flowers arranged in glomerules.

glomerulus (glŏmĕr ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *glomus* ball.] Network of capillary blood-vessels inturned portion of a Bowman capsule oval body terminating olfactory fibres in rhinencephalon a mass of interlacing intracapsular dendrites, in sympathetic ganglia excretory organ of Enteropneusta small mass of spores glomerule.

glomus (glō mŭs) [L. *glomus* ball.] A number of glomeruli run together coccygeal and carotid bodies, consisting largely of chromaffin cells.

glossa (glŏs'ă) *n.* [Gk. *glossa* tongue.] A tongue-lik projection in middle of labium of insects.

glossal (glŏs ăl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue] *Pert.* the tongue.

glossarium (glŏsā rĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] The slender pointed glossa of certain Diptera.

glossate (glŏs'āt) *a.* [Gk. *glossa* tongue.] Having a tongue or tongue-like structure.

glosso-epiglottic (glŏs'ōĕpĭglŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *glossa* tongue *epi* pon *glottis*, tongue.] *Pert* tongue and epiglottis *appl.* folds of mucous membrane.

glossohyal (glŏs'ōhī'ăl) *n* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue *hyoeides* T shaped] Median basihyal of fishes entoglossum.

glosso-kinaesthetic area,—a brain area in Broca convolution immediately connected with speech.

glossopalatine (glŏs'ōpăl'ătīn) *a.* [Gk. *glossa* tongue L. *palatus* palate.] Connecting tongue and soft palate *appl* arch muscle.

glossophagine (glŏsŏf'ăjīn) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue *phagein*, to eat.] Securing food by means of the tongue.

glossopharyngeal (glŏs'ōfăr ĭn'jēăl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa* tongue *pharynx* gullet.] *Pert* tongue and pharynx *appl* ninth cranial nerve

glossophorous (glŏsŏf'ŏrŭs) *a* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue *pherein* t bear] Having tongue or radula.

glossopodium (glŏs'ōpō'dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue *pous* foot.] The sheathing leaf base of Isoëtes.

glossotheca (glŏs'ōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue *thēkē* box.] The proboscis-covering part of pupal integument of insects.

glottis (glŏt'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *glottis*, tongue] The opening int the windpipe.

glucagon (glook ăgŏn) *n* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *agon* contest.] A pancreatic hormone which stimulates glycogenolysis in the liver causing increase in blood-sugar hyperglyca mic gly oge lytic factor

glucase (glook'ās) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] A plant enzyme which produces grape sugar from maltose.

glucokinin (glook ōkī'nin) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *kinein* t move.] A plant substance capable of reducing blood-sugar vegetable insulin

glucoproteins,—*see* glycoproteins.

glucose (glook'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] The grape sugar of plants and animals dextrose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

gluma (gloom'ă) *n.* [L. *gluma* husk.] A bract at base of a grass inflorescence or spikelet a chaffy or membranous bract empty glume, *opp* flowering glume or lemma

glumaceous (gloomā shŭs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] Dry and scaly like glumes formed of glumes.

glum —gluma *q.v.* lemma, *q.v.*

glumiferous (gloomĭf'erŭs) *a.* [L. *gluma* husk *ferre* to bear] Bearing or producing glumes.

glumiflorous (gloom'ĭflō'rŭs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk *flos* flower] Having flowers with glumes or bracts at their bases

glutaeal (glooté ăl) *a.* [Gk. *gloutos* buttock.] *Pert* or region of buttocks *appl* arteries muscles nerves tuberosity veins.

glutaeus (glootē'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gloutos* buttock] A muscle of the buttock.

glutathion (gloot'ăthī'ŏn) *n* [L *gluten* glue Gk *theion* sulphur] A sulphur-containing tri-peptide found in different tissues and capable of being alternately reduced and oxidised $C_{10}H_{17}O_6N_3S$

gluten (gloot'ĕn) *n* [L *gluten* glue.] A nitrogenous substance obtainable from some cereals a product of gliadin and glutenin.

glutenin (gloot enin) *n* [L. *gluten* glue.] A substance of cereals interacting with gliadin t form gluten.

glutinous (gloot'inŭs) *a.* [L. *gluten* glue] Having a sticky or slimy surface.

glycerin (glĭs ĕrin) **glycerol** (glĭs ĕrŏl) *n.* [Gk. *glyky* sweet] The sweet principle f natural fats and oils; $C_3H_5(OH)_3$.

glycine (glī'sin) *n* [Gk. *glykys* sweet] Amino acetic acid or glycocoll, obtainable from other amino acids plays part in the formation of creatine and other compounds $C_2H_5O_2N$

glycogen (glī'kōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] A carbohydrate storage product of plants and animals, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)x$ animal starch.

glycogenase (glī'kŏjĕnās') *n* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *genos* producing] An enzyme which causes synthesis of storage glycogen in liver

glycogenesis (glī'kojĕn esis) *n* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *genesis* origin] The transformation of glucose into glycogen as in liver and muscle.

glycogenolysis (glī'kojĕnŏl'ĭsis) [Gk *glyky* sweet *genes* producing *lysis* loosing] The disintegration of glycogen and production of glucose phosphate.

glycolysis (glīkŏl'ĭsis) *n* [Gk *glykys* sweet *lysis* to loosen.] Decomposition of glucose or of glycogen, by hydrolysis.

glycophyte (glī'kōfīt) *n* [Gk. *glykys* weet *phyton* plant.] A plant unabl to thrive on substratum containing more than 0.5 per cent. sodium chloride in solution *opp* halophyte.

glycoprotein (glī'koprō'tĕin) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *glyky* sweet *proteion* first] Compounds of protein with carbohydrate including mucins and mucoids mucoproteins.

glycosecretory (glī'kosēkrē'tŏri) *a.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet L *secretus* set part.] Connected with the secretion of glycogen.

glycotropic (glī'kŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *glykys* weet *trope* t rn.] *Appl.* factor secreted by prepituitary and which inhibits peripheral action of insul n glycotrophic.

gnathic (năth'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] *Pert* the jaw gnathal.

gnathion (năth iŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] Lowest point of the median lin f the lower jaw

gnathism (năth'ĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] Formation of jaw with reference to degree of projection.

gnathites (nāth'īts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw.] The buccal appendages of arthropods.

gnathobase (nāth'ōbās) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *basis* base.] An inwardly turned masticatory process on protopodite of appendages near mouth of Crustacea; basal segment of appendages with spines directed toward mouth of Arachnoidea.

gnathochilarium (nāth ōkilā'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *cheilos* lip.] First maxillae and sternal plate in Pauropoda, united in Diplopoda.

gnathopod (nāth'ōpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *pous* foot.] Any crustacean limb in oral region modified to assist with food.

gnathopodite (nāth ŏpōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *pous* foot.] A maxilliped of an arthropod.

gnathos (nā'thŏs) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw.] A median sclerite on ventral side of ninth tergum in Lepidoptera.

gnathosoma (nāth ōsō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *soma*, body.] The mouth region, including oral appendages, of Arachnoidea.

gnathostegites (nāthŏs tējīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *stege* roof.] Pair of covering plates for mouth parts of some crustaceans.

gnathostomatous (nāth ōstŏm ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *stoma* mouth.] With jaws at the mouth.

gnathotheca (nāth ōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *theke* case.] The horny outer covering of bird's lower jaw.

gnathothorax (nāth ōthō'răks) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw; *thorax* chest.] The part of the cephalothorax posterior to protocephalon, in Malacostraca.

gnesiogamy (nē siŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gnesios* lawful; *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation by an individual of the same species; intraspecific zygosis.

goblet cells,—mucus-secreting cells of columnar epithelia; chalice cells.

Golgi apparatus or **complex** [C. *Golgi*, Italian histologist]. Cell-constituents, localised or diffuse, often consisting of separate elements, the Golgi bodies, batonettes, dictyosomes or pseudochromosomes, containing lipoprotein, and concerned with cellular synthesis and secretion; originally apparato reticolare, canalicular system, internal reticular apparatus; the reticulum being possibly an artefact.

Golgi, organs of,—Golgi-Mazzoni corpuscles.

Golgi-Mazzoni corpuscles [C. *Golgi* and V. *Mazzoni*, Italian histologists]. Cylindrical end-organs or small Pacinian corpuscles at junction of tendon and muscle.

golgiokinesis (gŏl'jĭōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [C. *Golgi*; Gk. *kinesis* movement.] Division of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis.

golgiosomes (gŏl'jĭōsōmz) *n. plu.* [C. *Golgi*; Gk. *soma* body.] Golgi bodies or material produced by division of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis.

gomphosis (gŏmfō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gomphos* bolt.] Articulation by insertion of a conical process into a socket, as of roots of teeth into alveoli.

gonad (gŏn'ăd) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth.] A sexual gland, either ovary or testes, or ovotestis.

gonadectomy (gŏn ădĕk'tŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth; *ek* out; *tome* cutting.] Excision of gonad; castration in the male, spaying in female.

gonadin (gŏnă'dĭn) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth.] Active principle of sex glands controlling secondary sexual characteristics.

gonadotrophins (gŏnădŏtrŏ'fĭnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone* birth; *trophein* to nourish.] Two prepituitary hormones: Follicle-stimulating hormone or prolan A; gametogenetic or gametokinetic hormone; thylakentrin. 2. Luteinising or interstitial-cell-stimulating hormone; prolan B; metakentrin. Chorionic gonadotrophin secreted by chorionic cells of placenta and excreted in pregnancy urine, resembling but not identical with luteinising hormone. Serum gonadotrophin

follicle-stimulating hormone in blood of pregnant mares, luteinising hormone in that of women.

gonadotropic (gŏn'ădotrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gone* birth *trope* turn.] Affecting the gonad *appl* pro-pituitary hormones and certain hormones obtained from urine and other body fluids and tissues, particularly during pregnancy *appl* effects gonadotrophic.

gonadotropin (gŏn ădŏt'rŏpĭn) *n* [Gk. *gone* birth *trope* turn.] Any gonadotropic hormone or substance.

gonaduct —gonoduct

gonal (gō ăl) *n* [Gk. *gone* birth.] *Appl* middle portion of genital ridge which alone forms functional gonad gonidial *q.v*

gonangium (gŏnăn jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *gone* birth *angeion* vessel] Any enveloping structure in which reproductive elements are produced a gonotheca a dilated cup f perisarc protecting the blastostyle of Calyptoblastea.

gonapod —gonopodium, *q.v*

g napophyses (gŏn'ăpŏf'ĭsēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone* birth *apo* from *phyein* to grow] Chitinous out growths or valves subserving copulation in insects the component parts of sting

gone (gŏn ē) *n.* [Gk *gone* generation.] One of four daughter cells of an auxocyte th generative portion of a gonad an organism possessing a gone. *v* T produce a gone.

gongylidia (gŏn jĭlĭd'ĭă) *n. plu* [Gk *gongylos* round *dim dim*] Hyphal swellings or modifications in fungi cultivated by certain ants

gongylus (gŏ jĭlŭs) *n* [Gk *gongylos* round.] A globular reproductive body as of certain algae and lichens.

gonia (gō nĭă) *n. plu* [Gk *gone* seed] Primitive sex cells, spermatogonia or oogonia.

gonial (gōnĭă'lē) *n* [Gk. *gonia* angle.] I some vertebrates a bone of lower jaw bend articular

gonic (gŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *gone* generation] *Pert* gones *pert.* semen.

g nid,—gonidium.

gonidangium (gŏn'ĭdăn jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *dim* of *gone* seed *angeion*, vessel.] A structure producing or containing gonidia.

gonidia (gŏnĭd'ĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed.] Minute reproductive bodies of many bacteria; asexual non-motile reproductive cells produced upon gametophytes algal constituents of lichens. *Sing* gonidium.

gonidial —*pert* gonidia.

gonidiferous (gŏnĭdĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed L. *ferre* t carry] Bearing or producing gonidia.

gonidimium (gŏn'ĭdĭm'ĭŭm) *n.* [L.L. *dim.* of Gk. *gone* seed.] A gonidial structure smaller than a gonidium and larger than gonimium.

gonidiogenous (gŏnĭd'ĭŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed; *-genes* producing] Bearing or producing gonidia gonidiferous.

g nidioid (gŏnĭd'ĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed *eidos* form.] Like a gonidium *appl* certain algae.

gonidiophor (gŏnĭd'ĭofŏr) *n.* [Gk. *dim* of *gone* seed *pherein* to bear] An aerial hypha supporting gonidangium.

gonidiophyll (gŏnĭd'ĭŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk *dim* of *gone* seed *phyllon* leaf] A gametophyte leaf bearing gonidia.

gonidium,—*sing* of gonidia.

gonimic,—gonidial.

gonimium (gŏnĭm'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gonimos* productive.] One of the bluish-green gonidia of certain lichens.

gonimoblasts (gŏn'ĭmŏblăsts) *n. plu* [Gk. *gonimos* productive *blastos* bud] Filamentous outgrowths of a fertilised carpogonium of certain algae.

g nimolobe (gŏn'ĭmŏlōb) *n.* [Gk. *gonimos* productive *lobos* lobe.] A group of carposporangia borne on gonimoblast.

gonion (gōnĭ'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gonia*, angle.] The angle point on the lower jaw

gon blast (gŏn'ŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *blastos* bud.] A reproductive cell in animals.

gonoblastid (gŏn'ōblăs'tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *blastos* bud *idion* dim.] A blastostyle of Hydrozoa gonoblastidium.

gonocalyx (gŏn'ōkă'lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *kalyx* cup.] The bell of a medusiform gonophore.

gonochem (gŏn'ōkĕm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *ochema* support.] A medusoid bearing sex-cells, in Hydrozoa.

gonochorism (gŏn'ōkō rĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *chorismos* separation.] The history or development of sex differentiation sex determination dioecism.

gonochoristic (gŏn'ōkōrĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *choristos* separated.] Having the sexes separate producing distinct males and females dioecious.

gonocoel (gŏn'ōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed *koilos* hollow.] The cavity containing the gonads.

gonocoxa (gŏn'ōkŏk'să) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed L. *coxa*, hip.] Base or coxite of gonopod in insects.

gonocytes (gŏn'ōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone* seed *kytos* hollow.] Sexual cells of sponges mother-cells of ova and permatozoa.

gonodendron (gŏn'ōdĕn drŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *dendron* tree.] A branching blastostyle in Physalia.

gonoduct (gŏn'ōdŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth L. *ductus* led.] A genital duct leading from gonad to exterior.

gonoecium (gŏnē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* begetting *oikos* house.] A reproductive individual of polyzoan colony.

gonogeneal (gŏn ōjĕn ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed *genesis* descent.] Gametogenesis.

gonomery (gŏnŏm ĕrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* descent *meros* part.] Theory that paternal and maternal chromosomes remain separate groups throughout life separate grouping of paternal and maternal chromosomes during cleavage stages of some organisms.

gononephrotome (gŏ ōnĕf'rōtōm) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed *nephros* kidney *temnein* to cut.] Embryonic segment containing primordia of the urinogenital system.

gononucleus (gŏn'ōnū'klēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* begetting L. *nucleus* kernel.] The generative nucleus or micronucleus of many Protozoa.

gonophore (gŏn'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed *pherein*, to bear.] A elongation of thalamus between corolla and stamens reproductive zooid in a hydroid colony.

gonoplasm (gŏn'ōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed *plasma*, mould.] The generative part of protoplasm.

gonopodium (gŏn'ōpō dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed *pous* foot.] The modified anal fin serving as copulatory organ in male poeciliid fishes gonopod or clasper of male myriopods and insects.

gonopore (gŏn'ōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed *poros* channel.] Reproductive aperture.

gonosome (gŏn'ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed *soma* body.] The reproductive zooids of hydrozoan colony collectively.

gonosphaerium (gŏn'ōsfē'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed *sphaira* globe.] An oosphere.

gonospore (gŏn'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *sporos* seed.] A spore produced as consequence of reduction division.

gonostyl (gŏn'ōstīl) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *stylos* pillar.] The blastostyl sexual palpon or siphon of Siphonophora gonostylus, bristle-like process on gonocoxa of insects clasper of Diptera.

gonotheca (gŏn'ōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *theke* cup.] A transparent protective expansion of the perisarc round blastostyle or gonophore.

gonotokont,—an auxocyte *q.v.*

gonotome (gŏn'ōtōm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *temnein* to cut.] An embryonic segment containing the primordium of the gonad.

gonotrema (gŏnŏtrē'mă) *n* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *trema* hole.] Genital aperture as in Arachnida; gonotreme.

gonotype (gŏn'ŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *gonos* offspring *typos* pattern] Immediate offspring of a type specimen.

gonozooid (gŏn'ŏzō oid) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *zoon* animal *eidos* form] A gonophore or reproductive individual of a hydrozoan colony a zooid containing a gonad.

gonydial (gŏnĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *genys* lower jaw] *Pert* a gonys.

gonys (gŏn'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *genys* lower jaw] Lower part or keel of bird's bill.

Gött 's larva,—larva with fou ciliated lobes, of Polycladida.

Graafian follicle [*R de Graaf* Dutch anatomist] A vesicular capsule in ovary and surrounding an ovum; ovisac with developing ova.

Graber's organ,—a complex larval organ, presumably sensory in Tabanidae.

gracilis (grăs'ĭlĭs) *n* [L. *gracilis* slender] A superficial muscle on medial side of th thigh a fasciculus of medulla oblongata nucleus of grey matter ventral to clava.

graduated (grăd ūātĕd) *a* [L. *gradus* step] T pering becoming longer or shorter by steps.

graft-hybrid,—an individual formed from graft and stock and showing characteristics of both graft chimaera.

grain (grān) *n.* [L. *granum* grain] The caryopsis or seed of cereals a granular prominence on the back of a sepal.

graminifolious (grăm'ĭnĭfō'lĭŭs) *a.* [L. *gramen* grass *folium* leaf] With grass-like leaves.

graminivorous (grăm'ĭnĭv'ŏrŭs) *a* [L. *gramen* grass *vorare* to eat] Grass-eating

grami ology—agrostology

grammate (grăm'ăt) *a* [Gk *gramme* line.] Striped marked with lines or slender ridges

grana (grā nă) *n plu* [L *granum* grain.] Minute particles consisting of a pile of thin double platelets, probably containing chlorophyll, in chloroplasts.

Grandry's corpuscle [— *Grandry* Belgian anatomist]. An end-organ of touch, in beak and tongue of birds.

gran llae (grănĕl ē) *n. plu.* [L. *dim.* of *granum* grain.] Oval, refractile granules consisting chiefly of barium sulphate f und in the tubes of certain Sarcodina.

gran llari m (grăn ĕlā rĭŭm) *n* [L. *dim* of *granum* grain.] The system of granellae-containing tubes of Sarcodina.

granose (grăn'ōs) *a.* [L. *granum*, grain.] I appearance like a chain of grains, like some insect antennae monlif rm.

granular (grăn'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *granum* grain.] Consisting of grains or granules ppearing as if made up of granules.

granulati n (grăn ūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *granum* grain] A grain-like formation or eminence *appl* arachnoid elevations or Pacchionian glands on outer surface f dura mater

granule (grăn'ūl) *n.* [L. *granulum* small grain.] A small particl of matter a small grain.

granule cells,—ovoid or spheroid cells formed of soft protoplasm containing basiphil granules.

granule glands,—the prostate gland of flatworms skin glands of amphibians.

granules of Nissl,—*see* Nissl granules.

gran locytes (grăn ūlŏsīts) *n. plu.* [L *granulum* small grain Gk. *kytos* cell.] Granular whit blood corpuscles or polymorphs myeloid cells formed in bone marrow

granum,—*sing* of grana.

graphiohexaster (grăf'ĭŏhĕksăs'tĕr) *n* [Gk. *graphis* style *hex* six *aster* star] A hexaster picule with long outwardly-directed filamentous processes from four rays

grate (grā tĕr) *n.* [O F *grater* to scrape] A denticle of Eunice

graveolent (grăv'ĕōlĕnt) *a.* [L. *graveolens* strong-smelling.] Having a strong or offensive odour.

gravid (grăv'ĭd) *a.* [L. *gravidus* loaded.] *Appl.* female with eggs, or pregnant uterus.

graviperception (grăv'ĭpĕrsĕp shŭn) *n.* [L. *gravis* heavy; *percipere* to feel.] Irritability to gravity: geotropic reaction.

gravitational (grăv'ĭtā shŏnăl) *a.* [L. *gravis* heavy.] *Appl.* water in excess of soil requirements, which sinks under action of gravity and drains away.

gravity (grăv'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *gravitas* heaviness.] The force of attraction of all bodies towards each other; the tendency of terrestrial bodies to be drawn towards the earth's centre.

gray,—grey.

green glands,—the excretory antennary glands of certain Crustacea.

gregaloid (grĕg'ăloid) *a.* [L. *grex* flock; Gk. *eidos* form.] *Appl.* colony of protozoa of indefinite shape, usually with gelatinous base formed by incomplete division of individuals or partial union of adults.

gregarious (grĕgā rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *grex* flock.] Tending to herd together; colonial; growing in clusters.

grey matter,—tissue abundantly supplied with nerve cells, of greyish colour; internal to white matter in spinal cord, external in cerebrum.

grey nerve fibres,—semitransparent, grey or yellowish-grey gelatinous non-medullated nerve-fibres, comprising most of the fibres of the sympathetic system and some of the cerebro-spinal; amyelinat fibres.

groin (groin) *n.* [A.S. *grynde* depression.] The depressed part of body between abdomen and thigh.

groove (groov) *n.* [Dut. *groef* channel.] Any channel furrow or depression, as carotid, costal, optic, primitive vertebral groove.

ground tissue,—*see* conjunctive parenchyma.

growing point,—a part of plant body at which cell-division is localised, generally terminal and composed of meristematic cells.

growth factor G,—vitamin B_2 or riboflavin, *q.v.*

growth hormones,—in animals, growth promoting pituitary secretions; in plants, auxins.

grumose (groom'ōs) *a.* [L. *grumus* hillock.] Clotted; knotted; collected into granule masses; grumous.

grumulus (groo mūlŭs) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *grumus* hillock.] Polar organ or caudal cell cluster in insect embryo.

gryochrom (grī'ōkrōm) *a.* [Gk. *gry* morsel; *chrōma*, colour.] With Nissl granules irregularly scattered; *appl.* neurones, as in spinal ganglia.

guanase (gwăn'ās) *n.* [Peruvian *huanu* dung.] An enzyme that catalyses the transformation of guanine into xanthine.

guanidin (gwăn'ĭdĭn) *n.* [Peruvian *huanu* dung.] A substance produced by oxidation of guanin, whose metabolism is regulated by parathyroids. CH_5N_3.

guanin (gwăn'ĭn) *n.* [Peruvian *huanu* dung.] A purine base found in some plants, teleosts, mammals, etc.; $C_5H_5ON_5$.

guanophor (gwăn ōfŏr) *n.* [Peruvian *huanu* dung; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] A yellow pigment-bearing cell; an iridocyte.

guanylic (gwă 'ĭlĭk) *a.* [Peruvian *huanu* dung.] *Appl.* a nucleic acid, yielding guanin, found in pancreas and liver also in certain fungi.

guard (gārd) *n.* [O.F. *guarder* to guard.] Sheath of a phragmocone; rostrum of a belemnite.

guard cells,—cells surrounding stomata of aerial epidermis of plant tissue.

gubernacular (gū'bĕrnăk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *gubernaculum* rudder.] *Pert.* to gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gū'bĕrnăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *gubernaculum* rudder] A cord stretching from epididymis to scrotal wall mesocardial ligament tissue between gum and dental sac of permanent teeth strands of blastostylar ectoderm between gonophore and gonotheca in Hydromedusae a posterior flagellum functioning as rudder

Guérin s glands [*A F M Guérin* French surgeon] Para-urethral r Skene's glands

guest insect,—an insect living or breeding in the nest of another

gula (gū'lă) *n.* [L *gula* gullet.] The pper part of throat median ventral sclerite of insect head.

gulamentum (gū'lămĕn tŭm) *n* [L. *gula* gullet *mentum* chin] Plate formed by fusion f gula and submentum in insects.

gular (gū'lăr) *a* [L *gula* gullet] *Pert* throat *appl* median and lateral plates between rami of mandible Crossopterygii and Polypterini. *n* An anterior unpaired horny shield on plastron of Chelonia.

gullet (gŭl ĕt) *n* [O.F *goulet* from L. *gula* gullet.] The oesophagus, a muscular canal extending from mouth cavity to stomach the canal between cytostome and endoplasm of Ciliata.

gum (gŭm) *n.* [L. *gummi* gum] An exudation of certain plants and trees vegetable mucilage.

gummiferous (gŭmĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *gummi* gum *ferre* to carry] Gum-producing or exuding

gummosis (gŭmō sĭs) *n* [L. *gummi* gum.] Condition of plant tissue when cell walls become gummy

gums (gŭms) *n. plu* [A S *goma* jaws.] Dense fibrous tissues invest ing jaws gingiva

gustatory (gŭs'tătŏrĭ) *a.* [L *gustare* to taste.] *Pert* sense of taste *appl.* cells, hairs, pores, calyculus, nerves, etc.

gut (gŭt) *n.* [A S *gut* channel] Intestine or part thereof according to structure of animal.

gutta (gŭt'ă) *n.* [L. *gutta* drop] A small spot of colour on insect wing elsewhere. [Mal. *getah* gum.] Latex of various trees in Malaya main constituent f gutta percha and balata.

guttate (gŭt'āt) *a.* [L. *gutta* drop.] Having drop-like markings.

guttation (gŭtā shŭn) *n.* [L. *gutta* drop.] Formation of drops of water on plants from moisture in air exudation of aqueous solutions, as through hydathodes, or by sporangiophores or by nectaries.

guttiferous (gŭtĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *gutta*, drop *ferre* to carry] Having or yielding drops exuding a resin or gum.

guttiform (gŭt'ĭfôrm) *a* [L. *gutta* drop *forma*, shape.] Drop-like in the form of drop.

guttula (gŭt ūlă) *n* [L. *guttula*, small drop.] Droplet a small drop-like spot

guttulate (gŭt'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *guttula* small drop.] In the form of a small drop, as markings.

guttulose,—covered with or containing droplets.

gymnanth us (jĭmnăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered *anthos* flower] With no floral envelope achlamyd eous

gymnetrous (jĭmnē'trŭs) *a* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *etron* abdomen.] Without an anal fin.

gymnoarian (jĭm nōā rĭăn) *a* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *oarion* small egg] *Appl* gonads when naked or not enclosed in coelomic sacs. *Opp* cystoarian.

gymnoblastic (jĭm nōblăs'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *blastos* bud] Without hydrotheca and gonothecae *appl* certain Coelenterata.

gymnocarpic (jĭm nōkăr pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered *karpos* fruit] With naked fruit *appl* lichens with uncovered apothecia mosses with expanded hymenium gymnocarpous.

gymnocidium (jĭm nōsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered *oikos* house *idion* dim.] A basal swelling of certain moss capsules.

gymnocyte (jim nōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered *kytos* hollow] A cell without a defining cell-wall *cf.* lepocyte.

gymnocyt de (jim nōsī'tōd) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *kytos* hollow *eidos* form.] Cytode without cell wall or nucleus.

gymnog nous (jimnōj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *genos* offspring] Naked when born *appl* birds.

gymnogynous (jimnōj'inŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *gyne* female.] With exposed ovary

gymnoplast (jim nōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *plastos* formed.] Protoplasm without definite forma tion or cell-wall.

gymnopterous (jimnŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *pteron* wing] Hav ing bare wings without scales *appl.* insects.

gymnorhinal (jim'nōrī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *rhis* nose] With nostril region not covered by feathers, as in some birds.

gymnosomatous (jim'nōsō'mătŭs) *a* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *soma*, body] Having no shell or mantle as certain molluscs.

gymnospermous (jimnōspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered *sperma* seed] Having seeds not enclosed in tru ovary as conifers.

gymnospore (jim nōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *sporos* seed] A naked germ or spore not enclosed in protective envelope.

gymnost matous (jim nōstōm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *stoma* mouth.] Naked-mouthed having no peristome *appl* mosses gymnostomous

gyna caner (jin'ăkă ĕr) *n.* [Gk *gyne* woman *aner* man.] A male ant resembling femal gynaecomorphic male

gynaeceum (jinē'sē ŭm) [Gk. *gynaikeion* omen part of house.] The female organs of flower the pistil consisting f one or more carpels gynaecium gynecium gynoecium.

gyna coid (jinē'koid) *n* [Gk. *gyne* woman *eidos* form.] An egg-laying worker ant.

gynaecophore (jinē'kōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gyne* woman *pherei* to carry] Canal or groove of certain worms, formed by inrolling of sides, in which the female is carried gynaecophoric or gynaecophoral groove.

gynand (jinăn dĕr) *n.* [Gk. *gyne* femal *aner* male] A gynandromorph.

gynandrism (jinăn drizm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man.] Hermaphroditism.

gynandromorph (jinăn drōmôrf) *n.* [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man *morphe* form] An individual exhibiting a spatial mosaic f male and female characters *cf* inter sex.

gynandromorphism (jinăn drōmôr fizm). [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man *morphe* form.] Condition of being a gynandromorph or manifesting mosaic of male and femal sexual characters as having one side characteristically male the other female.

gynandrophore (jinăn drōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man *pherein* to carry] A axal prolongation bearing a sporophyll gonophore bearing both stamens and gynoecium.

gynandrosporous (jinăn drōspō rŭs) *a.* [Gk *gyne* woman *aner* man *sporos* seed] With androspores adjoining the oogonium, as in some algae.

gynandrous (jinăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man.] Having stamens fused with pistils, as in some orchids.

gynanthe ous (jinăn'thĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne* woman *anthos* flower] Having stamens converted into pistils.

gynase (ji'nās) *n.* [Gk. *gyne* woman.] A female-determining factor in the f rm of an enzyme or hormone.

gynatri m (jinā'triŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne* woman L. *atrium* entrance-hall.] Female genital pouch or vestibulum, of certain insects

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H

habe ul (hăbĕn ūlă) *n.* [L. *habena*, strap.] A name *appl* certain band like structures. *a.* Habenular *appl* commissure of epithala mus

habitat (hăb'ĭtăt) *n.* [L. *habitare* to inhabit.] The locality o external environment in which plant or animal lives.

habitat space,—the habitable part of space or area vailable for establishing a population.

habituation (hăbĭt'ūā shŭn) *n.* [L. *habituar* to bring into habit.] The adjustment, effected in cell or in an organism, by which subsequent contacts of the same stimulus produce diminishing effects.

habitus (hăb'ĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *habitus* appearance.] The general ppear ance or conformation characteristic of a plant or an animal constitutional tendency

hadal (hā dăl) *a* [Gk. *hades* unseen.] *Appl.* or *pert.* abyssal deeps below 6000 metres.

hadrocentric (hăd'rŏsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hadros* thick *kentron* centre.] With phloem surrounding xylem.

hadrom (hăd rŏm) *n.* [Gk. *hadros* thick.] Conducting tissue of xylem hadromestome.

H eck l s law [*E H Haeckel* German zoologist]. Biogenetic law recapitulation theory *q.v*

haem (hēm) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood.] A blood substance, oxidising to haematin $C_{34}H_{32}O_4N$ Fe.

haemachrome (hē'măkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *chroma* colour] Colouring matter found in blood.

haemacyt (hē măsĭt) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *kytos* hollow] A blood corpuscle.

haemad (hē măd) *adv* [Gk. *haima* blood L. *ad* to] Situated on same sid of vertebral column as heart.

haemal (hē'măl) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood.] *Pert.* blood or blood-vessels situated on same side of ert bral column heart.

ha mamoeba (hē māmē'bă) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *amoibe* change.] Protozoon with an amoeboid trophozoite stage parasitic in a red blood-corpuscle.

haemangioblast (hēmăn'jĭŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *angeion*, vessel *blastos* bud.] A blood island, *q v*

haemapoieti (hē'măpoiĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *haima*, blood *poiein* to form.] Blood-forming haemopoietic.

haemapophysis (hē măpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *apo* from *phyein* to grow] One of plate-like or pine-like processes growing from the latero-ventral surfaces of a vertebral centrum.

haematal (hēm'ătăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood.] *Pert.* blood or blood-vessels.

ha matid (hēm'ătĭd) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Red blood-corpuscle.

haematin (hēm ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood] A pigment formed by decomposition of haemoglobin containing iron and having the property of carrying oxygen protohaem $C_{34}H_{32}O_5N$ Fe.

ha matobic (hēm'ătŏ'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *bios* life.] Living in blood.

haem t bi m (hēm'ătŏ'bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *bios* life.] An organism living in blood.

ha matoblast (hēm'ătŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *blastos* bud.] A cell that will develop into a red blood-corpuscle thrombocyt blood platelet.

ha matochrome (hēm'ătŏkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood, *chroma*, colou] A carotenoid red pigment of certain algae.

haematocryal (hēm'ătŏkrī'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *kryos* cold.] Cold-blooded.

haem tocyanin (hēm ătŏsī'ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *kyanos* dark blue.] Haemocyanin *q.v*

ha matocytozoon (hēm'ătŏsī'tŏzō ŏ) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *kytos* hollow *zoon* animal] An intracorpuscular blood parasite.

haematodocha (hēm ătōdŏk'ă) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *doche* receptacle] A fibro-elastic bag at base of palpal organ i Araneae.
haematogen (hēm'ătōjěn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *genos* birth.] A nucleoprotein containing iron.
haematogenesis (hēm'ătōjěn ěsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *genesis* descent.] The formation of blood.
haemat genous (hēm'ătōj ěnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *genos* birth.] Formed in blood derived from blood.
haematoidin (hēm'ătoid'ĭn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *eidos* form] An iron-free derivative of haemoglobin, forming crystals in blood clots and identical with bilirubin.
ha matolysi (hēm ătŏl'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *haima*, blood *lysis* loosing] Haemolysis, *q*
haemat phagous (hēm'ătŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *phagein* to eat.] Feeding on blood btaining nourishment from blood.
haematophyte (hēm'ătōfīt) *n* [Gk *haima* blood *phyton* plant] Any vegetable micro-organism i blood
haematopoiesis, — haematogenesis haemopoiesis.
haematoporphyrin (hēm'ătōpŏr'fĭrĭn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *porphyra* purple.] An iron-free pigment formed by decomposition of haematin $C_{34}H_{38}O$ N
ha matosis (hēm'ătō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *haimatosis*, to change to blood] Blood formation
haematothermal (*hēm ătōthěr'măl*) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *thermos* warm.] Warm-blooded.
ha matozoon (hēm ătōzō ŏn) *n* [Gk *haima* blood *zoon* animal.] Any animal parasitic in blood
ha merythrin (hēm ěrĭth rĭn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *erythros* red] A red respiratory pigment of corpuscles in body fluid of sipunculids and some annelids; haemoerythrin.
haemic (hē mĭk) *a* [Gk. *haima* blood.] *Pert* blood.
haemin (hē mĭ) *n.* [Gk *haima* blood.] Haem chloride formed in blood clot $C_{34}H_{32}O$ N FeCl.
haemoblast (hē'mōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *blastos* bud.] A cell which gives rise to an erythroblast haematoblast.
haemochromes (hē'mōkrōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *chroma*, colour] Blood pigments, as haemoglobin, haemocyanin chlorocruorin, erythrocruorin haemoerythrin.
haemochromogen (hē'mōkrō'mōjěn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *chroma* colour *genos* birth] A chromoprotein produced by alkali and reduction of haemoglobin.
ha moclastic (hē mōklăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *klastos* broken.] Breaking down blood cells, *appl* tissues. *Opp* haemoplastic.
haemoco l (hē mōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *koilos* hollow] An expanded portion of the blood system which replaces th true coelom
ha moconia (hē'mōkōn'ĭă) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *konis* dust.] Minute fat droplets entering or leaving cells chylomicrons *q*
haemocyanin (hē'mōsī'ănĭn) *n* [Gk. *haima*, blood *kyanos* dark blue.] A haemoglobin-like blood pigment containing copper instead of iron, in mollusca, crustaceans and some arachnids
haemocyte (hē'mōsīt) *n* [Gk *haima* blood *kytos* hollow] A blood cell as in insects.
haemocyt blast (hē mōsī'tōblăst) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *kytos* hollow *blastos, bud*] *Primitive stem cell* from which all blood cells are derived a lymphoid haemoblast lymphoidocyte.
haemocytolysi (hē-mōsītŏl'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *kytos* hollow *lysis* to dissolv] Breaking up of red blood-corpuscles by solution
ha mocytotrypsis (hē mōsī'tōtrĭp sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *kytos* hollow *tribei* to rub.] Breaking up of blood-corpuscles by pressure

haemoerythrin (hē'mōĕrith rin) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *erythros* red.] A red respiratory pigment i certain invertebrates; haemerythrin.

haemofuscin (hē'mōfŭs'sin) *n.* [Gk *haima* blood L. *fuscus* tawny] A yellow blood pigment deposited under various pathological conditions.

haemoge esis,—haematogenesis.

haemogl bin (hē'mōglō'bin) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood L. *globus* phere.] The red respiratory pigment of blood of vertebrates, consisting of haematin un ted to globin.

haemohistioblast (hē mōhĭs'tiōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *histion* tissue *blastos* bud.] A free macrophage in blood, especially of veins.

haemoid (hē'moid) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *eidos* form.] Resembling blood.

haemolymph (hē'mōlimf) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood L. *lympha* water] A fluid found in coelom of some invert brates regarded as equivalent to blood and lymph of h gher forms *appl.* nodes modified lymph nodes containing blood.

haemolysin (hē'mōlī'sin) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *lysis* to dissolve.] A substance developed in or added to blood serum capable of destroying red blood-corpuscles.

haemolysis (hēmŏl'isis) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *lysis* loosing] The lysis or solution of red blood-corpuscles erythrocytolysis lak ing

haemophilia (hēm'ōfĭl'ĭă) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *philia* loving] Absence of ready coagulation of shed blood sex-linked hereditary characteristic

haemoplasmodium (hē'mōplăzmō dĭŭm plăs-) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *plasma*, mould.] A unicellular parasite of blood.

ha moplastic (hē'mōplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *plastos* formed] Blood-forming haemopoietic *Opp* haemoclastic.

ha mopoiesis (hē'mōpoiē'sis) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *poiesis* mak ing] The formation and development of blood cells.

haemopoi tic (hē mōpoiĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *poietikos* productive]. Blood-forming *appl* haemopoiesis haemoplastic.

h mopsonin (hēmŏp sonin) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *opsonein* to cater] An opsonin for erythrocytes.

haemorrhoidal (hĕmŏroid'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *rhein* to flow] Rectal *appl* blood-vessels nerve.

ha mosiderin (hēmōsĭd ĕrin) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *sideros* iron.] A yellow pigment of blood giving an iron reaction.

haemostatic (hē-mōstăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *statikos* causing to stand.] *Appl* membrane crossing joint between trochanter and femur in utotomy of limb of some arthropods.

haemotoxin (hē'mōtŏk sin) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *toxikon* poison.] A toxin which produces haemolysis.

haemotropic (hē'mōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *trope* turn.] Affect ing acting upon blood.

ha mozoi (hē'mōzō'in) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *zoon* animal.] Granules of black pigment the residue from digestion of haemoglobin by malarial parasites.

ha rangi m (hărăn jiŭm) *n* [L. *haerere* t cling Gk *angeion* case.] The apparatus for collect ing and dispersing spores in Haer angiomycetes an adhesiv droplet containing spores being held by the tenaculum, *q v*

hair (hār) *n.* [A S *haer*] Any epi dermal filamentous outgrowth consisting of one or more cells, varied in shape thread-like or filamentous outgrowth of epidermis of animals setum, *q.v*

hair ells,—sensory cells in organ of Corti.

hair follicle —tubular sheath formed by invagination of epidermis and surrounding base f hai

half-inferior —having ovary but partially adherent t calyx

half-spindle,—unipolar spindle as in meiosis of some insects.

half terete,—rounded on one side flat on the other.

halibios,—halobios.

haliplankton,—haloplankton, *q.v.*

hallachrome (hăl ăkrōm) *n.* [*Halla* an annelid; Gk. *chrōma* colour.] A red pigment or respiratory catalyst in skin of Halla, derived from tyrosine formed by oxidation of dopa, and oxidised to melanin $C_8H_7O_2N$.

Haller's organ [*G. Haller* German oologist]. A tarsal chemoreceptor in ticks.

hallux (hăl'ŭks) *n.* [L. *hallux* great toe.] First digit of hind-limb.

halm,—haulm.

halobios (hăl obī'ŏs) *n.* [Gk. *hals* sea; *bios* life.] Sum total of organisms living in the sea.

halolimnic (hăl'olim nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hals* sea; *limnē* marsh.] *Pert.* marine organisms modified to live in fresh water.

halophilous (hălŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hals* salt; *philein* to love.] Salt-loving; thriving in presence of salt; halophilic.

halophyt (hăl'ofīt) *n.* [Gk. *hals* salt; *phyton* plant.] A shore plant; plant capable of thriving on salt impregnated soils.

haloplankton (hăl'ŏplăng'ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hals* sea; *plangktos* wandering.] The organisms drifting in the sea; haliplankton.

halosere (hăl'ŏsēr) *n.* [Gk. *hals* salt; L. *serere* to put in a row.] A plant succession originating in a saline area.

haloxene (hăl ksēn) *a.* [Gk. *hals* salt; *xenos* guest.] Tolerating salt water.

halteres (hăltē'rēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *halter* weight.] A pair of small capitate bodies representing rudimentary posterior wings in Diptera; balancers, poisers.

hamate (hā mĭt) *a.* [L. *hamatus* hooked.] Hooked or book-shaped at the tip; hamose; uncinate.

hamatum (hămā'tŭm) *n.* [L. *hamatus* hooked.] The unciform bone in the carpus, probably corresponding to fourth and fifth distalia of a typical pentadactyl limb.

hamiform (hā mĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *hamus* hook; *forma* shape.] Hook-shaped; unciform.

hamirostrate (hā mĭrŏs'trāt) *a.* [L. *hamus* hook; *rostrum* beak.] Having a hooked beak.

hamose,—hamate.

hamstrings,—tendons of insertion of the posterior femoral muscles, *i.e.*, of semitendinosus, semimembranosus, and biceps.

hamula (hăm ūlă) *n.* [L. *hamulus* little hook.] Retinaculum of insects; fused ventral appendages acting with caudal furcula in spring tails or Collembola; hamulus, *q.v.*

hamular,—hooked; hook-like.

hamulate (hăm ūlāt) *a.* [L. *hamulus* little hook.] Having small hook like processes.

hamulus (hăm ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *hamulus* little hook.] A hooklet or hook-like process, as of lacrimal, hamate, and pterygoid bones, and of osseous spiral lamina at apex of cochlea; minute hook like process on distal barbules which aid in interlocking of feather barbs; retinaculum of Hymenoptera.

hamus (hā mŭs) *n.* [L. *hamus* hook.] Hooked part of uncus in male Lepidoptera.

hapaxanthous (hăp'ăksăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hapax* once; *anthos* flower.] With only a single flowering period; hapaxanthic, *opp.* pollakanthic.

haplobiont (hăp'lŏbī'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple; *bion* living.] An organism characterised by one kind of individual. *Opp.* diplobiont.

haplocaulescent (hăp'lŏkôlĕs ĕnt) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple; L. *caulis* stem.] With simple axis, *i.e.* capable of producing seed on the main axis.

haplochlamydeous (hăp'lŏklămĭd'ĕŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple; *chlamys* cloak.] Having rudimentary leaves in connection with sporophylls.

haplo-diploid (hăp'lōdĭp'loid) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *diploos* double *eidos* form.] *Appl.* sex differentiation in which the male is haploid, the female diploid.

haplodont (hăp'lōdŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *odous* tooth.] Having molars with simple crowns.

haploid (hăp'loid) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *eidos* form.] Having the number of chromosomes characteristic of mature germ-cells for the organism in question; *appl.* the typical gametic number of chromosomes after meiosis. *n.* O gamum having one genome. *cf.* diploid.

haplometrosis,—monometrosis.

haplometrotic,—monometrotic.

haplomitosis (hăp'lōmĭtō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *mitos* thread.] Type of cell division where nuclear granules form chromospires which withdraw in two groups or divide transversely in the middle.

haplomycelium (hăp'lōmīsē'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *mykes* fungus.] Haploid mycelium.

haplont (hăp'lŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *on* being.] An organism having haploid somatic nuclei.

haploperistomous (hăp'lōpĕrĭs'tōmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *peri* around *stoma* mouth.] Having single peristome; having a peristome with a single row of teeth, *appl.* mosses; haploperistomic.

haplopetalous (hăp'lōpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *petalon* leaf.] With single row of petals.

haplophase (hăp'lōfāz) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *phasis* aspect.] Stage in life history of an organism when nuclei are haploid; gametophyte phase.

haplophyte (hăp'lōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *phyton* plant.] A haploid plant or gametophyte. *Opp.* diplophyte or sporophyte.

haploptile (hăp'lŏptĭl, -ptīl) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *ptilon* feather.] Single neossoptile about rachis formed by precocious development of the barbs of the teleoptile.

haplosis (hăplō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple.] Halving of the chromosome number during meiosis: reduction and disjunction.

haplostemonous (hăp'lōstē'mŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *stemon* warp.] Having one whorl of stamens.

haplostromatic (hăp'lōstrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *stroma* bedding.] *Appl.* fungi having little or no entostroma, perithecia being formed in ectostroma. *Opp.* diplostromatic.

haplotype (hăp'lōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *typos* pattern.] The only species in a genus originally and thereby becoming a genotype.

haplozygous (hăplŏz'ĭgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *zygon* yoke.] *Appl.* genes in haploid organisms: hemizygous.

haptera (hăp'tĕră) *n. plu.* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten.] Holdfasts, special disc-like outgrowths from the stem-like portion of certain algae which serve as organs of attachment. *Sing.* hapteron.

haptic (hăp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haptein* to touch.] *Pert.* touch; *appl.* stimuli and reactions.

haptogen (hăp'tōjĕn) *a.* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten; *-genes* producing.] *Appl.*, a limiting membrane of solidified protein which prevents miscibility.

haptomonad (hăp'tōmŏn'ăd) *n.* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten; *monas* unit.] An attached form of certain parasitic Flagellata; *cf.* nectomonad.

haptophores (hăp'tōfōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten; *pherein* to carry.] The combining qualities of the molecule of a toxin, lysin, opsonin, precipitin, or agglutinin; *cf.* toxophores.

haptospore (hăp'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten; *sporos* seed.] An adhesive spore; plasmarspore.

haptotropic (hăp'tōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haptein* to touch; *trope* turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ due to contact stimulus: thigmotropic.

haptotropism (hăptŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *haptein* to touch *trope* turn.] Response to contact stimulus, as in tentacles tendrils, stems.

haptotype (hăp'tŏtīp) *n* [Gk *haptein* to touch *typos* pattern.] An isotype collected with the holotype but possibly taken from another plant.

Harderian gland [*J J Harder* Swiss anatomist]. An accessory lacrimal gland of third eyelid or nictitating membrane.

harlequin lobe,—a testicular lobe with cells differing from those of other lobes, in certain Hemiptera.

harmonic suture,—an articulation formed by apposition of edges or surfaces, as between palatine bones.

harmosis (hârmō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *harmosis* fitting] Arrangement and adaptation in response to a stimulus.

harmozone (hârmō'zōn) *n* [Gk. *harmozo* I arrange] One of the hormones which influence growth and nutrition.

harpagones (hâr'pāgō ēz) *n. plu* [L. *harpago* hook.] Claspers o valves of certain male insects pair of scler ites between harpes and claspers in mosquitoes harpes in Lepidoptera.

harpes (hâr'pēz) *n. plu* [Gk. *harpe* sickle.] Chitinous processes between the claspers of mosquitoes claspers or valves of Lepidoptera.

Hartig net, — network of hyphae between cortical cells of roots in ectotrophic mycorrhiza.

H ssall s concentric corpuscles [*A H Hassall* English physician]. Epithelial cell nests in medulla of thymus.

hastate (hăs'tāt) *a.* [L *hasta* spear] Spear-shaped more o less triangular with th two basal lobes divergent *appl.* leaf markings

H tschek' nephridi m [*B Hatschek* Austrian zoologist]. A nephridium between notochord and preoral pit in Cephalochorda.

Hatschek s pit,—a mucin-secreting gland in roof of ral cavity in Cephalochorda preoral pit.

haulm (hôm) *n* [A.S *healm*] The stem of such plants as peas the stem of a grass.

haustellate (hôs'tĕlāt) *a.* [L. *haurire* to drain] Having a proboscis adapted for sucking

haustellum (hôstĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *haurire* to drain] A proboscis adapted fo suck g

haustoria,—*plu.* of haustorium.

haustorial (hôstō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *haurire* t drink.] *Pert* or resembling a haustorium.

haustorium (hôstō'rĭŭm) *n* [L. *haurire* to drink] An outgrowth of stem, root, or hyphae of certain parasitic plants, which serves to draw food from the host plant sucker an outgrowth of embryonic which extends to nutritive tissue in certain non-parasitic plants.

haustra (hôs'tră) *n plu* [L. *haustrum* drawer] Recesses f sacculations of the colon between plicae semilunares *S ng* haustrum.

Haversian canal [*C Havers* English anatomist] Small canals in bone in which lie bloodcapillaries, nerve and lymph-space.

Haversian fringes,—synovial villi.

Haversian system,—a H versian canal the surrounding concentric lamellae and lacunae with canaliculi.

H Cl cells,—parietal cells of stomach which secrete hydrochloric acid.

H-disc,—lighter region in anisotropic band of myofibrillae Hensen disc.

head-cap,—apical part or galea of head of spermatozoon perforatorium.

h ad-case,—the outer hard covering of insect head.

head-cell,—one of the cells on manubrium of antheridium of Chara.

head kidney—the pronephric por tion of kidney in vertebrates usually represented only in embryo nephridium usually developed in cephalic segment of invertebrates.

heart (hârt) *n.* [A.S. *heorte*.] A hollow muscular organ with varying number of chambers which by rhythmic contraction keeps up circulation of blood; core or central portion of a tree or fruit.

heart wood,—the darker harder central wood of trees; duramen.

heat (hēt) *n.* [A.S. *haetu*.] A kind of energy manifested in various ways; the sensation of warmth produced by stimulation of special organs; the period of sexual desire.

heat spot,—a special area on the skin at which nerve endings sensitive to heat are found.

hectocotylus (hĕk'tōkŏt'ĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hekaton*, hundred; *kotyles*, cup.] One of the arms of a male cephalopod specialised to effect transference of sperms.

hedonic (hēdŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hedone*, pleasure.] *Appl.* skin glands of certain reptiles, which secrete musk and are specially active at rutting season.

heel (hēl) *n.* [A.S. *hela*.] Hinder or posterior tarsal portion of foot; talon or talonid of a tooth; a spinule at base of tibia in Hymenoptera.

Heidenhain, demilunes of,—*see* demilunes.

hekistotherm (hĕkĭs'tōthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *hekistos*, least; *therme*, heat.] A plant that thrives with the minimum of heat, as alpine plants.

Heister's valve [*L. Heister*, German anatomist.] Spiral valve in neck of gall-bladder.

heliotropism (hēlĭŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, to draw down; *trepein*, to turn.] Tendency to respond to stimulus of gravity; geotropism.

helices,—*plu.* of helix.

helicine (hĕl'ĭsĭn) *a.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral.] Spiral; convoluted; *appl.* certain convoluted and dilated arteries in penis; *pert.* outer rim of pinna.

helicoid (hĕl'ĭkoid) *a.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral; *eidos*, like.] Spiral shaped like snail's shell; *pert.* type of sympodial branching in which sympodium consists of fork branches of same side.

helicoid cyme,—an inflorescence produced by suppression of successive axes on same side, thus causing the sympodium to be spirally twisted; bostryx.

helicorubin (hĕl'ĭkōroob'ĭn) *n.* [L. *helix*, spiral; *ruber*, red.] A red pigment of gut of pulmonate gastropods.

helicospore (hĕl'ĭkōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral; *sporos*, seed.] A convolute or spiral spore.

helicotrema (hĕl'ĭkōtrē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral; *trema*, hole.] A small opening near summit of cochlea by which the scalae vestibuli and tympani communicate.

heliophil (hē'lĭōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *helios*, sun; *philein*, to love.] Adapted for relatively high intensity of light; heliophilic, heliophilous. *Opp.* heliophobic, skiophil.

heliophobic,—skiophil, *q.v.*

heliophyll (hē'lĭōfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun; *phyllon*, leaf.] A plant having isolateral leaves. *Opp.* skiophyll.

heliophyt (hē'lĭōfĭt) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun; *phyton*, plant.] A sun plant; *opp.* shade plant or skiaphyte.

heliosis (hēlĭō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun.] Production of discoloured spots or markings on leaves through concentration of sun on them; solarisation.

heliotaxis (hē'lĭōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun; *taxis*, arrangement.] Locomotor or other response to stimulus of sunlight.

heliotropism (hēlĭŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun; *trepein*, to turn.] Curvature of organisms or certain parts in response to the stimulus of sunlight.

helix (hē'lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral.] A spiral; the coiled spiral arrangement of certain structures in invertebrates; the outer rim of external ear.

helmet (hĕl'mĕt) *n.* [A.S. *helm* *helan*, to cover.] The process of bill of hornbills: the bony plates covering head of certain extinct fishes: the galea of flowers and of insects.

helminthoid (hĕlmin'thoid) *a.* [Gk. *helmins*, worm; *eidos*, shape.] Shaped like a worm: vermiform.

helminthology (hĕl'minthŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *helmins*, worm; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the natural history of worms: the study of parasitic flatworms and round worms.

helophyte (hĕl'ofīt) *n.* [Gk. *helos*, marsh; *phyton*, plant.] A marsh plant: a cryptophyte growing in soil saturated with water.

helotism (hĕl'ŏtizm) *n.* [Gk. *heiloteia*, serf, from *Helos*, Laconian town.] Symbiosis in which the one organism enslaves the other and forces it to labour in its behalf, *e.g.* in lichens, in some species of ants.

hema,—*see* haema.

hem,—haem.

hemelytron (hĕmĕl'ĭtrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *elytron*, sheath.] Proximally hardened forewing of certain insects: elytron of certain worms: hemelytrum.

hemera (hĕmē'ră) *n.* [Gk. *hemera*, day.] The time during which fossiliferous strata constituting a zone of sedimentary rocks were deposited.

hemeranthous (hĕmerăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemera*, day; *anthos*, flower.] Flowering by day: hemeranthic.

hemerophyte (hĕm'erofīt) *n.* [Gk. *hemeros*, tame; *phyton*, plant.] A cultivated plant.

hemerythrin,—haemerythrin.

hemibasidium (hĕm'ĭbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *basis*, base; *idion*, dim.] The promycelium of the Ustilaginales.

hemibathybial (hĕm'ĭbăthĭb'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *bathys*, deep; *bios*, life.] *Pert.* plankton between littoral and bathybial zones.

hemibranch (hĕm'ĭbrăngk) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *branchia*, gills.] Gill with gill filaments on one side only: half-gill.

hemicellulase (hĕm'ĭsĕl'ūlās) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; L. *cellula*, small cell.] An enzyme which effects hydrolysis of hemicellulose occurring in endosperm, fungi, and certain invertebrates.

hemicellulose (hĕm'ĭsĕl'ūlōs) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; L. *cellula*, small cell.] One of several polysaccharides, chemically unrelated to cellulose, occurring as cell wall constituents in cotyledons, endosperms, and woody tissues, and serving as reserve food.

hemicephalous (hĕm'ĭkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf), *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *kephale*, head.] *Appl.* insect larvae with reduced head.

hemichlamydeous (hĕm'ĭklămĭd'ĕŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having ovuliferous scale inverted and bearing nucellus.

hemichordate (hĕm'ĭkôr'dāt) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *chorde*, string.] Possessing rudimentary notochord.

hemicryptophyte (hĕm'ĭkrĭp'tofīt) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *kryptos*, hidden; *phyton*, plant.] A plant with dormant buds in the soil surface, the aerial shoots surviving for a season only.

hemicyclic (hĕm'ĭsī'klĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *kyklos*, round.] With some floral whorls cyclic, others spiral.

hemielytron,—hemelytron, *q.v.*

hemiepiphyte (hĕm'ĭĕp'ĭfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *epi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] A plant whose seeds germinate on another plant but later send roots to the ground.

hemigamy (hĕmĭg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *gamos*, marriage.] Activation of ovum by male nucleus without nuclear fusion: semigamy.

hemignathous (hĕmĭg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having one jaw shorter than the other, as in some fishes and birds.

hemikaryon (hĕm'ĭkăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *karyon* kernel.] A nucleus with gametic or haploid number of chromosomes pronucleus.

hemikaryotic (hĕm'ĭkărĭŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *karyon*, kernel] *Pert* hemikaryon haploid.

hemimetaboli (hĕm'ĭmĕtăbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half *metabole* change.] Having an incomplete or partial metamorphosis as certain insects.

hemiparasite (hĕm'ĭpăr'ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half *parasitos* parasite] A partial or facultative parasite.

hemiparasitic (hĕm'ĭpăr'ăsĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *para* beside *sitos* food] *Pert* plant which is capable of carrying on photosynthesis but not sufficiently to supply all food material.

h mipenis (hĕm'ĭpē'nĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half L. *penis* penis.] One of the paired copulatory organs in lizards and snakes.

h mipn ustic (hĕm'ĭnū stĭk, -pnū-) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *pnein* to breathe.] With one or more pairs f spiracles closed.

h mipterygoid (hĕm'ĭptĕr'ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *pteryx* wing *eidos* form] I neognath birds part of pterygoid which fuses with palatine.

hemisapr phyte (hĕm'ĭsăp rōfīt) *n.* [Gk *hemi* half *sapros* decayed *phyton* plant.] A plant living partly by photosynthesis, partly by obtaining food from humus

h misome (hĕm'ĭsōm) *n* [Gk. *hemi* half *soma* body] The symmetrical half of an animal about median vertical plane.

h misphere (hĕm'ĭsfēr) *n* [Gk. *hemi* half *sphaira* globe] One of the cerebral or cerebellar hemispheres.

hemi por (hĕm'ĭspōr) *n* [Gk *hemi* half *spora* seed] A protoconidium, *q* of dermatophytes

hemisystol (hĕm'ĭsĭs'tŏlē) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *systellein* to contract] Contraction of one entricle of the heart.

P

h mitropous (hĕmĭt rŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *trope* turn.] Turned half round having an ovule with hilum on one side and micropyle etc. opposite in a plane parallel to placenta.

h mixis (hĕmĭk sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *mixis* mingling] Fragmentation and reorganisation of macronucleus without involving micronucleus, in Paramecium.

hemizygous (hĕmĭz'ĭgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *zygon* yoke.] *Appl* genes in haploid organisms *appl.* genes without alleles in normal diploid organisms haplozygous.

h mo-,—*see* haemo-

Henl e layer [*F G J Henle* German anatomist]. Outermost stratum of nucleated cubical cells in inner root-sheath f a hair follicle.

H nl e loop,—loop f kidney tubule within apical portion of pyramid.

Henle' sheath,—perineurium or its prolongation surrounding branches of nerve.

H nse cell [*V Hensen* German histologist] Columnar supporting cells on basilar membrane, external to outer phalangeal cells in organ of Corti.

H ns n line,—a disc dividing th darker portion of a sarcomere into two parts mesophragma, Q line.

Hensen node,—the primitive node, *q*

Hensen stripe,—a band f interlacing fibrils on under surface of tectorial membrane of Corti organ.

h par (hē'păr) *n.* [Gk. *hepar* liver] Liver or an organ having a similar function.

h parin (hĕ'părĭn) *n* [Gk. *hepar* liver] S bstance present in liver and some other tissues, which inhibits formation, or action, of thrombin.

hep tic (hĕpăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver] *Pert* like or associated with the liver *pert* liverworts.

h p ticology (hĕp ăt'ĭkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *hepar* liver *logos* discourse] The study of Hepaticae or liverworts.

hepatobiliary (hĕp átobĭlĭărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *bilis* bile.] *Appl.* a fibrous capsule enclosing hepatic vessels and bile duct, Glisson's capsule.

hepatocolic (hĕp átŏkŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *colon* large intestine.] *Pert* liver and colon.

hepatocystic (hĕp'átŏsĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *kystis* bladder] *Pert* liver and gall-bladder

hepatod odenal (hĕp átŏdū'ŏdē nál) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *duodeni* twelve each.] *Pert.* liver and duodenum.

hepatoenteric (hĕp'átŏĕntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *enteron*, gut.] Of or *pert* liver and intestine.

h patogastric (hĕp'átŏgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *gaster* stomach.] *Pert* liver and stomach.

hepatopancreas,—digestive gland in many invertebrates, supposed to perform function similar to that of liver and of pancreas in higher forms.

h patoportal (hĕp átopŏr'tál) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *porta*, gate.] *Pert* or designating portal circula tion of liver

h patorenal (hĕp átorē nál) *a* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *renes* kidneys] *Pert.* liver and kidney

hepatoumbilical (hĕp átŏŭmbĭl'ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* l ver L. *umbilicus* navel.] Joining liver and umbili cus.

heptagynous (hĕptăj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *gyne* female.] With seven pistils.

heptamerous (hĕptăm erŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *meros* part.] Having whorls of flowers sevens.

h ptandrous (hĕptăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven *aner* man] Having seven stamens

heptarch (hĕp'tărk) *a.* [Gk *hepta*, seven *arche* beginning] H ving seven initial groups of xylem.

h ptastichous (hĕptăs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *stichos* row] Ar ranged in seven rows *appl* leaves.

herb (hĕrb) *n.* [L. *herba*, green crop.] A seed plant without woody stem.

herbaceous (hĕrbā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *herbaceus* grassy] *Pert.* or being a herb or similarly formed.

herbivorous (hĕrbĭv'orŭs) *a.* [L. *herba*, green crop *vorare* to devour] Eating or subsisting on herbs.

Herbst's corpuscle [*E. F Herbst* German anatomist]. A simple type of Pacinian corpuscle, in birds.

hercogamy (hĕrkŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *herkos* barrier *gamos* union.] The condition in which self fertilisation is impossible also herkogamy

hereditary (hĕrĕd'ĭtărĭ) *a.* [L. *hereditas* heirship] Transmissible from parent to offspring as character istics, physical or mental.

heredity (hĕrĕd'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *hereditas* heirship.] The organic relation between successive generations germinal constitution.

heritability (hĕr'ĭtăbĭl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L.L. *hereditabilis* that may be inherited.] Capacity for being transmitted from one generation to another heredi tary or genotypic variance expressed as percentage of total variance in the feature examined.

herkogamy —hercogamy

hermaphrodite (hĕrmăf'rŏdīt) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos* combining both sexes.] An organism with both mal and female reproductive organs. *a.* Hermaphroditic.

h rmaphroditism (hĕrmăf'rŏdĭtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos* combining both sexes.] The condition of hav ing both male and female repro ductive organs in one individual.

hermetism (hĕrmĕ'tĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *Hermes*] The angiocarpic con dition of fungi angiocarpy

he petology (hĕr'pĕtŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *herpeton* reptile *logos* discourse.] That part of zoology dealing with the structure, habits and classifica tion of reptiles.

hesperidin (hĕspĕr'ĭdĭn) *n.* [Gk. *Hesperides*] Vitamin P a bio fla onoid active princip of citrin, ffecting permeability of capillaries.

hesperidium (hĕs pĕrĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *Hesperides* sisters guarding th golden apples given by Gaia.] A superior many-celled, few-seeded indehiscent fruit, having epicarp and mesocarp joined together and endocarp projecting into interior as membranous partitions which divide the pulp into chambers *e.g.* orange.

hesthogen us (hĕsthŏj enŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hesthes* clothes *-genes* born.] Covered with down at hatching; dasypaedic.

heteracanth us (hĕt'ĕrăkăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *akantha*, spine.] Having the spines in dorsal fin asymmetrical.

heteractinal (hĕt ĕrăk'tinăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *aktis* ray] *Pert.* nail-like spicules having disc of six to eight rays in one plane, and stout ray at right angles to these.

heterandrous (hĕt ĕrăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *aner* man.] With stamens of different length or shape.

heterauxesis (hĕt'ĕrŏksē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *auxesis* growth.] Irregular or asymmetrical growth of organs relative growth rate of parts of an rganism heterogonic or allometric growth bradyauxesis and tachyauxesis, *q.v.*

heterauxin,—heteroauxin, *q*

heteraxial (hĕt ĕrăk sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *axis* axis.] With three unequal axes.

heterecious,—hetero-cious.

heteroagglutinin (hĕt ĕrŏăgloo'tĭnĭn) *n.* [Gk *heteras* other L. *agglutinare* to glue to] Ferulism or agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of different species *cf* isoagglutinin

h t roauxin (hĕt ĕrŏŏk sĭ) [Gk. *heteras* other *auxein* to grow] A growth-promoting hormone ex tracted from fungi heteroauxin β-indolyl-acetic acid $C_{10}H_9O_2N$

heterobasidium (hĕt'ĕrŏbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *basis* base *idion dim*] A septate basidium composed of hypobasidium and epibasidium. *Opp* homobasidium.

h teroblastic (hĕt'ĕrŏblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *blastos* bud.] W th indirect development.

heterobrachial (hĕt'ĕrŏbrā'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other L. *brachium* arm.] *Pert.* chromosome arms on either side f centromere pericentric.

heterocarpous (hĕt ĕrŏkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *karpos* fruit.] Bearing two distinct types of fruit.

het rocaryo- —*see* heterokaryo-

h terocellular (hĕt ĕrŏsĕl ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other L. *cellula* small cell.] Composed of cells of more than on type. *Opp* homocellular

heterocephalous (hĕt ĕrŏkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *kephale* head.] Having pistillate flowers on separate heads from staminate.

heterocercal (hĕt'ĕrŏsĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *kerkos* tail.] Hav ing vertebral column terminating in upper lobe of caudal fin which is usually larger than lower

heterocercy (hĕt'ĕrŏsĕr sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *kerkos* tail.] Condition of having heterocercal tail.

heterochlamydeous (hĕt ĕrŏklămĭd ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *chlamys* cloak] Having calyx differing from corolla in colour texture etc.

heterochromatic (hĕt'ĕrŏkrŏmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma*, colou] *Pert* heterochromatin *appl* chromosomal regions liable to become heteropycnotic. *Opp.* euchromatic.

het ochromatin (hĕt'ĕrŏkrō măt) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *kroma*, colou]. Chromatin retaining high nucleic acid content and regulating nucleic acid metabolism in nucleus and cytoplasm.

heterochromatism (hĕt ĕrŏkrō'măt ĭzm) *n* [Gk. *hetero* other *chroma* colour] Change of colou as seasonal colou change in an inflorescence.

heterochromaty,—differential staining

heterochromia (hĕt ĕrōkrō myă) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma* colour] Difference in colou of parts normally of one colour as of irides of a pair f eyes.

hete ochromosome (hĕt ĕrōkrō mōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma* colour *soma*, body] A chromosome other than an ordinary or typical one sex-chromosome allosome. *Opp* autosome euchromosome.

heterochromous (hĕt'ĕrōkrō'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *chroma* colour] Differently coloured *appl* disc and marginal florets. *Opp* homochromous.

heterochronism (hĕt erŏk'rŏnĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *chronos* time] Departure from typical sequence in time of formation of organs heterochrony

heterochrosis (hĕt'ĕrōkrō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *chrosis* colouring] Abnormal coloration.

heteroclinous (hĕt'ĕroklī'nŭs) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *kline* bed.] Heterocephalous, *q v*

h teroco lous (hĕt ĕrosē'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *koilos* hollow] *Pert* vertebrae with saddle-shaped articulatory centra concavoconvex.

het rocont,—het rokont.

het rocysts (hĕt erosĭsts) *n. plu* [Gk. *heter s* other *kystis* bladder] Clear cells occurring at intervals on filaments of certain algae, marking limits f hormogonia

het rodactylous (hĕt'ĕrōdăk'tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *daktylos* digit] With the first and second toes turned backwards.

heterodont (hĕt erōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk *heteros* other *odous* tooth] Having the teeth differentiated for various purposes. *Opp* homodont.

heterodromous (hĕt'ĕrŏd rōmŭs) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *dromos* to run.] Having genetic spiral of stem leaves turning in different direction to that of branch leaves.

heteroeci us (hĕt ĕrē'sĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *oikos* house.] Passing different stages of life history in different hosts exhibiting heteroecism metoecious, metoxenous.

heterogamete (hĕt ĕrōgămēt') *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *gametes*, spouse.] One of dissimilar conjugating gametes an anisogamete.

heterogametic (hĕt'ĕrōgămĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *gametes* spouse.] Elaborating two kinds of gametes in equal numbers having unequal pair of sex chromosomes, XY or WZ *appl.* sex that is heterozygous reproducing sexually· di gametic *cf* homogametic.

het rogam us (hĕt'ĕrŏg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *gamos* marriage] With unlike gametes having tw types of flowers having indirect pollination methods.

heterogamy (hĕt'ĕrŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *gamos* offspring] Alternation of two sexual generations, one being true sexual the other parthenogenetic condition of having or union of, gametes of different size and structure anisogamy

heterogangliate (hĕt ĕrogăng'glĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *ganglion* ganglion.] With widely separated and asymmetrically placed nerve-ganglia.

heterogenesis (hĕt ĕrōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *genesis* descent.] Spontaneous generation alternation of generations.

heteroge eti (hĕt erojenĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *genesis* descent.] Descended from different ancestral stock *pert* heterogenesis.

heterogenous (hĕt ĕrŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *genos* produced.] Having different origin not originating n the body *pert* het rogeny

heterogeny (hĕt ĕrŏj ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *genos* generation.] Having several distinct generations succeeding one another in regular series.

heterogonic (hĕt ĕrōgŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *gone* produce.] Differing in developmental or growth rate allometric.

heterogonous (hĕt'ĕrŏg'ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *gonos* birth.] *Pert.* heterogenesis, or heterogony.

heterogony (hĕt'ĕrŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *gonos* birth.] Condition of having two or three kinds of flowers differing in length of stamen; alternation of generations; allometry, *q.v.*

heterogynous (hĕt'ĕrŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *gynē* woman.] With two types of females.

heteroicous,—heteroecious.

heterokaryon (hĕt'ĕrōkăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *karyon* nucleus.] An individual having heterokaryotic cells; a cell formed by fusion of hyphal cells, the haploid nuclei remaining separate.

heterokaryosis (hĕt'ĕrōkărĭō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *karyon*, nucleus.] Presence of genetically dissimilar nuclei within individual cells; heterokaryotic condition.

heterokaryote (hĕt'ĕrōkăr'ĭōt) [Gk. *heteros* other; *karyon* nucleus.] Having two distinct types of nuclei.

heterokaryotic (hĕt'ĕrōkărĭŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *karyon* nucleus.] Having genetically dissimilar nuclei, in multinucleate cell, or in different cells of hypha; heterokaryote.

heterokinesis (hĕt'ĕrōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *kinein* to move.] Qualitative or differential division of chromosomes.

heterokont (hĕt'ĕrōkŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *kontos* punting-pole.] Having flagella or cilia of unequal length. *Opp.* isokont.

heterolecithal (hĕt'ĕrōlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *lekithos* yolk.] Having unequally distributed deutoplasm.

heterologous (hĕt'ĕrŏl'ŏgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *logos* relation.] Of different origin; derived from different species; differing morphologically, *appl.* alternating generations; *appl.* various substances, *e.g.* agglutinins, affecting other than species of origin; *cf.* homologous.

heterology (hĕt'ĕrŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *logos* relation.] Non-correspondence of parts owing to different origin or different elements.

heterolysis (hĕt'ĕrŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *lysis* loosing.] Cell or tissue disintegration by action of exogenous agents or enzymes. *Opp.* autolysis.

heterolytic (hĕt'ĕrōlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *lyein* to dissolve.] Causing, *pert.* heterolysis. *Opp.* autolytic.

heteromallous (hĕt'ĕrŏmăl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *mallos* lock of wool.] Spreading in different directions.

heteromastigote (hĕt'ĕrōmăstĭ'gōt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *mastix* lash.] Having two different types of flagella; heteromastigate.

heteromerous (hĕt'ĕrŏm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *meros* part.] Having, or consisting of, an unequal number of parts, *appl.* whorls, tarsi, etc.; having stratified thallus.

heterometabolic (hĕt'ĕrōmĕtăbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *metabolē* change.] Having incomplete metamorphosis.

heteromorphic (hĕt'ĕrōmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *morphē* shape.] Having different forms at different times; *appl.* chromosomes of different size and shape, or chromosome pairs differing in size; *appl.* alternation of diploid and haploid phases in morphologically dissimilar generations, antithetic; heteromorphous, *q.v.*

heteromorphism (hĕt'ĕrōmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *morphē* shape.] The state or quality of being heteromorphic.

heteromorphosis (hĕt'ĕrōmôr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *morphōsis* shaping.] Production of part in an abnormal position; regeneration, when the new part is different from that removed; *cf.* homoeosis.

heteromorphous (hĕt'ĕrōmôr'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *morphē* shape.] *Pert.* an irregular structure or departure from the normal.

heteronereis (hĕt'ĕrŏnē'rēis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *Nereis* Nereid.] A free-swimming dimorphic sexual stage of Nereis and other marine worms.

heteronomous (hĕt ĕrŏn'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *nomos* law] Subject to different laws of growth specialised on different lines. [Gk. *heteros* other *nomos* department.] *Appl* segmentation into dissimilar segments.

heteropelmous (hĕt ĕrŏpĕl'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *pelma* sole f foot.] Having flexor tendons of toes bifid.

heteropetalous (hĕt'ĕrŏpĕt ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *petalon* leaf] With dissimilar petals.

heterophagous (hĕt ĕrŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phagein* to eat.] Having young in altrices condition.

heterophil (hĕt'ĕrŏfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *philos* loving] *Appl.* non-specific antigens and antibodies present in an organism, affording *natural immunity* *appl* granular leucocytes which show interspecific differences in their reaction t stains. *n.* Polymorphonuclear leucocyte.

h terophyadi (hĕt'ĕrŏfĭăd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyas* shoot.] Producing separate shoots, one vegetative, one reproductive.

h terophyllous (hĕt'ĕrŏfĭl ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyllon* leaf.] Bearing foliage leaves of different shape on different parts of the same plant having lamellae of different size or shape, as some agarics

heterophylly —heterophyllous condition

heterophyt (hĕt'ĕrŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyton* plant] A plant obtaining nourishment from dead or living rganisms, o from their products a heterotrophic, saprophytic, o parasitic plant. *Opp* autophyte

heterophytic (hĕt ĕrŏfĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyton*, plant] With two kinds of spores, borne by different sporophytes *cf* homophytic.

h teroplanogametes (hĕt'ĕrŏplăn'ŏgămēts') *n plu.* [Gk. *heteros*, other *planos* wandering *gametes* spouse.] Motile gametes that are unlike one another

heteroplasia (hĕt'ĕrŏplā sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *plassein* to mould.] The development of one tissue from another of a different kind.

h teroplasm (hĕt'ĕrŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other, *plasma*, mould.] Tissue formed in abnormal places.

heteroplasma (hĕt'ĕrŏplăzmă) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *plasma*, mould] Plasma from a different species used as medium for tissue culture *cf* autoplasma, homoplasma.

heteroplastic(hĕt ĕrŏplăs'tĭk)*a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *plastos* formed.] *Appl* grafts of unrelated material *appl* transplantation between individuals of different species or genera, *opp* homoioplastic *cf* enoplastic.

h teroploid (hĕt ĕrŏploid) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *haploos* onefold.] Having an extra chromosome through non-disjunction of pair i meiosis not having multiple of the basic haploid number of chromosomes. *n* An organism having heteroploid nuclei.

heteroproteose (hĕt ĕrŏprō'tēŏs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *protos* first.] One of primary products formed by action of gastric juices on other hydrolysing agents on proteins propeptone.

heteropycnosis (hĕt'ĕrŏpĭknō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *pyknos* dense.] Condensation of sex-chromosome during growth period stages of goma and cytes condition of chromosome region or of chromosomes synthesising more or less nucleic acid than remainder of chromosome set.

heteropycnotic (hĕt ĕrŏpĭknŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *pyknos* dense.] *Appl* chromosome manifesting heteropycnosis.

heterorhizal (hĕt'erŏrī'zăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *rhiza*, root.] With roots coming from no determinate point.

heterosexual (hĕt'ĕrŏsĕk sūăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other L. *sexus* sex.] Of or *pert* the opposite sex *appl* hormones, etc.

heterosis (hĕt ĕrō sis) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other] Cross-fertilisation hybrid vigour result of heterozygosis.

heterosomal (hĕt'ĕrŏsō'măl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *soma*, body] Occurring in, or *pert* different bodies *appl.* rearrangements in two or more chromosomes of a set.

heterosom (hĕt ĕrŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *soma*, body] A heterochromosome.

heterosporangic (hĕt'ĕrŏspŏrăn jĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *sporos* seed *anggeion* vessel.] Bearing two kinds of spores in separate sporangia.

heterosporous (hĕt'ĕrŏs pŏrŭs, hĕt ĕrŏspō'rŭs) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *sporos* seed.] Producing two kinds of spores heterosporic.

heterospory (hĕt ĕrŏs'pŏrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *sporos* seed] The condition of being heterosporous the production f megaspores and microspores.

heterostamonous (hĕt'ĕrŏstăm'ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *stemon* stamen] With unlike stamens

heterostrophy (hĕt ĕrŏs'trŏfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *strophe* turning] The condition of being coiled a direction opposite to normal

heterostyled (hĕt ĕrŏstī'ld) [Gk. *heteros* other *style* pillar] H ving unlike or unequal styles heterostylic.

heterostyly (hĕt ĕrŏstī'lĭ) [Gk. *heteros* other *stylos* pilla] Condition of being heterostyled

heterosynapsis (hĕt ĕrŏsĭnăp sĭs) *n* [Gk *heteros* other *synapsis* union.] Pairing of two dissimilar chromosomes; *cf* homosynapsis.

heterotaxi (hĕt ĕrŏtăk sĭ) [Gk. *heter* other *taxis* arrangement.] Abnormal or unusual arrangement of organs or parts.

heterothallic (hĕt'ĕrŏthăl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *thallos* young shoot.] Requiring branches of two distinct mycelia to f rm a zygospore; *appl.* moulds *cf* homothallic.

heterothallism,—heterothallic condition.

heterothermal (hĕt'ĕrŏthĕr'măl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *therme* heat.] *Appl* animals whose temperature varies with that of the surrounding medium poikilothermal. *Opp* homoiothermal.

h terotl (hĕt ĕrŏt ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other] *Pert* heterosis *appl* vigour

h terot my (hĕt'ĕrŏt ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *temnein* to cut.] Condition of having parts of perianth whorls unequal or dissimilar irregular dichotomy in Crinoidea.

h terotopy (hĕt'ĕrŏt'ŏpĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *topos* place.] Displacement abnormal habitat.

h terotrichous (hĕt ĕrŏt'rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *thrix* hair] Having two types of cilia having thallus consisting of prostrate and erect filaments, as certain algae.

heterotrophic (hĕt'ĕrŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *trophe* nourishment.] Getting nourishment from organic substances *appl.* parasitic plants *opp* autotrophic.

h terotropic chromosome — sex chromosome *q v*

heterotropous (hĕt'ĕrŏt'rŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *trepein* to turn.] *Pert* ovule with hilum and micropyle at opposite ends in a plane parallel to placenta heterotropic.

heterotype (hĕt ĕrŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *typos* pattern.] First meiotic division.

heterotypic (hĕt ĕrŏtĭp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *typos* pattern.] *Pert* meiotic division in which daughter chromosomes remain united and form rings; *appl* first or reduction division in meiosis *cf* homeotypic.

heterotypical (hĕt'ĕrōtĭp'ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *typos* pattern.] *Appl.* a genus comprising species that are not truly related.

heteroxenous (hĕt erōzĕn ŭs, -ŏk'sē-nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *xenos* host.] Occurring on or infesting more than one kind of host heteroecious.

heterozygosis (hĕt ĕrōzīgō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *zygon* yoke.] Descent from two different species, varieties, or races.

heterozygote (hĕt'ĕrozī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *zygon* yoke.] A organism having alternative forms of a gene an impure dominant a heterozygous organism.

heterozygous (hĕtĕrōzī'gŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *zygon* yoke] Bearing two dissimilar alternative genetical factors.

hexacanth (hĕk săkănth) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *akantha* thorn] Having six hooks *appl* embryo of certain flat worms.

hexactinal (hĕk săk tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *aktis* ray] With six rays.

hexactin (hĕk'săk'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *hex* six *aktis* ray] A spicule with six equal and similar rays meeting at right angles.

hexactinian (hĕk săktĭn'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk *hex* six *aktis* ray] With tentacles or mesenteries in multiples of six.

hexacyclic (hĕk săsī'klĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *kyklos* circle] Having floral whorls consisting of six parts.

hexagynous (hĕksăj'ĭnŭs) [Gk. *hex* six *gynē* woman] Having six pistils.

hexamerous (hĕksăm ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk *hex* six *meros* part.] Occurring in sixes, arranged in sixes

hexandrous (hĕksăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk *hex* six *anēr* man] Having six stamens.

hexapetaloid (hĕk săpĕt ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *petalon* petal *eidos* form.] With petaloid perianth of six parts.

hexapetalous (hĕk săpĕt ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *petalon* petal. Having six petals.

hexaphyllous (hĕk săfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *phyllon* leaf] Having six leaves.

hexaploid (hĕk'săploid) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *haploos* simple *eidos* form.] With six sets of chromosomes. *n.* An organism having six times the monoploid chromosome number

hexapod (hĕk săpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *pous* foot.] *Pert* animal with six legs. *n* An insect.

hexapterous (hĕksăp'terŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *pteron* wing] Having six wing-like processes or expansions.

hexarch (hĕk särk) *a* [Gk. *hex* six *archē* beginning] Having six radiating vascular strands *appl.* roots.

hexasepalous (hĕk'săsĕp'ălŭs) *a* [Gk. *hex* six F *sépale* sepal.] Having six sepals.

hexaspermous (hĕk'săspĕr mŭs) [Gk. *hex* six *sperma*, seed.] Having six seeds.

hexasporous (hĕk săspō rŭ) *a* [Gk. *hex* six *sporos* seed.] Having six spores.

hexastemonous (hĕk săstĕm'ŏnŭs) *a* [Gk. *hex* six *stēmōn* stamen.] Having six stamens hexandrous.

hexaster (hĕksăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *hex* six *astēr* star] A variety of hexactine in which the rays branch and produce star-shaped figures.

hexastichous (hĕksăs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hex* six *stichos* row] Having the parts arranged in six rows.

hexiology (hĕk sĭŏl ojĭ) *n* [Gk. *hexis* habit *logos* discourse.] Bionomics.

hexuronic acid,—ascorbic acid or vitamin C

hiatus (hīā'tŭs) *n* [L. *hiare* to gape] Any large opening

hibernaculum (hī'bĕrnăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *hibernaculum* winter-quarters.] A winter bud specially modified winter bud in fresh-water Polyzoa.

hibernal (hībĕ năl) *a.* [L. *hibernus* wintry] Of the winter hiemal.

hibernat (hī'bĕrnāt) *v.* [L. *hibernus* wintry.] To pass the winter in a resting state.

hibernating glands,—lymph glands of richly vascularised fatty tissue occurring in some rodents and insectivores.

hidrosis (hīdrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hidros* sweat.] Excretion of sweat per spiration.

hi mal (hī'ĕmăl) *a.* [L. *hiems* winter.] *Pert* winter *appl.* aspect of a community

Highmore s antrum [*N Highmore* English urgeon]. The maxillary sinus which communicates with the middle meatus f th nose.

Highmore's body—corpus highmoreanum mediastinum testis

hilar (hī'lăr) *a.* [L. *hilum* trifle] Of or *pert* hilum *appl.* ppendix of spores.

hiliferous (hīlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *hilum* trifle *fer* to carry] Having hilum.

hilum (hī'lŭm) *n* [L. *hilum* trifle] Scar on ovule where it was attached to placenta eye of seed nucleus of starch grain small notch, opening or depression usually where vessels, nerves, etc. enter of kidney lung spleen, etc. also hilus.

hind brain,—rhombencephalon, that portion of brain derived from third embryonic vesicle.

hind gut,—diverticulum f yolk-sac extending into tail-fold in human embryo; posterior portion of alimentary tract.

hind kidney—metanephros

hinge-cells,—large epidermal cells which by changes in turgor control rolling and unrolling of leaf

hinge-joint,—a joint in which articulatory surfaces are so moulded as t permit motion in one plane only ginglymus

hinge-ligament,—the tough elastic substance joining the tw valves of a bivalve shell.

hinge-line,—the line of articulation of the tw valves in bivalv shell.

hinge-tooth,—one of th projections f und on th hinge line in bivalves.

hinoid (hī' oid) *a.* [Gk. *his* nerve *eidos* form.] With parallel veins at right angles to mid-rib *appl* leaf-type

hip-joint,—the ball-and-socket joint between femur and hip-girdle.

hippocampal (hĭp okăm'păl) *a.* [Gk. *hippos* horse; *kampe* bend.] *Pert* the hippocampus.

hippocampus (hĭp'ŏkăm pŭs) *n* [Gk. *hippos* horse *kampe* bend.] Part of rhinencephalon forming an eminence extending throughout length of floor of inferior cornu of lateral ventricle hippocampus major

hippocampus minor—calcar avis.

hippocrepian (hĭp'ŏkrē'pĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *hippos* horse *krepi* shoe.] Shaped like a horse-shoe hippocrepiform.

hippuri (hĭpū rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hippos* horse *ouron* urine.] Obtained from horse urine *appl* acid benzoyl glycine, $C_9H_9O_3N$ synthesised by kidney and present in urine of herbivorous animals.

hirsut (hirsūt') *a.* [L. *hirsutus* shaggy] Covered with hair-like feathers, *appl* birds having stiff, hairy bristles or covering

hirudin (hĭrū dĭn) *n.* [L. *hirudo* leech] A substance, obtained in solution from buccal glands of leech, which prevents clotting of blood by inhibiting action of thrombin on fibrinogen.

His bundl [*W His* German anatomist] Band of muscle fibres with nerve fibres connecting uricles and ventricles of heart atrioventricular or uriculoventric la bundle Gaskell bridge.

hispid (hĭs pĭd) *a.* [L. *hispidus* rough.] Having stiff hairs, spines, or bristles

hi tami (hĭs'tămĭn) *n.* [Gk *histos* tissu *ammoniakon* resinous gum.] Product of the basic amino acid and food constituent histidine, in ergot and animal tissues, stimulates autonomic nervous system, gastric juice secretion, and capillary d latation C H_9N

histioblast (his'tiöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *histion* tissue *blastos* bud.] An immature histiocyte.

histiocyte (his'tiösīt) *n.* [Gk. *histion*, tissue *kytos* hollow.] A primitive blood cell giving rise to a monocyte; a monocyte of reticular origin, or clasmatocyte derived from endothelium; a reticulo-endothelial cell; fixed macrophage in loose connective tissue; adventitial cell; rhagiocrine cell.

histiogenic,—histogenic.

histioid (his'tioid) *a.* [Gk. *histion*, web *eidos* form.] Like a web, arachnoid; tissue-like.

histiomonocyt (his'tiömön'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *histion* tissue *monos* alone *kytos* hollow.] An endothelial cell of certain capillaries and associated with the histiocytic metabolic system.

histiotypi (his'tiötip'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *histion* tissue *typos* pattern.] *Appl.* uncontrolled unorganised growth of cells, in tissue culture. *Opp.* organotypic.

histoblast (his'töblăst) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissu *blastos* bud.] A unit of tissue; imaginal disc.

histochemistry (his'tökĕm'ĭstrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *chemeia*, transmutation.] Th chemistry f animal tissues.

histocyte (his'tösīt) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *kytos* hollow.] Tissue cell as distinguished from germ cell.

histogenesis (his'töjĕn ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *genesis* descent.] Formation and development of tissue.

histogenic (his'töjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *genos* producing.] Tissue-producing; *appl.* the separat meristematic layers in a stratified growing point.

histoge ous—produced in or from tissue; *appl.* cavities conidia, etc.

hist gen (his'töjĕnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *gennaein*, to produce.] Tissue-producing zones or layers: plerome, periblem derma togen, and calyptrogen.

histohaematin (his'töhēm ătin) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *haima*, blood.] An intracellular haemin compound; a cytochrome.

hist logy (histŏl'öjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *logos* discourse.] The science which treats of the detailed structure of animal or plant tissues; microscopic morphology; histomorphology.

histolysis (histŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *lysis* to dissolve.] The dissolution of organic tissues; process by which most of pupal internal organs dissolve into creamy fluid, except certain cells round which new imaginal tissues are formed.

histometabasis (his'tömĕtăb'ăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *metabasis* alteration.] Fossilisation with retention of the detailed structure of plant or animal tissues.

histone (his'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue.] A protein constituent of cell nuclei, thymus, blood corpuscles, and lymph glands.

hi tophyly (histŏf'ĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *histo* tissue *phyle* tribe.] Phylogenetic history of a group of cells.

hi totelеosis (his'tötĕlē'ōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *teleios* full-grown.] The completion of functional differentiation of tissue cells.

histotrophic (his'tötrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *trephein* to nourish.] *Pert.* or connected with tissue formation or repair.

histozoic (his'tözō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *zoon* animal.] Living within tissues; *appl.* trophozoitic stage of certain Sporozoa.

histozyme (his'tözīm) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissu *zyme* leaven.] An enzyme found in kidneys of certain animals, and in fungi capable of decomposing hippuric acid; hippuricase.

hock (hŏk) *n.* [A.S. *hoh* heel.] The tarsal joint, or its region; hough.

holandric (hŏlăn drĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holo* whole *aner* male.] *Pert.* holandry; transmitted from male to male through the Y-chromosome; *appl.* sex-linked characters.

holandry (hŏlăn drĭ) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *anēr* male.] Th condition of having full number of testes, as two pairs in Oligochaeta *cf* meroandry

holarctic (hŏlărk'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *Arktos* Great Bear] *Appl* or *pert.* a zoogeographical region including northern parts f th Old and New Worlds or palaearctic and nearctic sub-regions.

holard (hŏlărd') *n* [Gk. *holos* whole *ardo* I water] Total water content of soil *cf* chresard, echard.

holaspidean (hŏl'ăspĭd ēăn) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whol *aspis* shield.] With single series of large scales on posterior aspect of tarso-metatarsus.

holcodont (hŏl'kŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *holkos* furrow; *odous* tooth.] Hav ing the teeth in a long continuous groove.

holdfast,—a sucker or disc-like ex tension of a thallus primarily for attachment, as appressorium, hapteron, hyphopodium, stomatopodium.

holobasidium (hŏl'ŏbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *basis* base *idion* dim.] A basidium not divided by septa.

hol benthic (hŏl'ŏbĕn'thĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole; *benthos* depths.] Living in depths of sea throughout life.

holoblastic (hŏl'ŏblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *blastos* bud.] *Pert* eggs with total cleavage.

holobranch (hŏl'ŏbrăngk) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *brangchia* gills.] A gill in which gill filaments are borne on both sides.

holocarpic (hŏl'ŏkăr'pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *karpos* fruit.] Having the fruit-body formed by the entire thallus *appl.* fungi without rhizoids or haustoria, living in host cell, as certain Phycomycetes. *Opp* eucarpic.

Holocene (hŏl'ŏsēn) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole; *kainos* recent.] Recent geological epoch following Pleistocene; postglacial age.

holochlamydat (hŏl'ŏklăm'ĭdāt) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *chlamys* cloak.] Having no notch on mantle margin.

holochroal (hŏl'ŏkrō'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whol *chros* close.] Having eyes with globular or biconvex lenses closely crowded together so that cornea is continuous over whole eye.

holocrine (hŏl'ŏkrĭn) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *krinein* to separate.] *Appl* glands in which secretory cells disintegrate and form part of secretion as sebaceous glands *cf* poorine, merocrine.

holocycli (hŏl'ŏsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *kyklos* circle.] *Pert.* or completing alternation of sex ual and parthenogenetic genera tions.

holodikaryoti (hŏl'ŏdĭ'kărĭŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *dis* double *karyon*, nucleus] Having pair of nuclei and lacking haploid phase.

holoenzyme (hŏl'ŏĕn īm) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *en*, in *zyme* leaven.] An enzyme consisting of an apo-enzyme and co-enzyme, neither of which is active by itself

hologametes (hŏl'ŏgămēts') *n. plu.* [Gk. *holos* whole *gametes* spouse.] Fully developed protozoa taking part in syngamy *Opp* merogametes.

hologamy (hŏlŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *gamos* marriage.] Macrogamy condition of having gametes similar to somatic cells.

hologastrula (hŏl'ŏgăs'troolă) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *gaster* stomach.] Gastrula formed from holoblastic egg

holognath us (hŏlŏg'năthŭs) [Gk. *holos* whole *gnathos* jaw] Having the jaw in single piece.

hologonidium,—soredium, *q.v*

hologynic (hŏlŏjĭn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *gyne* woman.] Transmitted direct from female t female *appl* sex-linked characters.

holomastigote (hŏl'ŏmăs'tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *mastix* whip.] H ving one type of flagellum scat tered evenly over the body

holometabolic (hŏl ométăbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *metabole* change.] Having complete metamorphosis.

holometabolism (hŏl'ŏmĕtăb'ŏlĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *metabole* change.] State of having complete metamorphosis. *Opp* hemimetabolism.

holomorphosis (hŏl'ŏmŏr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *morphe* shape.] Regeneration in which the entire part is replaced.

holonephridia,—meganephridia, *q.v.*

holonephros (hŏl'ŏnĕf'rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *nephros* kidney.] The hypothetical continuous excretory organ.

holoparasite (hŏl opăr'ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *parasites* parasite.] A parasite which cannot exist independently of a host obligate parasite.

holophyte (hŏl fīt) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *phyton* plant.] Any green or phototrophic independent plant.

holophytic (hŏl ofĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *phyton* plant.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of a plant phototrophic. *Opp* holozoic.

holoplankton (hŏl'oplăngktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *plangktos* wandering.] The marine or fresh-water organisms which complete their life cycle while drifting with the surrounding water.

holoplanktonic (hŏl'ŏplăngktŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *holos* whole *plangktos* wandering.] Living near the surface of sea, or of lake, throughout life. *pert* holoplankton.

holopneustic (hŏl'ŏnū stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *pnein* to breathe.] With all spiracles open for respiration.

holoptic (hŏlŏp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk *holos* whole *ops* eye.] Having eyes of two sides meeting in a coadapted line of union. *Opp* dichoptic.

holorhinal (hŏl'ŏrī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *rhines* nostrils.] Having nares with posterior margin rounded. *Opp* schizorhinal.

holosaprophyte (hŏl'ŏsăp'rŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *sapros* rotten *phyton* plant.] Any obligate saprophyte.

holoschisis (hŏlŏs'kĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *schizein* to cut.] Amitosis.

holosericeous (hŏl'ŏsĕrĭsh ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole L.L. *sericeus* silken.] Completely covered with silky hairlike structures having a silky lustre or sheen.

holostomatous (hŏl'ŏstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *stoma*, mouth.] With margin of aperture entire.

holostyly (hŏl'ŏstĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *stylos* pillar.] Primitive condition of jaw suspension in some fishes.

holosystolic (hŏl osĭstŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *systole* contraction.] *Pert.* complete systole.

holotrichous (hŏlŏt'rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *thrix* hair.] Having uniform covering of cilia over the body.

holotype (hŏl'ŏtīp) *n.* [Gk *holos* whole *typos* pattern.] The single specimen chosen for designation of a new species.

holozoic (hŏl'ŏzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *zoon* animal.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of animals ingulfing solid food particles. *Opp* holophytic.

homacanth (hŏm'ăkănth) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *akantha* spine.] Having spines of dorsal fin symmetrical.

homaxonic (hŏmăksŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *axon* axis.] Built up round equal axes homaxial.

homeo- *also* homoeo- homoio-

homeochronous,—homochronous.

homeokinesis (hŏm eokĭnē sĭs) *n.* [Gk *homoios* alike *kinesis* to move.] Mitosis with equal division of chromatinic elements to daughter nuclei.

homeostasis (hŏmĕŏs'tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homoios* alike *stasis* standing.] The balance of nature maintenance of equilibrium between organism and environment the constancy of the internal environment of the body as in birds and mammals.

homœostat (hŏm'ēŏstăt) *n* [Gk *homoios* alike *statos* standing] Any cytoplasmic or non-genic carrier of a heritable character

homeosynapsis,—homosynapsis, *q.v*

h meotely (hŏm ēŏt'ĕlĭ) *n*. [Gk. *homoios* alike *telos* end] Evolution from homologous parts but with less close resemblance.

homœotypic (hŏm ēŏtĭp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* alike *typos* character] *Appl.* second division in meiosis, similar to typical mitosis *cf* heterotypic.

homœozoic (hŏm'ēŏzō'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* alike *zoon* animal.] *Pert* region or series of regions with identical fauna.

homobasidium (hŏm'ŏbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *homos* same *basis* base *dion* dim] A typical non-septate basidium. *Opp* heterobasidium

homobium (hŏmō'bĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *bios* life.] Th inter dependence and mutual lif of fungus and alga in lichens.

homoblastic (hŏm'ŏblăs'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *blastos* bud] H ing direct embryonic development arising from similar cells.

homobrachial (hŏm obră'kĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same L. *brachium*, arm.] *Pert* the same chromosome arm paracentric.

homocarpou (hŏm okăr'pŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *karpos* fruit] Bear ing one kind of fruit.

homocellular (hŏm osĕl'ūlar) *a* [Gk. *homos* same L. *cellula*, small cell.] Composed of cells of one type only *Opp* heterocellular

homocercal (hŏm'ŏsĕr'kăl) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *kerkos* tail.] Having tail with equal or nearly equal lobes, and axis ending near middle of base.

homocerebri (hŏm'ŏsĕr'ĕbrĭn) *n* [Gk. *homos* same L. *cerebrum* brain.] A substance identical with cerebrin

homochl mydeous (hŏm'ŏklămĭd ēŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *chlamys* cloak.] Having outer and inner perianth whorls alike.

homochromous (hŏm'ŏkrō mŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *chroma*, colour] Of one colour *appl* capitular florets. *Opp* heterochromous.

h mochronous (hŏmŏk rŏnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *kronos* time.] Occurring at the same age or period, i successive generations.

homodermic (hŏm'ŏdĕr'mĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *derma*, skin.] Sprung from same embryonic layer

h modont (hō'mŏdŏnt) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *odous* tooth] Ha ing the teeth all alike, not differ entiated modont. *Opp* heterodont.

homodromous (hŏmŏd rŏmŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *dramein* to run.] H ving genetic spiral alike in direction in stem and branches moving or acting in the same direc tion.

homodynami (hŏm ŏdĭnăm'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same, *dynamis* power] Developing without resting stages *appl.* insects not requiring a diapause for further development *pert.* homodynamy acting upon the production of th same phenotypic effects at the same time *appl* genes.

h modynamy (hŏm'ŏdĭ'nămĭ) *n*. [Gk. *homos* same *dynamis* power.] Metameric homology

homoeandrous (hŏmēăn drŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* alike *aner* male] H ving uniform stamens.

homoecious (hŏmē'sĭŭs) [Gk. *homos* same *oikos* bode.] Occupying the same host or shelter during the lif cycle.

h moeo- —*also* homeo, homoio.

h moeologous (hŏmēŏl'ŏgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *logos* relation.] *Appl* chromosomes having in part the same sequence of genes partly homologous

h moeologue, — homoeologous chromosome

h moeom ua (hŏm ēŏm'ĕrŭs) *a* [Gk *homoios* like *meros* part.] With or consisting of similar parts.

h moeomorphi (hŏm'ēŏmŏr'fĭk) *a* [Gk. *homoios* lik *morphe* form.] Resembling in shape structure exhibiting convergence.

homoeosis (hŏmēōsis) *n* [Gk. *homoiosis* likeness.] Assumption by one part of likeness to another part as modification of antenna into foot or of petal into stamen metamorphy

homoeotype (hŏmēōtīp) *n*. [Gk. *homoios* alike *typos* pattern.] A specimen authoritatively stated to be identical with the holotype lectotype paratypes or syntypes of its species

homoeozoic (hōmēōzō'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* alike *zoe* life.] Characterised by similar forms of life *appl* areas or zones.

homogametic (hŏm'ŏgămĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *gametes* spouse.] Having homogametes or gametes of one type *appl*. sex possessing two X-chromosomes *cf* heterogametic digametic.

homogamous (hŏmŏg'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *gamos* marriage.] Characterised by homogamy

homogamy (hŏmŏg'ămĭ) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *gamos* marriage.] Inbreeding due to some type of isolation condition of having flowers all alike having stamens and pistils mature at same time.

homogangliate (hŏmogăng'lĭāt) *a*. [Gk *homos* same *ganglion* knot.] Having ganglia of nerve loops symmetrically arranged.

homogen (hō'mŏjĕn) *n* [Gk *homos* same *genos* race] One of a group having a common origin one of a series of identically derived parts

homogenesis (hŏmŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *genesis* descent] The type of reproduction in which like begets like.

homogenetic (hŏmŏjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *genesis* descent.] Having the same origin *pert* homogenesis *appl* pairing of homologous chromosomes.

homogenous (hŏmŏj'ĕnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *genos* race.] More or less alike owing to descent from common stock *appl* graft from another animal of same species

homogeny (hŏmŏj'ĕnĭ) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *genos* race.] Correspondence between parts due to common descent the same genotypical structure homogeneity

homoglandular (hŏm'ŏglăn'dūlăr) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same L. *glandula*, small acorn.] Of or *pert* the same gland.

homogony (hŏmŏg'ŏnĭ) *n*. [Gk. *homos* same *gonos* offspring] Condition of having one type of flower with equally long stamens and pistil.

homoio——*also* homeo- homoeo-

homoiochlamydeous (hŏmoi'ŏ-klămĭd'ĕŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *chlamys* cloak.] With sepals and petals similar homochlamydeous.

homoiomerous (hŏmoiŏm'ĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *meros* part.] Having algae distributed equally through fungoid mycelium in lichen.

homoioplastic (hŏmoi'ŏplăs'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *plastos* formed.] *Appl* transplantation between individuals of the same species homeoplastic.

homoiosmotic (hŏmoiŏsmŏt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *homoios* like *osmos* impulse.] *Appl* organisms with constant internal osmotic pressure euryhaline *q v*

homoiothermal (hŏmoiothĕr'măl) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *thermos* hot.] Having a more or less constant body temperature warm-blooded homoeothermal, homoiothermic, homothermal homothermic, homothermous. *Opp* poikilothermal.

homoiotransplantation,—transplantation of tissue or organ from one organism to another possibly unrelated *cf* autotransplantation.

homolecithal (hŏmōlĕs'ĭthăl) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *lekithos* yolk.] Having little deutoplasm which is equally distributed.

homolog,—homologue.

homologous (hŏmŏl'ŏgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homologos* agreeing] Resembling structure and origin; *appl* alternating generations *appl* various substances, *e g* agglutinins affecting

organisms of same species only *appl.* chromosomes with the same sequence of genes *appl.* genes determining the same character *e.g.* eye colour *Cf.* heterologous, antithetic.

homologue (hŏm'ŏlŏg) *n.* [Gk. *homologos* agreeing.] One of a series of structures similar in structure and origin, homologous agent.

homology (hŏmŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homologia*, agreement.] Similarity in structure and development of organ or parts.

homomallous (hŏm'ŏmăl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *mallos* lock of wool.] Curving uniformly to one side *appl.* leaves.

homomorphic (hŏm'ŏmŏr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *morphe* form.] Of similar size or structure *pert.* or exhibiting, homomorphism *appl.* chromosome pairs *cf.* heteromorphic.

homomorphism (hŏm'ŏmŏr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *morphe* shape.] The condition of having perfect flowers of only one type hemimetabolism similarity of larva and adult.

homomorphosis (hŏm'ŏmŏr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *morphosis* shaping.] Condition of having a newly regenerated part like the part removed.

homonomic (hŏm'ŏnŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *nomos* law.] Having the same behaviour *appl.* affinity as of tissues combining *e.g.* vascular anastomoses, or complementary affinity as in adrenal medulla and cortex homonomous, *q.v.*

homonomous (hŏmŏn'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *nomos* department.] *Appl.* segmentation into similar segments. [Gk. *nomos* law.] Following same stages or process, as of development or growth.

homonomy (hŏmŏn'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *nomos* law.] The homology existing between parts arranged on transverse axes homodynamy.

homonym (hŏm'ŏnĭm) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *onyma*, name.] A name preoccupied, and therefore unsuitable according to law of priority.

homopetalous (hŏm'ŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *petalon* petal.] Having all the petals alike.

homophyadic (hŏm'ŏfīăd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *phyas* shoot.] Producing only one kind of shoot.

homophylic (hŏm'ŏfĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *phyle* race.] Resembling one another owing to common ancestry.

homophyllous (hŏm'ŏfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing leaves all of one kind.

homophytic (hŏm'ŏfĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *phyton*, plant.] With two kinds of spores, or one bisexual type, borne by single sporophyte *cf.* heterophytic.

homoplasma (hŏm'ŏplăz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from another animal of same species used as medium for tissue culture *cf.* autoplasma, heteroplasma.

homoplasmic (hŏm'ŏplăz'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *plasma*, mould.] Having the same general form *pert.* homoplasma.

homoplast (hŏm'ŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *plastos* moulded.] An organ or organism formed of similar plastids coenobium cataflact.

homoplastic (hŏm'ŏplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *plastos* moulded.] *Pert.* homoplasty *appl.* graft made into individual of same species *cf.* autoplastic.

homoplastid,—homoplast.

homoplasty (hŏm'ŏplăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *plastos* moulded.] Convergence resemblance in form of structure between different organs or organisms due to evolution along similar lines also homoplasy isotely.

homopolar (hŏm'ŏpō'lăr) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same; *polos* pole.] Having both ends of an axis alike.

homopterous (hŏmŏp'terŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *pteron* wing.] Having the wings alike.

homorhizal (hōm ŏrī'zăl) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *rhiza*, root.] Not having an antiapical root, as Pteridophyta. *Opp* allorhizal.

h mosomal (hŏm'ŏsō măl) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *soma*, body] Occurring in, or *pert.* th same body *appl* rearrangements restricted to a single chromosome.

homosporangic (hŏm ospŏrăn jĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel] Bearing spores of one kind or of two kinds in one sporangium.

h mosporous (hŏmospō rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homo* same *sporos* seed.] Producing only one kind of spore homosporic isosporous.

h mostyled (hom'ostīld) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *stylos* pillar] With unif rm styles homogonous.

homosynapsis (hŏm'ŏsĭnăp sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homo* same *synapsis* union] Pairing f two homologous chromosomes *cf* heterosynapsis.

h motaxial (hŏm'ŏtăk sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *taxis* arrangement] Containing the same assemblage of species *appl* fossiliferous deposits.

homotaxis (hŏm'ŏtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *taxis* arrangement] Similar assemblage o succession f species or types in different regions or strata, not necessarily contemporaneous homotaxy

h mothallic (hŏm othăl'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *homos* sam *thallos* young shoot.] Forming zygospores from two branches of th same mycel um *appl*. moulds. *Opp* heterothallic.

homothermous, — homoiothermal.

homotropous (homŏt rŏpŭs) *a* [Gk. *homos* same *trope* turn] Erect having micropyle and chalaza at opposite ends *appl* ovules.

homotypic (hŏmotĭp'ĭk) *a* [Gk *homos* same *typos* pattern] Homeotypic *q v* *pert* exhibit ing homotypy

homotypy (hŏm otĭpĭ) *n.* [Gk *homos* same *typos* pattern] Equality of structures along main axis of body serial homology reversed symmetry enantiomorphic condition, *q.v*

homoxylous (hŏm ŏzī'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *xylon*, wood.] *Appl* wood without vessels and consist ing of tracheids.

h mozygosis (hŏm'ŏzīgō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same; *zygon* yoke.] Condition of having a given genetical factor n th duplex condition, and producing gametes of only one kind as regards that facto

homozygote (hŏm ozī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *zygon* yoke.] An organism in which characters are stable, resulting from union of gametes bearing similar genes.

homozygous (hŏm ozī'gŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *zygon* yoke.] Having identical genes for a given character exhibiting or *pert.* homozygous *pert.* homozygote.

homunculus (homŭn'kūlŭs) *n.* [L. *homunculus* little man.] Th small miniature of human foetus supposed to be in spermatozoon, according to Animalculists homonculus a human dwarf normally proportioned.

h ney-d w — a sugary exudation found on leaves of many plants a viscous fluid secreted by mycelium of ergot sweet secretion produced by certain insects, *e g* by aphids

hood d (hood ĕd) *a.* [A.S *hōd.*] Bearing a hood-lik petal cucul lat rolled p like con of paper *as certain leaves* *having head* conspicuously and differently coloured from rest of body having crests on head having wingshaped expansions on neck, as in cobra.

hook glands,—paired longitudinal glands uniting anteriorly to form head gland in Pentastomida.

hord coous (hŏr'dēā shŭs) *a.* [L. *hordeum* barley] *Pert* or resembling barley

horiodimorphi m (hŏ rĭōdĭmŏr'fĭzm) *n* [Gk *horaios* in season *dis* twice *morphe* shape.] Seasonal dimorphism.

horizon (hŏrī'zŏn) *n.* [Gk. *horizon* bounding.] Soil layer of a more or less well-defined character; layer of deposit characterised by definite fossil species and formed at definite time.

horizontal (hŏr'ĭzŏn'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *horizon* bounding.] Growing in plane at right angles to primary axis.

horme (hôr'mē) *n.* [Gk. *horme* impetus.] Purposive behaviour; conation; urge or drive in living cells or organisms; élan vital.

hormesis (hôrmē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hormesis*, to excite.] Stimulation by non-poisonous dose of a toxic substance or agent.

hormocyst (hôr'mŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *hormos* chain; *kystis* bladder.] A modified thick-walled hormogonium, in some blue-green algae.

hormogonium (hôr'mogō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hormos* chain; *gone* generation.] That portion of an algal filament between two heterocysts, which breaking away acts as reproductive body; hormogone.

hormones (hôr'mōnz) *n.*, *plu.* [Gk. *horman* to excite.] Substances normally produced in cells and necessary for the proper functioning of other distant cells to which they are conveyed and of the body as a whole; internal secretions of ductless gland which pass into blood vessels by osmosis; exciting agents, *opp.* chalones; internal secretions in plants, as auxins, *q.v.*

hormonal (hôrmŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hormaein*, to excite.] *Pert.* hormones; *appl.* excitatory internal secretions, *opp.* chalonic.

hormopoiesis (hôrmō'pōpoē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hormaein* to excite; *poiesis* making.] The production of hormones.

hormoproteins (hôr'mōprō'tēĭnz) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *hormaein* to excite; *prot*-*eion* first.] Proteins or protein derivatives secreted by endocrines.

hormospore (hôr'mōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *hormos*, chain; *sporos* seed.] A spore dividing into microgonidia, as of some lichens.

horn (hôrn) *n.* [A.S. *horn*.] The process on head of many animals; any projection resembling a horn; anterior part of each uterus when posterior parts are united to form median corpus uteri; a tuft of feathers as in owl; a spin in fishes; tentacle in snails; an awn; any pointed projection or process in plants; cornu.

horn core,—the os cornu fusing with frontal bone, over which fits hollow horn of ruminants.

horodimorphism, — horodimorphism, *q.v.*

horotelic (hŏrōtĕl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hora*, right time; *telos* fulfilment.] Evolving at the standard rate; *cf.* bradytelic, tachytelic.

Hortega cells [*P. del R. Hortega*, Spanish histologist.] Phagocytic neuroglial cells or microglia.

host (hōst) *n.* [L. *hospes* host.] Any organism in which another organism spends part or the whole of its existence, and from which it derives nourishment or gets protection; an organism which receives grafted or transplanted tissue.

hough, *see* hocks.

house (hows) *n.* [A.S. *hūs*.] The external gelatinous like covering secreted by certain tunicates.

Houston valve [*J. Houston*, Irish surgeon]. Semilunar transverse folds of mucous membrane in the rectum; plicae transversales recti.

humeral (hū'mĕrăl) *a.* [L. *humerus* shoulder.] *Pert.* shoulder region; *appl.* the anterior basal angle of insect wing; *appl.* cross-vein; one of horny plates on plastron of chelonians.

humerus (hū'mĕrŭs) *n.* [L. *humerus* shoulder.] The bone of the upper arm.

humicolous (hūmĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *humus* soil; *colere* to dwell.] Soil-inhabiting; growing in or on soil.

humistratus (hū'mĭstrā'tŭs) *a.* [L. *humus* soil; *sternere* to spread.] Spreading over surface of ground.

humoral (hū′mŏrăl) *a.* [L. *humor* moisture.] *Appl.* theory of immunity ascribing to body fluids the power t resist infection.

humour (hū′mŏr) *n.* [L. *humor* moisture.] Any fluid or juice the fluid of the eye.

humus (hū′mŭs) *n.* [L. *humus* earth.] A dark material formed by decomposition of vegetable or animal matter and constituting organic part of soils.

husk (hŭsk) *n.* [M.E. *huske*.] The outer coating of various seeds

Huxley's layer [*T. H. Huxley* English zoologist]. The middle layer of polyhedral cells in inner root sheath of hair

hyaline (hī′ălĭn) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass.] Clear transparent free from inclusions.

hyalodermis (hī′ălōdĕr′mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *derma*, skin.] Tissue of large empty and absorptive cells in Sphagnum.

hyalogen (hī′ălŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *genos* producing.] Any of substances found in animal tissues which are insoluble and related to mucoids.

hyaloid (hī′ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *eidos* form.] Glassy transparent.

hyaloid artery,—from central artery of retina through hyaloid canal to back of lens, in foetal eye.

hyaloid canal,—through vitreous body of eye, from optic nerve to back of lens.

hyaloid fossa,—anterior concavity of vitreous body receptacle of crystalline lens.

hyaloid membrane,—delicate membrane enveloping vitreous body of eye.

hyalomere (hī′ălomēr) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *meros* part.] The clear homogeneous part of a blood platelet, *opp.* chromomere.

hyalomucoid (hī′ălomū′koid) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass L. *mucus* mucus Gk. *eidos* like.] One of the non-phosphorised gluco protcids in vitreous humou

hyaloplasm (hī′ălōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *plasma* mould.] Ground substance of cell as distinguished from microsomes, or from reticulum or spongioplasm ectoplasm or peripheral zone in plant cells; also hyaloplasma.

hyalopterous (hī′ălŏp′tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass; *pteron* wing.] Having transparent wings.

hyalosome (hī′ălōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *soma* body.] A nucleolar like body in cell-nucleus, only slightly stainable by nuclear or plasma stains.

hyalosporous (hī′ălōspō′rŭs, hī′ălŏs′pōrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *sporos* seed.] Having colourless spores or conidia.

hybrid (hī′brĭd) *n.* [L. *hibrida* cross.] Any cross-bred animal or plant heterozygote. *a.* Cross-bred heterozygous.

hybrid incapacitation, — hybrid sterility and inviability inclusively

hybrid swarms,—populations consisting of descendants of pecies hybrids as at borders between geographical areas populated by these species.

hybridisation (hī′brĭdĭzā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] Act or process f hybridising; state of being hybridised cross-fertilisation.

hybridise (hī′brĭdīz) *v.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] T interbreed to cross, to produce hybrids.

hybridism (hī′brĭdĭzm) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] The state or quality of being a hybrid.

hydathode (hī′dăthōd) *n.* [Gk. *hydatos* of water *hodos* way.] An epidermal structure specialised for secretion, or for exudation, of water water stoma.

hydatid (hī′dătĭd) *n.* [Gk. *hydatis* watery vesicle.] Any vesicle or sac filled with clear watery fluid sac containing encysted stages of larval tapeworms; vestige of Müllerian duct constituting appendix of testis, hydatid of Morgagni stalked appendix of epididymis.

hydatiform (hī'dătifôrm) *a.* [Gk. *hydatis* watery vessel; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hydatid.

hydatigenous (hī'dătij'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hydatis*, watery vesicle; *-genes* producing.] Producing or forming hydatids.

hydranth (hī'drănth) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *anthos* flower.] A nutritive zooid in a hydroid colony.

hydrarch (hī'drârk) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *arche* beginning.] *Appl.* seres progressing from hydric towards mesic conditions.

hydric (hī'drĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water.] Characterised by an abundant supply of moisture, *appl.* plants, environment.

hydroanemophilous (hī'drōănĕmŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *anemos* wind; *philos* loving.] *Pert.* or having spores which are discharged after moistening of spore-producing structures, and become air-borne.

hydrocaulis (hī'drōkôl'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; L. *caulis* stalk.] The branching vertical portion of coenosarc in hydroid colony.

hydrobiology (hī'drōbīŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *bios* life; *logos* discourse.] The study of the life of aquatic plants and animals.

hydrochoric (hī'drōkō'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *chorein* to spread.] Dispersed by water; dependent on water for dissemination.

hydrocircus (hī'drōsĕr'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *kirkos* circle.] The hydrocoelic ring surrounding mouth in echinoderms.

hydrocladia (hī'drōklăd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *kladion* twig.] The secondary branches of a hydrocaulis.

hydrocoel (hī'drōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *koilos* hollow.] The water vascular system in echinoderms.

hydrocryptophyte, — hydrophyte, *q.v.*

hydrocyst (hī'drŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *kystis* bladder.] A dactylozooid.

hydroecium (hīdrē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *oikos* house.] A closed tube at upper end of a siphonophore; an infundibulum.

hydroid (hī'droid) *n.*, *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *eidos* form.] Elongated empty cell in central cylinder of mosses; a tracheid; the polyp of Hydrozoa.

hydrolysis (hīdrŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *lyein* to dissolve.] The reaction between chemical compound and the hydrogen and hydroxyl ions of water.

hydrome (hī'drōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *meros* full.] Any tissue that conducts water; also hydrom.

hydromegatherm (hī'drōmĕg'ăthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *megas* great; *therme* heat.] A plant which must have much moisture and heat to develop fully.

hydromorph (hī'drŏmôrf) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *morphe* form.] A plant having the form and structure of hydrophyte.

hydromorphic (hīdrŏmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *morphe* form.] Structurally adapted to an aquatic environment; *appl.* organs of water plants; *appl.* or *pert.* soils permanently containing surplus of water.

hydronasty (hī'drŏnăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *nastos* close-pressed.] Plant movement induced by changes in atmospheric humidity.

hydrophilous (hī'drŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *philein* to love.] Pollinated through agency of water.

hydrophobe (hī'drŏfōb) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *phobos* fear.] Avoiding or repelling water; *appl.* hairs of certain aquatic insects.

hydrophoric (hī'drŏfŏr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydrophor* carrying water.] *Appl.* canal, the madreporic or stone canal, *q.v.*

hydrophyllium (hī'drŏfĭl'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *phyllon* leaf.] One of leaf-like transparent bodies arising above and partly covering the sporosacs in a siphonophore.

hydrophyte (hī'drōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *phyton* plant.] An aquatic plant *cf.* hygrophyte.

hydrophyton (hīdrŏf'ĭtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *phyton* plant.] A complete hydroid colony root like organ, stem and branches.

hydroplanula (hī'drōplăn'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water L. *planus* flat.] Stages between planula and actinula in larval history of coelenterates.

hydropolyp (hī'dropŏl'ĭp) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water F *polype* polyp.] A polyp of a hydroid colony hydrula.

hydroponics (hī dropŏn'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *ponos* exertion.] The science and art of crop production in liquid culture media *cf.* water culture.

hydropore (hī'dropō) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *poros* opening] Th opening into right hydrocoel in echinoderm larvae.

hydropote (hī'drōpōt) *n.* [Gk. *hydropotes* water-drinker] A cell or cell group, in some submerged leaves, easily permeabl by water and salts.

hydropyle (hīdrŏp'īlē) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water *pyle* gate] Specialised area in cuticular membrane of embryo for passage of water as in grasshoppers.

hydrorhabd (hī'drōrăbd) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *rhabdos* rod.] A rhabdosome, in graptolites.

hydrorhiza (hī'drōrī'ză) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *rhiza*, root.] Th creeping root like portion of coenosarc of a hydroid colony

hydrosere (hī'drōsēr) *n.* [Gk *hydor* water L *serere* to put in row] A plant succession originating in wet environment.

hydros m (hī'drōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *soma*, body] The conspicuously hydra-like stage in a coelenterate life history hydrosoma.

hydrospire (hī'drōspīr) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water L. *spira*, coil.] The folds on the stereom of blastoids, being respiratory struct res.

hydrostatic (hī'drōstăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water *statikos* causing to stand.] *Appl* organs of flotation, as air sacs in aquatic larvae of insects.

hydrostome (hī'drōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *stoma*, mouth.] The mouth of a hydroid polyp.

hydrotaxis (hī'drōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. hydor water *taxis* arrangement.] Response of organisms to stimulus of moisture.

hydrotheca (hī'drōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *theke* cup.] Cup-like structure into which the polyp may withdraw in many coelenterates.

hydrotropic (hī'drōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *hydor* water *trope* turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards greater degree of moisture.

hydrotropism (hī'drŏt rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *trepein* to turn.] Response to stimulus of water

hydroxycobalamin,—vitamin B_{12b}.

hydrula (hī'droolă) *n* [Gk. *hydor* water] Hypothetical simple polyp.

hyetal (hī'ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *hyetos* rain.] *Pert.* rain *pert.* precipitation.

hygiene (hī'jēn) *n.* [Gk *hygieinos* healthful.] That part of biology dealing with health preservation.

hygric (hī'grĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hygros* wet.] Humid tolerating or adapted to humid conditions. *Opp* xeric.

hygrochasy (hī'grōkā'sĭ) *n* [Gk. *hygros* wet *chasis* separation.] Dehiscence of seed vessels when induced by moisture *cf* xerochasy

hygrokinesis (hī'grōkīnē sĭs) *n* [Gk. *hygros* wet *kinesis* movement.] Movement in response to change in humidity

hygrophil u (hīgrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *philein*, to love.] Inhabiting moist or marshy places.

hygrophyt (hī'grōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *phyton* plant.] A plant which thrives in plentiful moisture *cf* hydrophyte.

hygroplasm (hī'grōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *plasma*, mould.] The more liquid part of protoplasm, *opp* stereoplasm.

hygroscopic (hī'grŏskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *skopein* to regard.] Sensitive to or retaining, moisture.

hylion (hī'lĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *on*, being] F rest climax hyhum.

hylogamy (hīlŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyle* material *gam s* marriage.] The fusion of gametes, *opp* somatogamy syngamy

hylophagous (hīlŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *phagein* to eat.] Eating wood *appl* certain insects.

hylophyte (hī'lofīt) *n.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in woods.

hylotomous (hīlŏt'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *temnein* to cut.] Wood-cutting *appl* certain insects.

hymen (hī'mĕn) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, membrane.] Thin fold of mucous membrane at orifice of vagina.

hym nial (hīmē'nĭăl) *a.* [Gk *hymen*, skin.] *Pert.* hymenium.

hymeniferous (hī'mĕnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen* skin L. *ferre* to carry] Having a hymenium.

hym niform (hī'mĕnĭfŏrm) *a* [Gk. *hymen* skin L. *forma*, form] Formed like a palisad of club-shaped cells *appl* cuticle of fleshy fungi.

hymenium (hīmē'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hymen* skin.] The outermost layer of mushroom lamellae, or of other fungi consisting of spore-producing cells interspersed with barren cells or paraphyses.

hymenoid (hī'mĕnoid) *a* [Gk. *hymen*, membrane *eidos* form.] Membranoid; membranous resembling a hymenium hymeniform.

hymenophor (hī'mĕnŏfŏr) *n.* [Gk *hymen* skin; *pherein* to carry] The hymenial portion of porophore of a fungus.

hymenopodi m (hī'mĕnŏpŏ dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hymen* membrane *pous* foot.] The tissu between trama and subhymenium as in cup fungi and agarics.

hymenopterous (hī'mĕnŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen* skin *pteron*, wing] Having membranous wings *appl.* certain insects.

hyobranchial (hī'obrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *Y* *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* hyoid and branchial arches.

hyoepiglottic (hī'ŏĕpĭglŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *Y* *epi* upon *glotta* tongue.] Connecting hyoid and epiglottis.

hyoglossal (hī'oglŏs'ăl) *a* [Gk. *Y* *glossa* tongue.] *Pert* tongue and hyoid *appl* membrane and muscle.

hyoid (hī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *hyoeides* Y shaped.] *Pert.* designating bone or series of bones lying at base of tongue and developed from hyoid arch of embryo *appl* a sclerite enclosing pharynx in som insects hyoidean. *n.* The hyoid bone.

hyoidean (hīoid ĕăn) [Gk. *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] *Pert* or associated with the hyoid arch or bone *appl* branch of first efferent branchial vessel, or of lingual artery *appl.* nerve, the posterior post trematic nerve.

hyoideus (hīoid ĕŭs) *n* [Gk. *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] A nerve which supplies mucosa of mouth and muscles of hyoid region.

hyomandibular (hī'ŏmăndĭb ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *Y* L. *mandibulum* jaw] *Pert* hyoid and mandibl *pert* dorsal segment of hyoid arch in fishes.

hyomental (hī'ŏmĕn'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *Y*, L. *mentum* chin.] *Pert.* hyoid and chin.

hy plastron (hī'ŏplăs'trŏn) *n* [Gk. *Y* F *plastron* breast plate] The second lateral plate in plastron of Chelonia.

hyostap (hī'ŏstă pēs) *n.* [Gk. *Y*; L.L. *stapes* stirrup.] Lower portion of columellar primordium which gives rise to part of columella in some reptiles.

hyoste n m (hī'ŏstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *Y* *sternon* breast.] Hyoplastron.

hyostyli (hī'ŏstĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *Y* *stylos* pillar] H ving jaw articulated to skull by hyomandibular or corresponding part; exhibiting hyostyly *cf* autostylic.

hyosymplecticum (hī'ōsimplĕk'tĭkŭm) *n.* [Gk. Y *symplektos* plaited together] The cartilaginous primordium from which hyomandibular and symplecticum are derived.

hyothyroid (hī'ōthī'roid) *a.* [Gk. Y *thyreos* shield *eidos* like] *Pert.* hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage of larynx *appl.* ligaments, membrane.

hypallelomorph (hĭp'ălēl'ōmôrf) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *allelon* of one another *morphe* form.] Allelomorphs which under certain conditions are themselves compound.

hypandrium (hĭpăn'drĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *aner* male.] Subgenital plate or ninth abdominal sternite f certain insects.

hypanthium (hĭpăn'thĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *anthos* flower] Any enlargement of the torus.

hypanthodium (hĭp'ănthō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *anthodes* like flowers] An inflorescence with concave capitulum on whose walls the flowers are arranged.

hypantrum (hĭpăn'trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *antron*, cave.] Notch on vertebrae of certain reptiles for articulation with hyposphene.

hypapophysis (hĭp'ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *apo* upon *phyein* to grow] A ventral process on a vertebral centrum.

hyparterial (hĭp'ărtē'rĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* nder L. *arteria* artery] Situated below an artery *appl* branches of bronchi below pulmonary artery

hypaxial (hĭpăk'sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *axis* axis.] Ventral below vertebral column *appl* muscles.

hyperapophysis (hī'pĕrăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *apo* from *phyein* to grow] A postero-lateral process of dorsal side of vertebra.

hyperchromasy (hī'pĕrkrō'măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *chroma*, colour] A relatively superabundant supply of chromatin to cytoplasm in a cell.

hyperchromatosis (hī'pĕrkrō'mătō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *chroma* colour] Excess of nuclear substance in a cell previous to division.

hypercoracoid (hī'pĕrkŏr'ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *hyper* above *korax* crow *eidos* form.] *Pert* or designating upper bone at base of pectoral fin in fishes.

hypercyesis (hī'pĕrsīē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *kyesis* conception.] S perfoetation additional fertilisation in a mammal already pregnant.

hyperfeminisation,—condition of a feminised male with female characteristics exaggerated, as in small size and weight.

hypergamesis (hī'pĕrgămē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk *hyper* above *gamos* marriage.] Process of absorption by female of excess spermatozoa.

hypermasculinisation, — condition of a masculinised female with male characteristics exaggerated, as in large proportions, ppearance of male secondary sexual characters.

hypermetamorphosis (hī'pĕrmĕt'ămôr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *meta* after *morphosis* shaping] A protracted and thoroughgoing metamorphosis metamorphosis involving two or more distinct types of larval instar in certain insects.

hypermorphosis (hī'pĕrmôr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *morphosis* shaping] The development of additional characters, in comparison with the adult ancestral stage.

hyperparasite (hī'pĕrpăr'ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *para* beside *sitos* food.] A parasite which is parasitic on or in another parasite.

hyperphalangy (hī'pĕrfăl'ănjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *phalangx* line of battle.] Condition of having digits with more than normal number of phalanges.

hyperpharyngeal (hī'pĕrfărĭn'jēăl) *a.* [Gk. *hyper* above *pharyngx* gullet.] Dorsally to the pharynx *appl* gill or bar in Salpidae.

hyperpituitarism (hī'pĕrpĭtū'ĭtărĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above L. *pituita*, phlegm.] Overaction of pituitary gland resulting in gigantism or giantism hyperhypophysism.

hyperplasia (hī'pĕrplā'sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *plasma*, to mould.] Overgrowth; excessive or hyper-plastic development due to increase in number of cells; *cf.* hypertrophy.

hyperploid (hī'pĕrploid) *a.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *haploos*, onefold; *eidos*, form.] Aneuploid with extra chromosomes; *opp.* hypoploid.

hyperpnoea (hī'pĕrpnē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *pnoe*, breath.] Rapid breathing due to insufficient supply of oxygen.

hypersensitivity (hī'pĕrsĕn'sĭtĭv'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; L. *sentire*, to feel.] A condition of being unduly sensitive to a stimulus.

hypertely (hīpĕr'tĕlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *telos*, end.] Excessive imitation in colour or pattern, being of problematical utility; over-development, as canines of Babirusa; hypertelia.

hypertensin,—angiotonin, *q.v.*

hypertonia (hī'pĕrtō'nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *tonos*, tone.] Excessive tonicity.

hypertrophy (hīpĕr'trŏfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *trophe*, nourishment.] Excessive growth due to increase in size of cells; *cf.* hyperplasia.

hypha (hī'fă) *n.* [Gk. *hyphe*, web.] The thread-like element or filament of vegetative mycelium of fungus; filamentous cell in medulla of an algal thallus.

hyphal,—of, or *pert.* hyphae or a hypha.

hyphasma (hīfăs'mă) *n.* [Gk. *hyphasma*, thing woven.] A barren mycelium; a cord of mycelium.

hyphodrome (hī'fōdrōm) *a.* [Gk. *hyphe*, web; *dromos*, course.] Running throughout the tissues, *appl.* thick leaves where veins are not visible from surface.

hyphopodium (hī'fōpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hyphe*, web; *pous*, foot.] A hyphal branch with enlarged terminal cell or haustorium for attaching the hypha, as in some Ascomycetes.

hyphostroma,—mycelium.

hypnobasidium, — sclerobasidium, *q.v.*

hypnocyst (hĭp'nōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *kystis*, bladder.] Cyst in which contained organism simply rests; dormant cyst.

hypnody (hĭp'nōdĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hypnodia*, sleepiness.] The long resting period of certain larval forms.

hypnogenic (hĭp'nōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *-genes*, producing.] Sleep-inducing; *appl.* influences which tend to produce hypnosis.

hypnosperm (hĭp'nōspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *sperma*, seed.] A hypnospore.

hypnosporangium (hĭp'nōspōrăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] A sporangium containing resting spores.

hypnospore (hĭp'nōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *sporos*, seed.] A resting spore; a zygote that remains in a quiescent condition during winter.

hypnote (hĭp'nōt) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep.] An organism in dormant condition.

hypnozygote (hĭp'nōzī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *zygotos*, yoked.] A zygote that becomes encysted, thereby constituting a hypnospore; *q.* corpore, zygospore.

hypoachene (hī'pōăkēn') *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *a*, not; *chainein*, to gape.] Achene developed from an inferior ovary.

hypoarion (hī'pōă'rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *oarion*, little egg.] A small lobe below the optic lobes of most teleosts.

hypobasal (hī'pōbā'săl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *basis*, base.] The lower segment of a developing ovule, which ultimately gives rise to the root. *Opp.* epibasal.

hypobasidium (hī'pōbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *basis*, base; *idion*, dim.] Basal cell or part of heterobasidium, in which nuclei unite and which gives rise to an epibasidium; probasidium.

hypobenthos (hī'pōbĕn'thŏs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *benthos*, depths of the sea.] The fauna of the sea-bottom below 500 fathoms.

hypoblast (hī'pōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *blastos* bud.] The inner germ-layer in a gastrula.

hypoblastic (hī'pōblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *blastos* b d.] *Pert* or derived from the inner germ-layer endodermal.

hypobranchial (hī'pōbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert* lower or fourth segment of branchial arch.

hypocarp (hī pōkărp) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *karpos* fruit] A fleshy modified peduncle of certain fruits, as cashew-appl

hypocentrum (hī'pōsĕn trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kentron* centre.] A transverse cartilage that arises below nerve cord and forms part of vertebral centrum.

hypocercal (hī'pōsĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kerkos* tail.] H ving notochord terminating in lower lobe of caudal fin.

hypoce ebral (hī pōsĕr' brăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under L *cerebrum* brain.] *Appl* ganglion of stomatogastric system, linked to frontal and ventricular ganglia, also to corpora cardiaca.

hypochilium (hī'pōkī'lĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *cheilos* lip.] The lower portion of lip of an orchid.

hypochondrium (hīp okŏn drĭŭm) *n* [Gk *hypo* under *chondros* cart lage.] Abdominal region lat ral to epigastric and above lumbar

hypochord (hī'pōkôrd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *chorde* cord.] A transitory subnotochordal rod in anamniotes

hypochordal (hī'pōkôr'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *chorde* cord.] Below the notochord *appl* lower lobe of caudal fin *appl* bar of mesodermal tissue developing into ventral arch of atlas and amalgamating with fibrocartilages in other cervical vertebrae.

hypocleidium (hī'poklīdĭ'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kleidion* little key] The interclavicle.

hypocon (hī'pōkŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Postero-internal cusp of upper molar the part posterior to girdle in Dinoflagellata *opp* epicone.

hypoconid (hī'pōkō nĭd) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Postero-buccal cusp of lower molar

hypoconule (hīpōkōn ūl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Fifth distal cusp of upper molar

hypoconulid (hī'pōkōn ūlĭd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Posteromedial cusp of lower molar

hypocoracoid (hī'pōkŏr'ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *korax* crow *eidos* form] *Pert* lower bone at base of pectoral fin in fishes.

hypocotyl (hī'pōkŏt'ĭl) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *kotyle* cup] That portion of stem below cotyledons in an embryo

hypocotyl donary (hī'pōkŏt'ĭlē'dōnărĭ) *a* [Gk *hypo* nder *kotyle don*, hollow] Below the cotyle dons.

hypocrateriform (hīp okrătĕr'ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *krater* bowl L. *forma*, shape.] Saucer-shaped having gamopetalous corolla with long narrow tube and limbs at right angles to tube hypocrateriomorphous.

hypodactyl m (hī'pōdăk'tĭlŭm) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *daktylos* digit.] The under surface of a bird s toes.

hypoderma (hī'pōdĕr'mă) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *derma* skin.] Hypodermis tissue just under epidermis in plants hypoderm.

hypodermal (hī'pōdĕr'măl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *derma* skin.] *Pert.* hypoderma *pert* hypodermis.

hypodermalia (hī'pōdĕrmă'lĭă) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *hypo* under *derma*, skin.] Sponge spicules situated just below the derma or skin.

hypodermic (hī'pōdĕr mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *dermis* skin.] *Pert* parts just under the skin.

hypodermis (hī'pōdĕr'mĭs) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *dermis* skin.] The cellular layer lying beneath and secreting the cuticle of Annulata, Arthropoda, etc. hypoblast, *q.v.*; hypoderma, *q v*

hypodicrotic (hī'pōdīkrŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *di* two *krotein* to beat.] Having two arterial beats for the one cardiac.

hypogaean,—hypogeal.

hypogastric (hīp'ŏgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gaster* stomach.] *Pert.* lower median region of abdomen *appl.* artery vein plexus, etc.

hypogastrium (hīp'ŏgăs'trĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gaster* stomach.] Lower median region of abdomen.

hypogastroid,—hyporachium *q.v.*

hypogeal (hī'pojē'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under; *ge* earth.] Underground *appl.* stems, etc. also hypogean.

hypogenesis (hī'pojĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *genesis* origin.] Development without occurrence of alternation of generations.

hypogenous (hīpŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *-genes* produced.] Growing on lower surface of anything.

hypogeous (hī'pojē'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *ge* earth.] Growing or maturing under the soil surface.

hypoglossal (hī'pŏglŏs'ăl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *glossa*, tongue.] The twelfth paired cranial nerve distributed to base of tongue.

hypoglottis (hī'pŏglŏt'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *glotta*, tongue.] The under part of tongue; a division of labium of beetles.

hypognathous (hīpŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gnathos* jaw.] Having the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper; with mouthparts ventral, *appl.* head of insects.

hypogynium (hī'pōjĭn'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gyne* female.] Structure supporting ovary in such plants as sedges.

hypogynous (hīpŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under *gyne* female.] Inserted below the gynoecium, and not adherent; immediately below oogonium, *appl.* antheridium, as in some Peronosporales.

hypohyal (hī'pōhī'ăl) [Gk. *hypo* under *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] The hyoid element lying between ceratohyal and basihyal.

hypoischium (hī'pōĭs'kĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *ischion* hip.] A small bony rod passing backwards from ischiadic symphysis and supporting ventral cloacal wall; hypogastroid of cloacae.

hypolemmal (hī'pōlĕm'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *lemma*, peel.] Beneath the sarcolemma *appl.* arborisation of an axis cylinder in motor plate.

hypolimnion (hī'pōlĭmnĭ'ŏn, lĭm nyŏ) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *limne* lake.] The water between thermocline and bottom of lakes. *Opp.* epilimnion.

hypomeral (hī'pŏmĕr'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *meros* part.] Hypomeric *appl.* slender bones among lower trunk muscles in some fishes.

hypomere (hī'pŏmēr) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *meros* part.] Lower or lateral plate zone of coelomic pouches.

hypomeron (hīpŏm'ĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *meros* part.] The lateral inflexed side of a coleopterous prothorax.

hypomorph (hī'pŏmôrf) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *morphe* form.] A gene having a smaller effect than its wild type allelomorph.

hyponasty (hī'pŏnăstĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *nastos* close-pressed.] The state of growth in a flattened structure in which the under surface grows more vigorously than the upper.

hyponeural (hī'pŏnū'răl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *neuron* nerve.] *Appl.* system of radial and transverse motor nerves in echinoderms.

hyponome (hī'pŏnōm) *n.* [Gk. *hyponomos* water-pipe.] The funnel of Cephalopoda.

hyponychium (hī'pŏnĭk'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *onyx* nail.] Layer of epidermis on which nail rests.

hyponym (hī'pŏnĭm) [Gk. *hypo* under *onyma*, name.] A generic name not founded on a type species.

hypotonic (hī'pŏtŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *tonos* tension.] H ving a lower osmotic pressure than that of another fluid, as of serum.

hypotrematic (hī'pŏtrēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *trema*, pore.] *Appl* the lower lateral bar of branchial basket of lamprey

hypotrichous (hīpŏt rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *thrix* hair] Having cilia mainly restricted to under surface with deficient hair

hypotrochanteric (hī'pŏtrŏk'ănter'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *trochanter* runner] Beneath the trochanter

hypotympanic (hī'pŏtĭmpăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *tympanum* drum.] Situated below the tympanum *pert* quadrate.

hypotype (hī'potīp) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* nder *typo* pattern.] Any specimen described figured in order t amplify or correct th identification of species plesiotype *q.v*

hypovalve (hī'pŏvălv) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *valva*, fold.] The antapical part of envelope in certain Dinoflagellata hypocone.

hypoxanthine (hī'pozăn'thīn) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *xanthos* yellow] A crystalline nitrogenous substance found in glandular and muscle tissue and in som seeds $C_5H_4N_4O$

hypozygal (hīpŏz'ĭgăl) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *zygon* yoke.] Lower ossicl of a syzygial pair bearing no pinnule.

hypsiloid,—ypsiloid.

hypsodo t (hĭp sŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *hypsos* height *odous* tooth.] *Pert* or designating teeth with high crowns and short roots; hypselodont.

hypsophyll (hĭp sŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *hypsi* high *phyllon* leaf.] Any leaf beneath the sporophylls bract, or bracteole.

hypural (hīpū răl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *oura*, tail.] *Pert* a bony structure formed by fused haemal spines of last few vertebrae which supports caudal fin in certain fishes

hysteranthous (hĭstĕrăn thŭs) [Gk. *hysteros* coming after; *anthos* flower] Leafing after appearance of flowers.

hysterectomy (hĭs'tĕrĕk'tŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hystera* womb; *ek*, out *temnein* to cut.] Excision of the uterus.

hysteresis (hĭstĕr'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hysteresis* late arrival.] Lag in one of two associated processes o phenomena lag in adjustment of external form to internal stresses, in chromosome during spiralisation.

hysterochroic (hĭs'tĕrŏkrō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hysteros* later *chros* colour] Gradually discolouring from base to tip *appl* ageing fruit bodies.

hysterogenic (hĭs'tĕrŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hysteros* later; *genos* birth] Of later development or growth.

hysterophyte (hĭs'tĕrŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hysteros* inferior *phyton* plant.] Saprophyte *q.v* any parasitic fungus

hysterosoma (hĭs tĕrŏsō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *hysteros* after *soma*, body] Part of body posterior to proterosoma and comprising metapodosoma and opisthosoma in Acarina.

hysterotely (hĭs'tĕrŏt'ĕlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hysteros* after *telos* completion] The retention or manifestation of larval characters in pupa or imago, or of pupal characters in imago metathetely *opp* prothetely

hyther (hīth ĕr) *n.* [Gk. *hy(dor)*, water *ther(me)* heat.] Combined effect of moisture and temperature on an organism.

I

ichnite (ĭk nīt) *n.* [Gk. *ichnos* track.] A fossil footprint ichnolite.

ichthyic (ĭk'thĭĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ichthys* fish.] *Pert* or characteristic of fishes ichthyoid.

ichthyodont (ĭk'thĭŏdŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys* fish; *odous* tooth] A h f fish.

Ichthyodorulite (ĭk thĭŏdŏr'ūlīt) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys* fish *dory* spear; *lithos* stone.] A fossil dermal or fin spine of fish.

Ichthyoid, (ĭk'thĭoid) [Gk. *ichthys* fish *eidos*, form.] Fish-lik ichthyic.

Ichthyolite (ĭk'thĭōlīt) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys* fish *lithos* stone.] A fossil fish or part of one.

Ichthyology (ĭkthĭŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys* fish *logos* discourse.] The study of fishes.

Ichthyopterygia (ĭk'thĭŏptĕrĭj'ĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *ichthys* fish *pteryx* wing or fin.] Paired fish fins.

Iconotype (īkō'nōtīp) *n* [Gk. *eikon* image; *typos* pattern.] Representation, drawing or photograph, of a type.

Icosandrous (ī'kōsăn drŭs) *a* [Gk. *eikosi* twenty *aner* man.] Having twenty or more stamens.

Icotype (ī'kōtīp) *n* [Gk. *eikon* image; *typos* pattern] A representative specimen used for identification of a species.

Id (ĭd) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct] A hypothetical structural unit the chromomere the instincts, collect ively

Idant (ĭd'ănt) *n.* [Gk. *idios* distinct.] A unit resulting from an aggregation of ids the chromosome.

Identical (īdĕnt'ĭkăl) *a.* [L *idem* the same.] *Appl.* progeny having the same genes, as monozygotic twins; *appl* points on retina cor responding t those of the other eye

Ideoglandular (ĭdēōglăn dūlă) [Gk. *idein*, to see L. *glandula* small acorn.] *Pert* glandular activity induced by mental image

Ideomotor (ĭdēōmō'tŏr) *a* [Gk *idein*, to see L *motor* t mov] *Pert* unwilled movement in response to mental image

Ideotype (ĭdēotīp) *n.* [Gk *dei* to see *typos* pattern] Specimen, other than topotype named by the author who has described the species to which it belongs.

Ideovascular (ĭdēovăs'kūlăr) [Gk *idein* to see; L. *vasculum* small vessel.] *Pert* circulatory changes induced by a mental image

Idioandrosporous (ĭd'ĭōăndrŏspŏ'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *idios* distinct *aner* male *sporos* seed.] With androspores formed on filaments that do not bear oogonia.

Idiobiology (ĭd'ĭobĭŏl ōjĭ) *n* [Gk. *idio* personal *bios* life *logos* discourse] Biology of an individual organism autobiology

Idi blast (ĭd'ĭōblăst) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *blastos* bud.] A hypothetical unit *q v* plant cell containing oil gum, calcium carbonate or other product and which differs from the surrounding parenchyma.

Idiocalyptrosom (ĭd'ĭōkălĭp'trōsōm) *n* [Gk *idios* distinct *kalyptra* covering *soma*, body] O ter zone derived from idiosphaerosome [illegible] perm cells.

Idiochromatin (ĭd'ĭōkrō'mătĭn) *n* [Gk. *dios* distinct; *chroma* colou] Temporarily dormant generative chromatin *cf* trophochromatin.

Idiochromidia (ĭd'ĭōkrōmĭd'ĭă) *n plu* [Gk. *id os* distinct; *chroma* col ur] Sporetia generative chromidia; *cf* trophochromidia.

Idiochromosome (ĭd'ĭōk ō m[illegible]) *n* [Gk *idios* distinct *chroma* [illegible] *soma* body] A sex chromosome

Idiocryptosome (ĭd'ĭōkrĭp [illegible]) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct; *kryptos* hidden *soma* body] [illegible] derived from idiosphaerosome [illegible] sperm cells.

Idiogram (ĭd'ĭōgrăm) *n* [illegible] distinct *gramma* [illegible] diagrammatic repr[illegible] characteristic [illegible] stitution.

Idiomuscular [illegible] [Gk. *idios* peculiar [illegible] muscle] *Appl* [illegible] degenerated [illegible] stimulated.

Idiophthartosome [illegible] *n* [Gk. *idios* [illegible] transitory [illegible] *phthartos* [illegible] *soma* body] The idiosome [illegible]

Idioplasm (ĭd'ĭōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *plasma* mould.] Chromatin the generative or germinal part of a cell *cf* tropboplasm.

Idiosoma (ĭdĭōsō'mă) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *soma* body] The body prosoma and opisthosoma, of Acarina.

Idiosome (ĭd'ĭōsōm) *n*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *soma* body] A hypothetical *unit*, *q.v* sphere or region of cytoplasm differing in viscosity from remainder of cell and surrounding the centriole or centrosome Idiozome, *q.v*

Idiosphaerosome (ĭd'ĭōsfē'rōsōm) *n*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *sphaira* globe *soma* body] Acrosome central granule of idiosphaerotheca

Idiosphaerotheca (ĭd'ĭōsfē'rōthē'kă) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *sphaira*, globe *theke* case.] Acroblast vesicle containing acrosome in sperm cells.

Idiothalamous (ĭd'ĭōthăl'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *thalamos* room.] *Appl.* lichens in which various parts are differently coloured from thallus.

Idiothermous (ĭd'ĭōthĕr'mŭs) *a* [Gk. *idios* personal *thermos* hot] Warm-blooded homoiothermal

Idiotrophic (ĭd ĭotrŏf'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *idios* personal *trophe* nourishment.] Capable of selecting food.

Idiotype (ĭd'ĭotīp) *n* [Gk. *idios* personal *typos* pattern.] Individual genotype.

Idi variation,—mutation, *q.v*

Idiozome (ĭd'ĭōzōm) *n*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *zoma*, girdle.] In spermatogenesis separated portion of archoplasm which ultimately becomes head-cap of spermatozoon centrotheca a cell-body of oocytes containing the centrioles.

I-disc,—singly refracting or isotropic band in myofibrillae.

Idorgan (ĭd'ôrgăn) *n*. [Gk. *idios* distinct *organon* instrument.] A purely morphological multicellular unit which does not possess the features of soma.

Ileac (ĭl'ēăk) *a* [Gk. *eilo* to roll up.] *Pert.* ileum ileal *appl* arteries, lymph-glands.

Ileocaecal (ĭl ēōsē'kăl) *a*. [L. *ileum* groin *caecus* blind.] *Pert* ileum and caecum *appl* fossae, folds.

Ileocolic (ĭl ēōkŏl'ĭk) *a*. [L. *ileum*, groin Gk. *kolon* colon.] *Pert.* ileum and colon *appl* artery lymph-glands.

Ileum (ĭl'ēŭm) *n*. [L. *ileum*, groin.] Lower part of small intestine anterior part of hind gut in insects.

Iliac (ĭl'ĭăk) *a*. [L. *ilia*, flanks.] *Pert* ilium a pelvic bone *appl*. artery fossa furrow tuberosity vein, etc.; *appl* muscle, iliacus, from upper part of iliac fossa to side of tendon of psoas major *appl*. processes of ischiopubic plate forming base for pelvic fins.

Iliocaudal (ĭl'ĭōkô dăl) *a*. [L. *ilia*, flanks *cauda* tail.] Connecting ilium and tail *appl*. muscle.

Iliococcygeal (ĭl'ĭōkŏksĭj ēăl) *a*. [L. *ilia* flanks Gk. *kokkyx* cuckoo.] *Pert.* ileum and coccyx *appl*. muscl

Iliocostal (ĭl'ĭōkŏs'tăl) *a*. [L *ilia*, flanks *costa* rib] In region of ilia and ribs *appl* several muscles.

Iliofemoral (ĭl'ĭofĕm orăl) *a*. [L. *ilia* flanks *femur* thigh.] *Pert* ilium and femur *appl* ligament.

Iliohypogastric (ĭl'ĭōhī'pōgăs'trĭk) *a*. [L. *ilia* flanks Gk. *hypo* under *gaster* stomach] *Pert* ilium and lower anterior part of abdomen *appl* a nerve.

Ilio-inguinal (ĭl'ĭōĭng'gwĭnăl) *a* [L. *ilia*, flanks *inguen*, groin.] In the region of ilium and groins *appl*. a nerve.

Ilio-ischiadic (ĭl'ĭōĭskĭăd'ĭk) *a*. [L. *ilia* flanks Gk. *ischion* hip.] *Appl* fenestra between ilium and ischium when these are fused at both ends.

Iliolumbar (ĭl'ĭolŭm'băr) *a*. [L *ilia*, flanks *lumbus* loin.] In region of ilium and loins *appl*. artery ligament, vein.

Iliopectineal (ĭl'ĭōpĕktĭn ēăl) *a*. [L. *ilia* flanks *pecten* crest] *Appl*

an eminence marking point of union of ilium and pubis; *appl.* fascia.

Iliopsoas (ĭl'ĭōsō'ăs, -psō'ăs) *n.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *psoa*, loins.] Iliacus and psoas major considered as one muscle.

Iliotibial (ĭl'ĭōtĭb'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *tibia*, shin.] *Appl.* tract or band of muscle at lower end of thigh.

Iliotrochanteric (ĭl'ĭōtrōkăntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] Uniting ilium and trochanter of femur; *appl.* ligament.

Ilium (ĭl'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *ilium*, flank.] That part of hip-bone supporting the flank; dorsal bone of pelvic arch.

Illuvial (ĭlū'vĭăl) [L. *in*, into; *luere*, to wash.] *Appl.* lower soil layers or B horizon.

Imaginal (ĭmăj'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *imago*, image.] *Pert.* an imago; *appl.* larval discs, patches of cells from which new organs develop.

Imago (ĭmā'gō) *n.* [L. *imago*, image.] The last or adult stage in insect metamorphosis; the perfect insect.

Imbibition (ĭm'bĭbĭsh'ŏn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *bibere*, to drink.] Absorption of fluids, as of water by roots.

Imbricate (ĭm'brĭkāt) *a.* [L. *imbricare*, to tile.] Having parts overlapping each other like roof tiles; *appl.* scales, plates, bud-scales, bracts.

Imbrication lines,—parallel growth lines of dentine; contour lines of Owen.

Imitative (ĭm'ĭtātĭv) *a.* [L. *imitari*, to imitate.] *Appl.* form, structure, habit, colouring etc. assumed for protection or aggression.

Immaculate (ĭmăk'ūlāt) [L. *in*, not; *macula*, spot.] Without spots or marks of different colour.

Immarginate (ĭmâr'jĭnāt) [L. *in*, not; *margo*, edge.] Without distinct margin.

Immune body,—heat-stable antibody or lysin; amboceptor, *q.v.*

Immunise (ĭm'ūnīz, ĭmū'nīz) *v.* [L. *immunis*, free.] To render invulnerable to a toxin, usually by injecting the toxin in small quantities at short intervals, without appearance of severe symptoms.

Immunity (ĭmū'nĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *immunis*, free.] An organism's resistance, natural or acquired, to the onset of pathological conditions from infection, natural or artificial, by micro-organisms or their products.

Impar (ĭm'pâr) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal.] Not paired; not existing in pairs; azygous.

Imparidigitate (ĭmpăr'ĭdĭj'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *digitus*, finger.] Having an odd number of digits.

Imparipinnate (ĭmpăr'ĭpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *pinna*, wing.] Unequally pinnate; pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet.

Impedicellate (ĭmpĕd'ĭsĕlāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *pediculus*, small foot.] Without short or slender stalks; not having pedicels.

Imperfect (ĭmpĕr'fĕkt) *a.* [L. *imperfectus*, unfinished.] Incomplete; *appl.* fungi lacking the sexual spore stage.

Imperforate (ĭmpĕr'fŏrāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *per*, through; *foratus*, bored.] Not pierced; *appl.* foraminiferous shells without fine pores in addition to principal opening.

Impervious (ĭmpĕr'vĭŭs) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *pervius*, passable.] Not permeable; *appl.* nostrils with septum between nasal cavities.

Implant (ĭm'plânt) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *plantare*, to plant.] An organ or part transplanted to an abnormal position; a graft.

Implantation cone,—cone of origin, *q.v.*

Implex (ĭm'plĕks) *n.* [L. *implexus*, plaited.] Endoplica; infolding of integument for muscle attachment in insects.

Importation (ĭmpŏrtā'shŏn) *n.* [L. *importare*, to carry into.] Ingestion by sinking of food into protoplasm of captor, as in certain protozoa.

impregnation (im'prĕgnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *impraegnare* to fertilise.] Transference of spermatozoa from male to body of female; insemination.

impressio (imprĕs'iō) *n.* [L. *impressio* impression.] Impression or concavity in one organ or structure where in contact with another, as of surface of liver in contact with stomach, etc.

impuberal (impū'bĕrăl) *a.* [L. *impubes* under age.] Prepubertal; sexually immature.

impulse (im'pŭls) *n.* [L. *impulsus* driven.] Self-propagated disturbance induced by excitation.

inantherate (inăn'thĕrāt) *a.* [L. *in* not; Gk. *antheros* flowering.] Without anthers; anantherous.

inappendiculat (inăpĕndik'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *in* not; *appendicula* small appendage.] Without appendages.

inarticulate (inărtik'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *in* not; *articulatus* jointed.] Not segmented; not jointed.

inaxon (inăk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *is* fibre; *axon* axis.] A nerve-cell with axis-cylinder branching at a distance from it.

inbreeding,—breeding through a succession of parents belonging to the same stock or very nearly related.

Inca bones,—distinct portions of interparietal found in skulls of former Peruvians; os interparietale.

incaliculate (inkălik'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *in* not; *calyculus* small flower-cup.] Wanting a calicle.

incasement theory,—preformation theory, *q.v.*

incisal (insī'zăl) *a.* [L. *incidere* to cut into.] Cutting, as edge of tooth.

incised (insīzd') *a.* [L. *incisus* cut into.] With deeply notched margin.

incisiform (insī'sifôrm) *a.* [L. *incisus* cut into; *forma*, shape.] Incisor-shaped.

incisive (insī'siv) *a.* [L. *incisus* cut into.] *Pert.* or in region of incisors; *appl.* bones, foramina, fossa.

incisor (insī'sŏr) *a.* [L. *incisus* cut into.] Adapted for cutting; *appl.* mammalian premaxillary teeth. *n.* A crest or ridge of palatine process of maxilla.

incisura (insisū'ră) *n.* [L. *incidere* to cut into.] Notch, depression, or indentation, as in bone, stomach, liver, etc.

included (inklood'ĕd) *a.* [L. *includere* to shut in.] Having stamens and pistils not protruding beyond corolla; not exserted.

inclusion bodies,—intracellular particles, as pigment granules, mitochondria, Golgi bodies, microsomes, viruses, etc.

incomplete metamorphosis,—insect metamorphosis in which young are hatched in general adult form and develop without quiescent stage.

incongruent (inkŏng'groōĕnt) *a.* [L. *incongruens* not suiting.] Not suitable or fitting; *appl.* surface of joints which do not fit properly.

incoordination (in'kōôr'dinā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, not; *cum*, together; *ordo* order.] Want of co-ordination; irregularity of movement due to loss of muscle control.

incrassate (inkrăs'āt) *a.* [L. *incrassare* to thicken.] Thickened; becoming thicker.

incretion (inkrē'shŭn) *n.* [L. *in* into; *cretus* separated.] Internal secretion; autacoid.

incrustation (inkrŭstā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *in* into; *crusta* shell.] Formation by encasement in mineral substance.

incubation (in'kūbā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *incubare* to lie on.] The hatching of eggs by means of heat, natural or artificial; period between infection and appearance of symptoms induced by parasitic organisms.

incubatorium (in'kūbătō'rium) *n.* [L. *incubare* to lie on.] Temporary pouch surrounding mammary area, in which egg of Echidna is hatched.

incubous (in'kūbŭs) *a.* [L. *incubare* to lie on.] *Appl.* leaves so arranged that the base of each is covered by upper portion of next lower.

incudal (In'kūdăl) *a.* [L. *incus* anvil.] *Pert.* the incus *appl.* fold fossa.

incudate (Inkū dāt) *a.* [L. *incus* anvil.] *Appl* type of rotifer mastax with large and hooked rami and reduced mallei.

incumbent (Inkŭm'bĕnt) *a.* [L. *incumber* to li pon.] Lying pon bent downwards to lie along base *appl* cotyledons so folded that flat sides are next radicl *appl* hairs or spines pplied lengthwise to their base *ppl* insect wings resting on abdomen.

incurr nt (Inkŭr'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *in*, int *currere* to run.] Leading into afferent *appl* ectoderm lined canals which admit water in sponges *appl.* inhalant siphons of mollusca.

incurvat (Inkŭr vāt) *a.* [L. *incurvus* bent] Curved inwards or bent back incurved inflected.

i curvation (In'kŭrvā shŭn) *n* [L. *incurvare* to curve.] The doubling back on itself of a structure or organ, as of spirochaete about t divide.

incus (In'kŭs) [L. *incus* anvil.] Part of rotifer mastax the anvil-shaped ear ossicl of mammals.

i d ciduate (In dĕsĭd ūāt) *a.* [L. *in* not *decidere* t fall down] Non-caducous with maternal part f placenta not coming away at birth.

indeciduous (In dĕsĭd'ūŭs) *a.* [L. not *decidere* to fall down] Persistent not falling off at maturity everlasting evergreen

i d finit (Indĕf'Inĭt) [L. *in* not *definitus* limited.] N t limited not determinate of no fixed number racemose, *q*

i dehisce t (In dĕhĭs ĕnt) *a.* [L. not *dehiscens* gaping] Not split ti g at maturity *ppl.* certain fruits.

ind t rmi t (In dĕtĕr minā) *a.* [L not *determinare* to limit.] Indefinite undefined not classified.

indeterminat growth,—growth of stem, branch or shoot not l mited or stopped by development of a terminal bud indefinite prolongation and subdivision of an axis.

ind terminate inflorescence,—growth f a floral axis by indefinite branching because unlimited by development of terminal bud.

index,—the forefinger or digit next to th thumb a number or formula expressing ratio f one quantity to another

i dicators—species characteristic of climatic, soil and other conditions in particular region or habitat dominant species in biotope.

indigen us (Indĭj ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *indigena* native.] Belonging to the locality not imported native.

individual (In dĭvĭd'ūăl) *a.* [L. *in* not *dividuus* divisible.] *Pert.* single example or unit *as* individual variations of colour *n.* A person or zooid of distinctive function of hydrozoan colony

individualism,—symbiosis in which the two parties together form what appears to be single rganism.

individuation,—development of interdependent functional units as in colony formation organisation of morphogenetic processes regional or tissu differentiation process of developing into an individual.

ind le-acetic cid,—*see* heteroa in.

induced mov ment,—movement dictated and influenced by external stimulus, as plant curvature.

ind cti n (Indŭk shŭ) *n* [L. *inducere* to lead in.] Act or process of causing to occur process whereby cell or tissue influences eighbouring cells or tissues lowering by one reflex of th threshold of another spinal induction.

inducti stimul s,—an external stimulus which influences growth or behaviour of an organism.

ind mentum (In dūmĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *indumentum* covering] The plumage of birds hairy covering

ind plicat (Indū plĭkāt) *a.* [L. *i* in *duplex* double] I vernation having bud-leaves bent or rolled without overlapping aestivation

having bud sepals or petals folded inwards at points of contact.

Induplicative (Indūplĭkātiv) *a.* [L. *in* in *duplex* double.] *Appl.* vernation or aestivation with in duplicate foliage or floral leaves respectively.

Indurescent (Indūrĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *indurescere* to harden.] Becoming firmer or harder.

Indusia,—*plu.* of indusium.

Indusial (Indū zĭăl) *a.* [L. *induere* to put on.] Containing larval insect cases as certain limestones; *pert.* the indusium.

Indusiate (Indū zĭāt) *a.* [L. *induere* to put on.] Having an enveloping case, *appl.* insect larvae; having an indusium.

Indusiform (Indū zĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *induere* to put on; *forma* shape.] Resembling an indusium.

Indusium (Indū zĭŭm) *n.* [L. *induere* to put on.] An outgrowth of plant epiderm covering and protecting sorus as in ferns; outgrowth hanging from top of stipe in certain fungi; cup-like fringe of hairs surrounding stigma; an insect larva case; the supracallosal gyrus of the rhinencephalon; indusium griseum.

Induviae (Indū vĭē) *n. plu.* [L. *induviae* garments.] Scale-leaves; leaves which remain attached to stem after withering.

Induviate (Indū vĭāt) [L. *induviae* garments.] Covered with scale-leaves or induviae.

Inequilateral (Inēk lĭăt erăl) *a.* [L. *in* not; *aequus* equal; *latus* side.] Having two sides unequal; having unequal portions on either side of a line drawn from umbo to gape of a bivalve shell.

Inequilobate (Inēk lŏ'bāt) *a.* [L. *in* not; *aequus* equal; *lobus* lobe.] With lobes of unequal size.

Inequivalve (Inēk'wĭvălv) *a.* [L. *in* not; *aequus* equal; *valvae* folding doors.] Having two valves of shell unequal; *appl.* molluscs.

Inerm (Inĕrm') *a.* [L. *inermis* unarmed.] Without means of defence and offence; without spines. Inermous.

Inert (Inĕrt') *a.* [L. *iners* inactive.] Physiologically inactive; *appl.* heterochromatic region of chromosome with paucity of active genes.

Inferior (Infē'rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *inferior* lower.] *Appl.* lower placed of two; farther down axis; growing or arising below another organ.

Inferoanterior (Infĕrōăntē'rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *anterior* in front.] Below and in front.

Inferobranchiate (Infĕrōbrăng'kĭāt) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; Gk. *brangchia* gills.] With gills under margin of mantle as in certain molluscs.

Inferolateral (Infĕrōlăt ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *latus* side.] Below and at or towards the side.

Inferomedian (Infĕrōmē'dĭăn) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *medius* middle.] Below and about the middle.

Inferoposterior (Infĕrōpŏstē'rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *posterior* behind.] Below and behind.

Inferradial (Infĕrrā dĭăl) *n.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *radius* radius.] Lower part of transversely bisected radials of certain fossil crinoids.

Inflected (Inflĕk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *inflectere* to bend in.] Curved or abruptly bent inwards or towards the axis. Inflexed.

Inflorescence (Inflŏrĕs ĕns) *n.* [L. *inflorescere* to begin to blossom.] A flowering or putting forth blossoms; method in which flowers are arranged on an axis.

Influents (In'flooĕnts) *n. plu.* [L. *influere* to flow into.] The animals present in a plant community or those primarily dependent and acting upon the dominant plant species.

Infra-axillary (Infrăăk sĭlărĭ) *a.* [L. *infra* below; *axilla*, armpit.] Branching off below the axil.

Infrabasal (Infrăbā săl) *n.* [L. *infra*, below; *basis* base.] One of a series of plates, perradial in position below the basals in crinoids.

infrabranchial (ĭn´frăbrăng´kĭăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *branchiae* gills.] Below the gills *appl.* part of pallial chamber

infracentral (ĭn´frăsĕn´trăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *centrum*, centre.] Below a vertebral centrum.

infraciliatur (ĭn´frăsĭlĭătūr) *n.* [L. *infra* below *cilia* eyelashes.] The structures or organellae just below the cilia, consisting of kinetia, in Ciliata.

infraclavicl (ĭn´frăklă´vĭkl) *n.* [L. *infra* below; *clavicula* little key] Membrane bone occurring in pectoral girdle of some fishes.

infraclavicular (ĭn´frăklăvĭk´ūlăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *clavicula* small key] Beneath the clavicle *appl.* branches of brachial plexus *appl.* fossa or triangl between deltoid and pectoralis major

infracortical (ĭn´frăkôr´tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *cortex* bark.] Beneath the cortex.

infracostal (ĭn´frăkŏs´tăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *costa* rib.] Beneath the ribs *appl.* muscles.

infradentary (ĭn´frădĕn´tări) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *dens* tooth.] Beneath the dentary bone.

infraglenoid (ĭn´frăglē´noid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below Gk *glēnē* socket *eidos* like.] Below glenoid cavity *appl.* tuberosity

infrahyoid (ĭnfrăhī´oid) *a* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *hyoeidēs* Y-shaped] Beneath the hyoid *appl.* muscles

infralabial (ĭn´frălā´bĭăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *labium* lip.] Beneath the lower lip.

inframarginal (ĭnfrămâr´jĭnăl) *a.* [L *infra* below *margo* margin] Under the margin, or marginal structure *appl.* cerebral convolution *appl.* certain plates on carapace of Chelonia below marginals *appl.* lower of two series of plates round margin of stelleroid arms and discs

inframaxillary (ĭn´frămăksĭl´ări) [L. *infra* below *maxilla* jaw] Beneath maxilla *appl.* nerves

infranasal (ĭn´frănā´zăl) *a* [L. *infra* below *nasus* nose.] An additional nasal element in some Theromorpha.

infraorbital (ĭn´frăôr´bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *orbis* eye-socket.] Beneath the orbit *appl.* artery canal foramen, groove nerve, glands, etc.

infrapatellar (ĭn´frăpătĕl´ăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *patella*, knee-cap.] *Appl.* pad of fat beneath patella *appl.* bursa between tibia and ligamentum patellae.

infrarostral (ĭn´frărŏs´trăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *rostrum* snout.] Beneath rostrum *appl.* paired cartilages, derived from Meckel's cartilage of lower part of suctorial mouth of tadpoles.

infrascapular (ĭn´frăskăp´ūlăr) *a.* [L. *infra* below *scapula* shoulder blade] Beneath the scapula; *appl.* artery

infraspecific (ĭn´frăspĕsĭf´ĭk) *a.* [L. *infra* below *species* particular kind.] *Pert.* a subdivision of species, as subspecies and varieties.

infraspinatous (ĭn´frăspīnā´tŭs) *a* [L. *infra* below *spina* spine.] Beneath the spine beneath scapular spine *appl.* muscle, fossa infraspinous.

infrastapedial (ĭn´frăstăpē´dĭăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *stapes* stirrup.] Beneath stapes of ear *appl.* part of columella.

infrasternal (ĭn´frăstĕr´năl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *sternum* breast bone] Below the breast bone *appl.* notch superficially at lower end of sternum.

infratemporal (ĭn´frătĕm´pŏrăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *tempora*, temples.] Beneath the temporal bone *appl.* crest and fossa.

infratrochlear (ĭn´frătrŏk´lēăr) *a.* [L. *infra* below *trochlea*, pulley] Beneath the trochlea *appl.* nerve given off from nasociliary nerve.

infructescence (ĭn´frŭktĕs´ĕns) [L. in into *fructus* fruit.] A inflorescence matured into a fruit; composite or confluent fruit.

Infundibula,—*plu.* of infundibulum passages surrounded by air-cells in the lung

Infundibular (ĭn'fŭndĭb ūlăr) *a.* [L. *infundibulum* funnel.] Funnel-shaped *appl.* an abdominal muscle *appl.* corolla infundibuliform choanoid, *q.v.* *pert.* infundibulum.

Infundibulin (ĭnfŭndĭb'ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *infundibulum* funnel.] An extract of posterior pituitary lobe causing decrease in renal water excretion antidiuretin infundin.

Infundibulum (ĭn fŭndĭb ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *infundibulum* funnel.] Any funnel-shaped organ or structure *appl.* part of brain, of ethmoid bone of right ventricle etc. conus arteriosus cephalopod siphon part of bird oviduct flattened stomach-like cavity of ctenophore septal funnel in Scyphozoa.

Infuscat (ĭnfŭs'kāt) *a.* [L. *in* into *fuscus* dark.] Tinged to appear dark, as insect wings.

Infusoriform (ĭn fūsō rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *infusus* poured in *forma* shape.] *Resembling an infusorian* *appl.* embryonic form of Coelentera *appl.* male form of Dicyemidae

Infusorigen (ĭn'fūsō rĭjĕn) *n.* [L. *infusus* poured into *genos* off spring.] A gastrula like phase in development of certain Mesozoa.

Ingest (ĭnjĕst') *v.* [L. *ingestus* taken in.] To convey food material into the alimentary canal or food-cavity

Ingesta (ĭnjĕs tă) *n. plu.* [L. *ingestus* taken in.] The sum total of substances taken in by the body *Opp.* egesta.

Ingestion (ĭnjĕs tiŏn) *n.* [L. *in* *gestus* taken in.] The swallowing or taking in of food material

Ingluvies (ĭngloov'ĭēz) *n.* [L. *ingluvies* crop.] The crop of bird dilatation of oesophagus the rumen.

Inguinal (ĭng gwĭnăl) *a.* [L. *inguen* groin.] In region of groin.

Inguinal ring —*see* abdominal ring

Inguino-abdominal,—in region of abdomen and groin.

Inguino-crural —in region of groin and leg

Inhalant (ĭnhā'lănt) *a.* [L. *in* into *halare* to breathe.] Adapted for *inspiring* or drawing in, as terminal pores of incurrent canals in sponges, or siphons in molluscs.

Inhibin (ĭnhĭb'ĭn) *n.* [L. *inhibere* to restrain.] A testicular hormone depressing gonadotrophic activity of prehypophysis.

Inhibition (ĭn'hĭbĭsh'ŏn) *n.* [L. *inhibere* to restrain.] Prohibition, or checking of an action or process.

Inhibitory (ĭnhĭb'ĭtŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *inhibere* to restrain.] *Appl.* nerves which control movement or secretion

Inion (ĭn'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *inion* back of head.] The external protuberance of occipital bone.

Initial (ĭnĭsh ăl) *n.* [L. *initium*, beginning.] A cell which initiates differentiation of tissues, as in apical meristem, vascular cambium etc. histogen cell primordial cell.

Ink sac,—in Sepia, pear-shaped body in wall of mantle cavity which *contains the ink gland secreting a* black substance, ink or sepia ejection of which is means of defence.

Innate (ĭn nāt) *a.* [L. *innatus* in born.] Inherited basifixed, *appl.* anther with filament attached only to base.

Innervation (ĭn ĕrvā shŭn) *n.* [L. *in* into *nervus* sinew.] Nerve-distribution vital nerve force.

Innidiation (ĭ nĭdĭā shŭn) *n.* [L. *in* in *nidus* nest.] Colonisation or development of cells or organisms in part of the body to which they have been transferred by metastasis, *q.v.*

Innominate (ĭnnŏm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *in* not *nomen* name.] Nameless *appl.* various arteries and veins

Innominate artery —truncus brachiocephalicus.

Innominate bone,—the hip-bone or lateral half of pelvic girdle; os coxae os innominatum.

Innominate veins —left and right brachiocephalic veins

innovation (ĭn'ōvā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *innovare* to renew.] A growth or shoot of mosses which develops into a new plant by dying-off of portion of parent-plant behind it; basal vegetative shoot of grasses.

inocomma (ĭ'nokŏm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *is* fibre; *komma*, clause.] Portion of muscle fibril between telophragmata or Z discs; inokomma; sarcomere.

inocular (ĭnŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *in* into; *oculus* eye.] *Appl.* antennae inserted close to eye.

inoculum (ĭnŏk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *inocular* to engraft.] The cells, bacteria, spores, etc. introduced into a medium for cultures.

inocyt (ĭ'nŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *is* fibre; *kytos* hollow.] Elongated cell of fibrous tissue.

inog (ĭ'nŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *is* fibre; *gennaein* to produce.] A nitrogenous substance of muscle tissue.

in per ulate (ĭn ŏpĕr'kūlāt) *a.* [L. *in* un; *operculum* lid.] Without lid or operculum.

inophragma (ĭ'nofrăg'mă) *n.* [Gk. fibre; *phragma* fence.] The transverse membrane through adjacent myofibrilla; mesophragma and telophragma; M and Z lines bisecting A-and I-discs.

inosculate (ĭnŏs'kūlāt) [L. in; *osculari* to kiss.] T inter communicat or unite as vessels, ducts et to anastomose.

i ositol,—carbohydrate present in cells, the lipotropic anti-alopecia factor of bios, *q* $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

inotagmata (ĭ nōtăg'mătă) *n.*, *pl.* [Gk. fibre; *tagma* arrangement.] Hypothetical units, *q*

i quiline (ĭn'kwĭlĭn) *n.* [L. *inquilinus* tenant.] Animal living in home of another and getting share of its food; partner in commensalism; an insect developing in gall produced by an insect of another species, being detrimental t the latter.

inscriptions, tendi us,—three fibrous bands crossing the rectus abdominus muscle.

insectivorous (ĭnsĕktĭv'ōrŭs) *a.* [L. *insectum*, cut into; *vorare* to devour.] Insect-eating; *appl.* certain animals and carnivorous plants.

insemination (ĭn sĕmĭnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, in; *seminatio* sowing.] The introduction of semen or spermatozoa into femal genital tract.

insert d (ĭnsĕr'tĕd) *a.* [L. *in* in; *serere* to join.] United by natural growth.

insertion (ĭnsĕr'shŭn) *n.* [L. *insertus* joined.] Point of attachment of rgans, as of muscles, leaves; point on which force of muscl is applied.

insertional,—*appl.* translocation in which the portion between two breaks of a chromosome is transferred to break in another chromosome; *cf.* shift.

ins ssorial (ĭn sĕsō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *insidere* to sit upon.] Adapted for perching.

insistent (ĭnsĭs'tĕnt) *a.* [L. *insistere* to stand pon.] *Appl.* hind toe, of certain birds, whose tip only reaches the ground.

insolation (ĭnsōlā shŭ) *n.* [L. *in* into; *sol* sun.] Exposure to sun's rays.

inspirati n (ĭnspĭrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *inspirare* to inhale.] The act of drawing air int the lungs; absorption of oxygen by plants.

instaminate (ĭnstăm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *i* not; *stamen* thread.] Not bearing stamens.

instar (ĭn stăr) *n.* [L. *instar* form.] Insect at particular stage between moults.

instipulat (ĭnstĭp ūlāt) *a.* [L. *in* not; *stipula* stalk.] Without stipules; estipulate; exstipulate.

insul (ĭn sūlă) *n.* [L. *insula* island.] Island of Reil, a triangular eminence lying deeply in lateral fissure of temporal lobe; islet of Langerhans, *q.v.*; blood island, *q.v.*

insulin (ĭn sūlĭn) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] The anti-diabetic endocrine product of pancreas, formed in β-cells of islets of Langerhans; $C_{45}H_{69}O_{14}N_{11}S \cdot 3H_2O$

integrifolious (intĕg′rifō′liŭs) *a.* [L. *integer* whole *folium* leaf.] With entire leaves.

integripallial (intĕg′ripăl′ĭăl) **integripalliat** (intĕg′ripăl′ĭăt) *a.* [L. *integer* whole *pallium* mantle.] Having an unbroken pallial line *appl* shells of molluscs with small or no siphons.

integument (intĕg′ūmĕnt) *n.* [L. *integumentum* covering.] A covering investing or coating structure or layer coat of ovule integumentum.

interacinous (in′tĕrăs′inŭs) *a.* [L. *inter* between *acinus* grape.] Among alveoli of a racemose gland interacinar.

interalveolar (in′tĕrălvē′ōlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* among *alveolus* small cavity.] Among alveoli *appl* cell islets.

interamb (int′rămb′) *n.* [L. *inter* between *ambulare* to walk.] Interambulacral area.

interambulacral (in′terămbūlā′krăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *ambulare* to walk.] *Appl* area of echinoderm test between two ambulacral areas. *n.* A plate of that area.

interambulacrum (in′tĕrămbūlā′krŭm) *n.* [L. *inter* between *ambulare* to walk.] The area between two ambulacral areas.

interarticular (in′tĕrārtĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *articulus* joint.] Between articulating parts of bones *appl* certain ligaments and fibrocartilages.

interatrial (in′tĕrā′trĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *atrium*, hall.] *Appl* groove and septum separating the two atria of the heart.

interauricular (in′tĕrôrĭk′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *auricula* little ear.] Between auricles of heart.

interaxillary (in′tĕrăk′sĭlărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter* between *axilla* armpit.] Placed between the axils.

interbrachial (in′terbrā′kĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *brachium* arm.] Between arms, rays, or brachial plates.

interbrain,—diencephalon.

interbranchial (in′terbrăng′kĭăl) [L. *inter* between *branchiae* gills.] *Appl.* septum between successive gill slits.

interbreed (in′tĕrbrēd′) *v.* [L. *inter* between A.S. *bredan* brood.] To cross different varieties of plants or animals.

intercalare (in′tĕrkălā′rē) *n.* [L. *intercalaris* inserted.] In many fishes and fossil amphibians, an additional element in the vertebra.

intercalarium (in′tĕrkălā′rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *intercalaris* inserted.] The third Weberian ossicle.

intercalary (in′tĕrkăl′ărĭ, intĕr′kălărĭ) *a.* [L. *intercalaris* inserted.] Inserted between others *appl.* meristematic layers between masses of permanent tissue *appl* growth elsewhere than at growing point *appl* veins between main veins of insect wings *appl* plates in Dinoflagellata *appl.* bands in diatoms *appl* cartilage between neural arches, interneural or interdorsal plate.

intercapitular (in′tĕrkăpĭt′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *capitulum* little head.] Between capitula *appl.* veins of fingers and toes.

intercarotid (in′tĕrkărŏt′ĭd) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *karos* deep sleep.] Between carotid arteries.

intercarpal (in′tĕrkăr′păl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *carpus* wrist.] Among or between carpal bones *appl* joints.

intercarpellary (in′tĕrkăr′pĕlărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *karpos* fruit.] Between the carpels.

intercartilaginous (in′tĕrkārtĭlăj′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *inter* between *cartilago* gristle.] Between cartilages.

intercavernous (in′tĕrkăv′ĕrnŭs) *a.* [L. *inter* between *caverna* cavern.] *Appl* sinuses connecting cavernous sinuses, part of ophthalmic veins.

intercellular (in′tĕrsĕl′ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *cellula* little cell.] Among or between cells, as spaces in meristem biliary passages among liver-cells, plexus of dendrites between sympathetic ganglion cells etc.

Intercentral (ĭn'tĕrsĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *centrum* centre.] Uniting or between, two centra.

Intercentrum (ĭn'tĕrsĕn'trŭm) *n.* [L. *inter* between, *centrum*, centre.] A second central ring in an embolomerous vertebra.

Interchange,—mutual or reciprocal translocation, in chromosomes.

Interchondral (ĭn'tĕrkŏn'drăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between, Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] *Appl.* articulations and ligaments between costal cartilages.

Interchromosomal (ĭn'tĕrkrō'mosō'măl) [L. *inter* between, Gk. *chrōma*, colour, *sōma* body.] Between chromosomes, *appl.* fibrils playing part in the beginning of cell-wall formation in plants.

Intercingular (ĭn'tĕrsĭng'gūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *cingulum* girdle.] *Appl.* area of longitudinal groove between parts of spiral girdle, in certain Dinoflagellata.

Interclavicle (ĭn'tĕrklăv'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *inter* between, *clavicula*, small key.] The episternum, a median ventral bone between clavicles.

Interclavicular (ĭn'tĕrklăvĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *clavicula* small key.] Between the clavicles, *appl.* ligament.

Interclinoid (ĭn'tĕrklī'noid) *a.* [L. *inter* between, Gk. *klinē* bed, *eidos* form.] Joining clinoid processes, *appl.* fibrous process or ligament.

Intercolumnar (ĭn'tĕrkŏlŭm'năr) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *columna*, column.] Between columnar structures, as certain abdominal muscle fibres.

Intercondyloid (ĭn'tĕrkŏn'dĭloid) *a.* [L. *inter* between, Gk. *kondylos* knob, *eidos* form.] Between condyles, *appl.* an eminence of tibia, *appl.* fossae of femur and tibia.

Intercostal (ĭn'tĕrkŏs'tăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *costa* rib.] Between the ribs, as arteries, glands, membranes, nerves, veins, muscles; between ribs of leaf mericarp, etc.

Intercostobrachial (ĭn'tĕrkŏs'tōbrā'kĭăl) [L. *inter* between, *costa*, rib, *brachium* arm.] *Appl.* lateral branch of second intercostal nerve which supplies upper arm; intercostohumeral.

Intercoxal (ĭn'tĕrkŏk'săl) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *coxa* hip.] Between the coxae or proximal limb-joints of arthropods, *appl.* plate, etc.

Intercrescence (ĭn'tĕrkrĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *inter* between, *crescere* to grow.] A growing into each other as of tissues.

Intercrural (ĭn'tĕrkroo'răl) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *crus* leg.] *Appl.* intercolumnar tendinous fibres arching across external oblique muscles.

Intercuneiform (ĭn'tĕrkūnē'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *cuneus* wedge, *forma* shape.] Connecting the three cuneiform bones of the ankle, *appl.* articulations and ligaments.

Interdeferential (ĭn'tĕrdĕfĕrĕn'shăl) [L. *inter* between, *deferre* to carry down.] Between the vasa deferentia.

Interdigital (ĭn'tĕrdĭj'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *digitus* finger.] Between digits, *appl.* glands.

Interfascicular (ĭn'tĕrfăsĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *fasciculus* small bundle.] Situated between the fascicles or vascular bundles, *appl.* cambium.

Interfemoral (ĭn'tĕrfĕm'ŏrăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *femur* thigh bone.] Between the thighs.

Interference (ĭn'tĕrfē'rĕns) *n.* [L. *inter* between, *ferire* to strike.] The lessened probability of crossing over in the neighbourhood of a previous crossing-over.

Interfertile (ĭn'tĕrfĕr'tĭl) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *fertilis* fertile.] Able to interbreed.

Interfilamentar (ĭn'tĕrfĭlămĕn'tăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between, F. *filament* from L. *filum*, thread.] *Appl.* junctions or horizontal bars connecting molluscan gill filaments.

Interfilar (ĭn'tĕrfī'lăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between, *filum* thread.] *Appl.* ground-substance of protoplasm as opposed to reticulum.

interfoliaceous (In'tĕrfōlĭā shŭs) *a* [L. *inter* between *folium* leaf] Situated or arising between two opposite leaves interfoliar

int rfrontal (In tĕrfrŭn'tăl) *n.* [L. *inter* between *frons* forehead.] An unpaired median bone between frontals and nasals in Eryops.

interganglionic (In tergănggliŏn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour] Connecting two ganglia, as nerve cords o strands.

inte gemmal (In'tĕrjĕm'ăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *gemma* bud.] Between taste buds *appl* nerve fibres.

interg neric (In tĕrjĕnĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between *genus* kind.] Between genera *appl.* hybridisation.

intergenital (In'tĕrjĕn'ĭtăl) *a.* [L *inter* between *genitalis* generative.] Between the genitals *appl* certai echinoderm plates.

interglacial (In'tĕrglā sĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *glacies* ice.] *Appl* or *pert* ages between glacial ges, particularly of th Pleistocene epoch.

interglobular (Intĕrglŏb ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *globulus* small globe.] *Appl* series of spaces towards outer surface of dentine d to imperfect calcification

intergular (In'tĕrgū'lăr) *n.* [L. *inter* between *gula*, gullet.] A paired or unpaired plate in front f gulars in Chelonia.

interhyal (I 'terhī'ăl) *n* [L. *inter* between Gk. *hyoeides* T-shaped] A small bone between hyomandibular and rest of hyoid of some higher vertebrates.

interkinesis (In'tĕrkĭ ē'sĭs) *n* [L. *inter* between Gk. *kinesis* movement.] Interphase resting stage between two mitotic divisions of a cell.

interlamellar (In'tĕrlămĕl ăr) *a.* [L *inter* between *lamella* thin plate.] *Appl* vertical bars of tissue joining gill lamellae of molluscs *appl* compartments of lung-book scorpions and spiders *appl* spaces between lamella gills of garics.

interlaminar (In'tĕrlăm'ĭnăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *lamina* thin plate.] Unitin g lamina between laminae.

interlobar (In tĕrlō'băr) *a.* [L. *inter* between L.L. *lobus* lobe.] Between lobes *appl* sulci and fissures dividing cerebral hemispheres into lobes.

interlobular (In'tĕrlŏb ūlăr) *a.* [L *inter* between *lobulus* small lobe.] Occurring between lobules *appl* kidney arteries vessels of liver etc.

interlocular (In'tĕrlŏk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *loculus* compartment.] Between loculi.

interloculus (In'tĕrlŏk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *inter* between *loculus* compartment] Space between two loculi.

intermandibular (In'tĕrmăndĭb ūlăr) *a* [L. *inter* between *mandibulum* jaw] Between ram of mandibles

intermaxilla (In'termăksĭl'ă) *n.* [L. *inter* between *maxilla*, jaw] Bone between maxillae the premaxilla.

intermaxillary (In'tĕrmăksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter* between *maxilla* jaw] Between maxillae *pert* premaxillae *appl* gla d in nasal septum of certain amphibians and reptiles.

i term diary (In'termē'dĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter* between *medius* middle] Acting as medium *appl* nerve-cells receiving impulses from afferent cells and transmitting them to efferent cells.

inte m diate (I 'tĕrmē dĭăt) *a* [L. *inter* betwee *medius* middl] Occurring between two points or parts *appl* nerv mass certain areas f brain, ribs, etc

intermediate disc,—a thin doubly refracting disc in the middle of the singly refracting disc of myofibrils in striated muscl Dobie line Krause membrane plasmophore telophragma, Z-disc

intermediate host,—host intervening between two others in life-history of certain parasites, as Limnaea in lif -history of Fasciola.

intermedin (In těrmē din) *n.* [L. *inter* between; *medius* middle.] Hormone obtained from pars intermedia of the pituitary gland B substance melanocyte-stimulating hormone.

interm dium (In těrmē'dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *inter* between *medius* middle] A small bone of carpus and tarsus.

intermes teric (In'těrmĕs ĕntĕr'ĭk, -mĕz) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *mesos* middl *enteron* gut.] Occurring between mesenteries *appl.* spaces i sea-anemones.

i termitotic (In'těrmĭtŏt'ĭk) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *mitos* thread.] A cell with individual lif between mitoses causing its origin and division into daughter cells *f* postmitotic.

intermuscular (In'těrmŭs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *musculus* muscle.] Between or among muscle fibres.

intermyotomi (In'těrmī'ŏtŏm'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *mys* muscle *tome* cutting] *Appl* vertebra formed f caudals of one somite and cranials of next posterior *cf* intrasegmental.

internal (Intĕr'năl) *a.* [L. *internus* within.] Located on inner side nearer middle axis located or produced within.

internal secr ti n,—endocrine se cretion hormone.

internal piral,—coil within a single chromatid as between prophase and anaphase

i ternasal (I 'těrnā zăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *nasus* nose] Between nostrils *appl* plate septum, gland

intern ural (In'tĕrnū răl) *a.* [L *inter* between Gk. *neuron* nerve.] Between neural processes, rches or pines *appl* sharp bones attached to dorsal fin rays *appl* intercalary cartilages

interneuron (In'tern ŏn) [L *inter* between Gk *neuron* nerve.] An internuncial neurone relay cell interneuron.

int rnodal I 't rnō dăl) [L *inter* between *nodus* knot.] *Part* part between two nodes.

i ternode (In'tĕrnōd) *n.* [L. *inter* between *nodus* knot.] The part between two successive nodes or joints as of plant stem, of medullated nerve fibre non-genetic segment f chromosome.

i ternodia (In'tĕrnō'dĭă) *n.* *plu.* Phalanges.

internum (Intĕr nŭm) *n* [L *internus* inward.] Inner region or medulla of a mitochondrium or of Golgi apparatus; or of acroblast.

int rnuncial (In'tĕrnŭn'shăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *nuntius* messen ger] Intercommunicating as paths of transmission or nerve fibres *appl.* neurone interposed between afferent and efferent nerve cells, association neurone

interoceptor (In'tĕrōsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [L. *internus* inside *capere* to take.] A receptor which receives stimuli from within the body end-organ for visceral sensibility

interocular (In'tĕrŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *oculus* eye.] Placed between the eyes.

int rop rcul m (In tĕrōpĕr'kūlŭm) *n* [L. *inter* between *operculum* lid.] A membrane bone of operculum f Teleostomi and Dipnoi attached to mandible interopercle.

interopti (In'tĕrŏp tĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *optikos* *pert.* sight.] Between optic lobes.

i terorbital (In tĕrŏr'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *orbis* eye-socket.] Between the orbits *appl* septum of tropibasic skull *appl* sinus

interosculant (In tĕrŏs'kūlănt) *a* [L. *inter* between *osculari* to kiss.] Possessing characters common to two or more groups or species.

interosseous (In tĕrŏs ĕŭs) *a.* [L. *inter* bet een *os* bone.] Occurring between bones *appl* arteries, membranes, muscles, nerves

interparietal (In'tĕrpărī'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *inter* bet een *paries* wall.] I many vertebrates a bone arising between parietals and supra-occipital.

interpeduncular (in'tërpëdŭng'kūlăr) *a*. [L. *inter* between *pedunculus* little foot.] *Appl.* fossa between cerebral peduncles and a ganglion.

interpetaloid (in'tërpĕt'ăloid) *a*. [L. *inter* betwee Gk. *petalon*, leaf *eidos* form.] Between petaloid areas of an echinoderm test.

interpetiolar (in tërpĕt'iōlăr) *a* [L. *inter* between *petiolus* little foot] Situated between petioles or bases of opposite leaves.

interphalangeal (in'tërfălăn jĕăl) *a*. [L. *inter* between Gk *phalangx* line of battle.] *Appl.* articulations between successive phalanges

interpha e (in terfāz) *n* [L. *inter* between Gk. *phasis* aspect.] Resting stage between first and second mitotic divisions nter kinesis.

interpl ce tal (in'tërplăsĕn tăl) *a* [L. *inter* between *placenta* flat cake.] Between placentae.

interpleural (in'terploo răl) *a*. [L. *inter* between Gk *pleuron* side.] Between pleurae.

interpleurite (in'tërploor'īt) *n* [L *ter* between Gk. *pl uron* side] A small sclerite between sclerites of th pleura ; intersegmental pleural sclerite

interpositional growth,—of cells, by interposition between neighbouring cells without loss of contact intrusive growth. *Opp.* sliding growth.

i terpubi (in'tërpū'bĭk) *a*. [L. *inter* between *pubes* mature] *Appl* the fibrocartilaginous lamina between pubic bones.

interracial (in'tër rā shăl) *a* [L *inter* between *radix* root] Between races or breeds *appl* hybridisation differences, etc.

interradial (in tër rā dĭăl) *a* [L *inter* between *radius* radius] *Pert* an interradius

interradium (in'ter rā dĭŭm) *n* [L. *inter* bet een *rad us* radius.] The area between tw radi of any radially symmetrical animal.

interradius (in'tër rā d ū) *n* [L. *inter* bet een *radius* rad us] The radius of a radiate animal halfway between two perradii.

interramal (in'tër rā măl) *a*. [L. *inter* between *ramus* branch.] Between branches or rami.

interramicorn (in tër răm'ĭkôrn) *n* [L. *inter* between *ramus* branch *cornu* horn.] A piece of a bird bill beyond mandibular rami forming the gonys.

interrenal (in'të rē năl) *a*. [L. *inter* between *renes* kidneys.] Between the kidneys *appl* veins.

interrenal body,—a gland situated between kidneys of elasmobranchs, representing the adrenal cortex of higher ertebrates.

interrupt d (in'tër rŭp'tĕd) *a*. [L. *inter* between *rumpere* to break.] With continuity broken irregular; asymmetrical.

interruptedly pinnate,—pinnate with pairs of small leaflets occurring between larger ones.

interscapular (in'tërskăp'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *inter* between *scapula* shoulder-blade] Between th shoulder blades *appl* feathers *appl* brown fatty tissue so-called hibernating gland, as in some rodents.

intersegmental (in tërsĕgmĕn tăl) *a* [L *inter* bet een *segmentum* piece.] Between segments between spinal segments, *appl.* axons, septa.

intersegm ntalia (in'tërsĕg'mĕntā lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *inter* between *segmentum* piece.] Sclerites between adjacent body segments in insects, as intert rgites interpleurites, inter st rnites

interseptal (in'tërsĕp tăl) *a*. [L. *inter* between *septum*, fence] *Pert* spaces between septa or partitions

intersex (in'tërsĕks) *n*. [L. *inter* between *sexus* se] An organism th characteristics intermediate between typical male and typical femal of ts species an organism first developing as male or female then as an individual of the opposite sex sex mosaic in time *cf* gynandromorph.

interspecific (in'tĕrspĕsĭf'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between *species* kind.] Between distinct species *appl.* crosses, as mule hinny cattalo, tigron *appl.* selection.

intersphincteri (in'tĕrsfĭngktĕr'ĭk) [L. *inter* between Gk. *sphingkter* tight band.] Between phincters; *appl.* groove of anal canal.

interspi ular (in'tĕrspĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *spiculum*, sharp point.] Occurring between spicules.

interspinal (in'tĕrspī'năl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *spina* spine.] Occurring between spinous processes or between spines; *appl.* bones, muscles, ligaments.

interspinous,—interspinal.

interstapedial (in'tĕrstăpē'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *stapes* stirrup] *Appl* a part of columella of ear

intersterility (in'tĕrstĕrĭl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *inter* between *sterilis* unfruitful] Incapacity for interbreeding

intersternal (in'tĕrstĕr năl) *a* [L. *inter* between *sternum*, breast bone.] Between the sterna *appl* ligaments connecting manubrium and body of sternum

interst rnite (in tĕrstĕr nīt) *n.* [L. *inter* between *sternum* breast bone.] A sternal sclerite between thoracic segments of insects inter segmental sternit a forecasternite *q.v*

interstitial (in'tĕrstĭsh'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *sistere* to set.] Occurring in interstices or spaces *appl* growth *appl.* lamellae between Haversian systems *appl* cells within tissues, *e.g* within gonad tissues *appl* soil-water

intertemporal (in'tĕrtĕm pōrăl) *n.* [L. *inter* between *tempora*, temples] A paired membrane bone part of sphenoid complex, fusing with alisphenoids dermosphenotic.

intert nt cular (in'tĕrtĕntĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *tentaculum* feeler] Between tentacles *appl* ciliated tube opening at base of tentacles and connecting coelom and exterior found in Molluscoidea.

intertergal (in tĕrtĕr găl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *tergum* back] Between tergites or dorsal sclerites.

intertergit (in'tĕrtĕr jĭt) *n.* [L. *inter* between *tergum* back.] A small sclerite between dorsal sclerites intersegmental tergal sclerit

intertidal (in'tĕrtī'dăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between A.S. *tid* time.] *Appl.* shore organisms living between high and low water marks.

intertrabecula (in'tĕrtrăbĕk'ūlă) *n.* [L. *inter* between *trabecula*, little beam.] A separat plate between the trabeculae anteriorly in some birds.

intertragic (intĕrtrăj'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *tragos* goat.] *Appl.* notch between tragus and antitragus.

intertrochanteric (in'tĕrtrŏkăntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *trochanter* runner] Between trochanters *appl* crest, line.

intertrochlear (in'tĕrtrŏk'lēăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *trochlea* pulley] *Appl* an ulnar ridge fitting into a groove of the humerus.

intertubercular (in'tĕrtūbĕr'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *tuberculum* small hump.] *Appl.* plane of body through tubercles of iliac crests *appl.* sulcus between tubercles f humerus.

int rvaginal (in'tĕrvăj'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *vagina* sheath.] Between sheaths *appl* pace

intervari tal (in'tĕrvărī'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *varius* diverse.] *Appl* crosses between two distinct varieties of a species.

interventricular (in'tĕrvĕntrĭk'ūlăr) *a* [L. *inter* between *ventricula*, small ca ity] Between ventricles, *appl* foramen between third and lateral ventricles, foramen of Monro.

int rvert bral (in'tĕrvĕr'tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *vertebra*, vertebra.] Occurring between vertebrae *appl.* discs, fibrocartilages, foramina, veins.

Intervillous (ĭn'tĕrvĭl'ŭs) *a.* [L. *inter* between; *villi* hairs.] Occurring between villi; *appl.* spaces in trophoblastic network filled with maternal blood.

Interxylary (ĭn'tĕrzī'lărĭ) [L. *inter* between; Gk. *xylon* wood.] Between xylem strands; *appl.* phloem.

Interzonal (ĭn'tĕrzō'năl) *a.* [L. *inter* between; *zona* belt.] Between two zones; *appl.* spindle fibres uniting groups of daughter chromosomes in anaphase of mitosis.

Interzooecial (ĭn'tĕrzōē'sĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between; *zoon* animal; *oikos* house.] Occurring among zooecia.

Intestinal (ĭntĕs'tĭnăl, ĭntĕstī'năl) *a.* [L. *intestina* entrails.] *Pert.* intestines; *appl.* glands, villi, etc.

Intestine (ĭntĕs'tĭn) *n.* [L. *intestina*, entrails.] Part of alimentary canal from pylorus to anus, or part corresponding to this.

Intextine (ĭntĕk'stīn) *n.* [L. *intus* within; *exter* without.] An inner membrane of an extine.

Intima (ĭn'tĭmă) *n.* [L. *intimus* innermost.] The innermost lining membrane of a part or organ; tunica intima.

Intine (ĭn'tĭn) *n.* [L. *intus* within.] The inner covering membrane of pollen grain, or of a spore. *Opp.* extine.

Intrabiontic (ĭn'trăbīŏn'tĭk) *a.* [L. *intra* within; Gk. *bion* living being.] *Appl.* a process of selection occurring in a living unit.

Intrabulbar—intragemmal, *q.v.*

Intracapsular (ĭn'trăkăp'sūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *capsula* small chest.] Contained within capsule; *appl.* protoplasm of Radiolaria; *appl.* dendrites.

Intracardiac (ĭn'trăkâr'dĭăk) *a.* [L. *intra* within; Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Endocardiac, *q.v.*

Intracartilaginous (ĭn'trăkâr'tĭlăj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *cartilago* gristle.] Inside the cartilage; *appl.* ossification, endochondral.

Intracellular (ĭn'trăsĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *cellula*, small room.] Within the cell.

Intracortical (ĭn'trăkôr'tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cortex* rind.] Within the cortex; uniting parts of brain cortex.

Intra-epithelial (ĭn'trăĕpĭthē'lĭăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; Gk. *epi* upon; *thele* nipple.] Occurring in epithelium; *appl.* glands, usually mucous.

Intrafascicular (ĭn'trăfăsĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *fasciculus* little bundle.] Within a vascular bundle.

Intrafoliaceous (ĭn'trăfōlĭā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *folium* leaf.] *Appl.* stipules encircling stem and forming sheath; ochreate.

Intrafusal (ĭn'trăfū'zăl) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *fusus* spindle.] *Appl.* fasciculi and fibres connected respectively with neurotendinous and neuromuscular spindles.

Intragemmal (ĭn'trăjĕm'ăl) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *gemma*, bud.] Within taste-bud; *appl.* nerve fibres, paces.

Intraglobular (ĭn'trăglŏb'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *globulus* globule.] Occurring within globule or corpuscl.

Intrajugular (ĭn'trăjŭg'ūlăr) [L. *intra* within; *jugulum* throat.] *Appl.* process in middle of jugular notch of occipital bone.

Intralamellar (ĭn'trălămĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *lamella* thin plate.] Within a lamella; *appl.* trama of gill bearing fungi.

Intralobular (ĭn'trălŏb'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *lobulus* small lobe.] Occurring within lobules; *appl.* veins draining liver lobules.

Intramembranous (ĭn'trămĕm'brănŭs) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *membrana* film.] Within a membrane; *appl.* bone development.

Intramolecular (ĭn'trămōlĕk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within; F. *molécule* small particle.] *Appl.* plant respiration from splitting up of complex substances within the cell.

Intranuclear (ĭn'trănū'klĕăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *nucleus* kernel.]

Within the nucleus *appl* spindles, fibres, etc.

intraparietal (ĭ'trăpărī'ĕtăl) [L. *intra*, within *paries* wall.] Enclosed within an organ within parietal lobe as sulcus etc.

intrapetalous (ĭn'trăpĕt'ălŭs) *a*. [L. *intra*, within Gk. *petalon*, leaf.] Situated in petaloid area in echinoderms.

intrapetiolar (ĭn'trăpĕt'ĭolăr) *a*. [L. *intra*, within *petiolus* little foot.] Within the petiol base expansion.

intrapleural (ĭn'trăploo'răl) *a*. [L. *intra*, within Gk. *pleuron* side.] Within the thoracic cavity

intrasegmental (ĭn'trăsĕgmĕn'tăl) *a*. [L. *intra*, within *segmentum* part.] *Appl* vertebra formed of cranial and caudal elements of same original myotome *cf* intermyotomic.

intraselection (ĭn'trăsĕlĕk'shŭn) *n*. [L. *intra*, within *selectio* choice.] Selection within an organ, of cells fittest to survive

intrasexual (ĭn'trăsĕk'sūăl) *a*. [L. *intra* within *sexus* sex.] *Appl* selection of competing individuals of the same sex.

intraspecific (ĭn'trăspĕsĭf'ĭk) *a*. [L. *intra* within *species* particular kind *facere* to make.] Within species *appl* selection of individuals

intraspicular (ĭn'trăspĭk'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *intra*, within *spicula*, small spike.] Having spicules completely embedded in spongin.

intrastelar (ĭn'trăstē'lăr) [L. *intra* within Gk *stele* pillar.] Within the stele of stem or root *appl* ground tissue bundles, etc

intratarsal (ĭn'trătăr'săl) [L. *intra*, within *tarsus* ankle.] Within the tarsus *appl* joint of reptilian limb between rows of tarsal bones.

intrathyroid (ĭn'trăthī'roid) *a*. [L. *intra* within Gk. *thyreos* shield *eidos* form.] *Appl* cartilage joining laminae of thyroid cartilage during infancy

intrauterine (ĭn'trăū'tĕrĭn) *a*. [L. *intra*, within *uterus* womb.] Within the uterus

intravaginal (ĭn'trăvăj'ĭnăl) *a*. [L. *intra*, within *vagina*, sheath.] Within vagina contained within sheath as grass branches.

intravascular (ĭn'trăvăs'kūlăr) *a*. [L. *intra*, within *vasculum*, small vessel.] Within blood-vessels.

intraventricular (ĭn'trăvĕntrĭk'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *intra*, within *ventriculus* small cavity.] Within ventricle *appl* caudate nucleus of corpus striatum, seen within ventricle of brain.

intravesical (ĭn'trăvĕs'ĭkăl) *a*. [L. *intra*, within *vesica* bladder.] Within the bladder

intravitelline (ĭn'trăvĭtĕl'ĭn) *a*. [L. *intra*, within *vitellus* egg-yolk.] Within the yolk of an egg

intraxylary (ĭn'trăzī'lărĭ) *a*. [L. *intra*, within Gk *xylon* wood.] Within wood or xylem.

intrazonal (ĭn'trăzō'năl) *a*. [L. *intra* within *zona*, belt.] Within zone *appl* soils characteristic of locally limited soil-forming conditions, differing from prevalent or normal soils of the region or zone

intrinsic (ĭntrĭn'sĭk) *a*. [L. *intrinsecus* inwards.] Inward inherent *appl* inner muscles, as of tongue of syrinx, etc. *appl* cycles, in population of species, owing to coaction within or between species *appl* rate of natural increase in stabilised population having balanced age distribution; *appl* brightness sensation due to differential retinal response to different wave-lengths. *Opp* extrinsic.

introitus (ĭntrō'ĭtŭs) *n*. [L. *introitus* entry.] An opening or orifice.

intromittent (ĭn'trōmĭt'ĕnt) *a*. [L. *intro* within *mittere* to send.] Adapted for inserting *appl* male copulatory organs.

introrse (ĭntrôrs') *a*. [L. *introrsus* inwards.] Turned inwards or towards axis of anthers, opening on side next pistil.

introvert (ĭn'trōvĕrt) *n*. [L. *intro* within *vertere* to turn.] That which is capable of involution, as

anterior region of body of certain rooids of certain annulates mouth extremity of certain molluscs. (In trŏvĕrt') *v* T turn, bend or draw inwards.

intrusive growth,—*see* interpositional growth.

intussusception (ĭn'tŭssŭsĕp shŭn) *n*. [L. *intus* within *suscipio* to receive.] Growth in surface-extent or volume by intercalation of particles among those already present. *Opp* accretion *cf* apposition.

inulase (ĭn ūlās) *n*. [L. *inula*, elecampane.] A plant enzyme which hydrolyses inulin into laevulose.

inulin (ĭn ūlĭn) *n*. [L. *inula* elecampane.] A carbohydrate occurring in rhiz mes and roots of many plants, and forming laevulose when hydrolysed dahlia starch $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$.

inuncate (ĭnŭng'kāt) *a* [L. *in uncatus* hooked together] Covered with barbed hairs glochidiate

invaginate (ĭnvăj'ĭnāt) *v* [L. *in* into *vagina*, sheath.] To involute or draw int a sheath *appl* insinking of wall of cavity or cesel. *a* Introverted enclosed in sheath; concave.

invagination (ĭn ăj'ĭnā shŭ) *n* [L *n* into *vagina* sheath] Involut on introversion gastrula formation by infolding f blastula wall ingestion by temporarily transformed periplast like ectoplasm certain Protozoa.

inversi n (ĭnvĕr'shŭn) *n* [L. *invertere* to turn upside down] Reversal in order of genes or reversal of a chromosome segment within the chromosome as whole a turning inward inside out or upside-down f part

invertase (ĭnvĕr'tās) *n*. [L. *invertere* to turn into.] A plant enzyme which converts cane sugar into dextrose and laevulose invertin sucrase

invertebrate (ĭnvĕr'tebrāt) *a*. [L *in* not *vertebra*, joint] Back boneless without spinal column.

investing bones,—membrane bones.

investment (ĭn ĕst mĕnt) *n* [L. *in* in *vestire* to clothe.] Oute covering of a part organ animal, or plant.

involucel (ĭn ŏl'ūsĕl) *n*. [*Dim* of L. *involucrum* covering] The small bracts t base of a secondary umbel a partial involucre.

involucellat (ĭnvŏl ūsĕl'ĭt) *a*. [*Dim*. of L. *involucrum* covering] Bearing involucels.

involucellum,—involucel.

involucral (ĭn vŏlū'krăl) *a*. [L. *involucrum* covering] *Pert* or like an involucre.

in olucrate (ĭn vŏlū'krāt) *a*. [L. *involucrum* covering] Bearing involucres.

invol cr (ĭn'vŏlū'kĕr) *n*. [L. *involucrum* covering] Bracts forming whorl at base of condensed inflorescence as of capitulum and mbel group of leaves surrounding antheridial and archegonial groups in bryophytes involucrum.

involucret,—involucel, *q.v*

involucrum (ĭn vŏlū'krŭm) *n*. [L. *involucrum* covering] In Hydromedusae protective cup nt which nematocysts can be spirally retracted metanotum of Orthoptera periosteal layer formed around dead portion of bone in certain diseased conditions an involucre *q.v*

invol ntary (ĭnvŏl'ŭntărĭ) *a*. [L. *in* not *voluntas* wish.] Not under control of will *appl* plain unstriped muscles as of alimentary canal and to their movements.

i volute (ĭ ōlūt) *a*. [L. *involutus* rolled p.] Of leaves, having the edges rolled inwards at each side of shells, closely coiled.

invol tion (ĭn vŏlū shŭn) *n*. [L. *involutus* rolled up.] Reduction to normal of enlarged, modified or deformed conditions decrease in iz or structural and functional changes, as in old age *appl* forms that have become deformed in structure but not to such an extent as to be incapable of recovery rolling inward as f leaves movement of cells to interior in certain type f gastrulation resting *appl* pores, stage etc.

iodophilic (ī'ŏdŏfĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *iocides* violet like *philos* loving] Staining darkly in iodine solution *appl* certain cytoplasmic inclusions nd vacuoles iodinophilous.

iodopsin (ī'ŏdŏpsĭn) *n.* [Gk. *iocides* violet *opsis* sight] Visual violet f retinal cones a photo-sensitive protein-vitamin A compound.

iodothyrin (ī'ŏdŏthī'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *iocides* violet *thyreos* shield.] An iodine compound in the colloid material of thyroid gland.

iodothyrogl bulin (ī'ŏdŏthī'rŏglŏb ūlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *iocides* violet *thyreos* shield L. *globus* globe.] Compound of iodothyrin and nucleoprotein extractable hormone of the thyroid gland.

ipsilateral (ĭp sĭlăt'ĕrăl) *a* [L. *ipse* same *latus* side.] *Pert.* or situated on the same side, *opp* contralateral.

iridal (ī rĭdăl) *a.* [Gk. L. *iris* rainbow] *Pert* the iris iridial.

iridial angle,—filtration angle f eye an angular recess between cornea and anterior surface of iris.

iridocytes (ĭr'ĭdŏsīt) *n. plu* [Gk. *iris* rainbow *kytos* hollow] Guanin granules, bodies or plates, of which the reflecting tissue of skin of fishes and reptiles is composed iridescent cells i integument of Sepia.

irid motor (ĭr'ĭdŏmō'tŏr) [L *iris* rainbow *movere* to move] Connected with movements of iris

iridophores,—iridocytes, *q.v*

iris (ī'rĭs) *n.* [L *iris* rainbow] A thin circular contractil and ascular disc of eye between cornea and lens, and surrounding the pupil marking immediately encircling the pupil of an ocellus, as on ng of some Lepidoptera.

iri cells,—pigment cells surrounding cone and retinula of ommatidium.

irradi tion (ĭr' ādĭā shŭn) *n.* [L. *in* into *rad us* ray] Treatment with rays, as ultra-violet rays, X-rays, etc the spreading of an effect of stimulus spreading of an excitatory process apparent enlargement of bjects due to difference in illumination.

irritability (ĭr'ĭtăbĭl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *irritare* to provoke.] Power of receiv ing external impressions, and react ing to them inherent in living matter

irritant (ĭr'ĭtănt) *n.* [L. *irritare* to provoke.] An external stimulus which provokes response.

irrorate (ĭrŏ'rāt) *a.* [L. *irrorar* t bedew] Covered as if by min te droplets dotted with mi ute colou markings, as wings f certai butterflies.

isadelphous (īsădĕl'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *adelphos* brother] With equal number of stamens in ts phalanges

isandrous (īsăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *aner* male.] Having similar stamens, their number equalling that of the sections of the corolla.

isantherous (īsăn'thĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *isos* equal *anthera* flowering] Having equal anthers.

isanthous (īsăn'thŭs) *a* [Gk. *isos* equal *anthos* flower] H ving uniform or regular flowers.

isauxesis (īsôksē sĭs) *n* [Gk. *isos* equal *aux sis* growth.] Growth f part at the same rate as that of the whole ontogenetic heter auxesis.

is hiadi (ĭs'kĭăd'ĭk) **ischial** (ĭs'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *ischion* hip.] *Pert* or in region of hip *appl.* artery vein, process of ischiopubic plate.

ischiocapsular (ĭs'kĭŏkăp sūlă) *a.* [Gk. *ischion* hip L. *capsula* little chest] *Appl* a ligament joining capsula ligament and hip.

ischiocavernosus (ĭs'kĭŏkă ĕrnō sŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ischion* hip ; L. *cavus* hollow] *Appl* muscle between hip and corpora cavernosa erector of penis, or of clitoris.

ischiofl xorius (ĭs'kĭŏflĕksō'rĭŭs) *n.* [Gk *ischion* hip L. *flexus* bent.] Posterior thigh muscle in salamander corresponding to semimembranosus.

ischiopodite (is'kiöpödit) *n.* [Gk. *ischion* hip *pous* foot.] Proximal joint of walking legs of certain Crustacea, or of maxillipedes.

ischiopubi (is'kiopūbik) *a.* [Gk. *ischion* hip L. *pubes* adult.] *Appl.* gap fenestra between ischium and pubes *appl.* a median cartilaginous plat with median and lateral processes in Dipnoi.

ischiopubis (is'kiöpū'bis) *n.* [Gk. *ischion* hip L. *pubes* adult.] The ischium of pterodactyls, pubis being excluded from acetabulum a fused ischium and pubis.

ischiorectal (is'ki rěk'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *ischion* hip L. *rectus* straight.] *Pert.* ischium and rectum *appl.* fossa and muscles.

ischium (is'kiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ischion* hip.] The ventral and postero bone of each half of pelvic girdle of vertebrates except fishes an ischiopodite.

isidia (isid'iă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *isis* plant *idion* *dim.*] Coral-like soredia on surface of some lichens *S.* *sg.* isidium.

isidiferous (ī'sidif'erŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isis* plant L. *ferre* to bear.] Bearing isidia isidophorous.

isidioid (isid'ioid) *a.* [Gk. *isis* plant *idion* *dim.* *eidos* lik.] Lik an isidium.

isidium,—*sing.* of isidia.

island of Reil [*J. C. Reil* German anatomist]. Insula, *q.v.*

islets of Langerhans [*P. Langerhans* German anatomist] Spherical or oval bod es scattered th oughout the pancreas concerned metabolism of sugar body endocrine portion of pancreas.

isoagglutinin (ī'soăgloot'inĭn) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *agglutinare* t glu to] Fertilizin o agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of same species *cf.* heteroagglutinin.

isoagglutinogen (ī soăglootin ojěn) **isohaemagglutinogen** (ī'söhēm ăglootin'ōjěn) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *haima* blood *genos* birth L. *agglutinare* to glue t] S bstance producing agglutination of erythrocytes within the same blood group.

isoalleles (ī söălēlz') *n. plu.* [Gk. *isos* equal *allelon* one another.] Different alleles which produce the same phenotypic effect in the homozygote.

isobilateral (ī'söbīlăt ĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *bis* twice *latus* side.] *Appl.* a form f bilateral ymmetry where a structure is divisible in two planes at right angles.

isoblabe (ī soblă'bē) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *blabe* damage.] A line connecting points, on a map, indicating the same degree of damage, infestation, or infection by a harmful gent or pathogenic species.

isobryonic (ī'sobriŏn ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *bryein* to proliferate.] Develop g equally as lobes of dicotyledonous embryo isobryous.

isocarpous (ī sokăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *karpos* fruit.] Having carpels and perianth divisions equal in n mber.

isoce cal (sösěr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *kerkos* tail.] With vertebral column ending i median line of caudal fin.

isochel (ī'sokē'lă) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *kel* claw.] A chela with two parts equally developed two-pro ged ancho -shaped spicul in certain sponges.

isochromosome (ī sokrō mosōm) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *chroma*, colour *soma*, body.] Chromosome with identical arms united i median centromere metacentric derived from telocentric chromosome.

isochromous (ī sokrō mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *chroma*, colour.] Equally inted uniformly coloured isochromatic, isochroous.

isocont,—isokont.

isocortex (ī'sokŏr'těks) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *cortex* bark.] The part f cerebral cortex made up of six layers of nerve-cells. *Opp.* allocortex.

isocytic (ī'sosit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *kytos* hollow.] With all cell equal.

isodactylous (ī'sōdăk'tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *daktylos* finger.] Having all digits of equal size.
isodemi (īsōdĕm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *demos* people.] With or *pert.* population composed of an equal number of individuals; *appl.* lines on map which pass through points representing equal population density.
isodiametric (ī'sōdīămĕt'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *dia*, through; *metron*, measure.] Having equal diameters; *appl.* cells or other structures; *appl.* rounded or polyhedral cells.
isodont (ī'sōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *odous* tooth.] Having teeth all equal.
isodynamic (ī'sōdīnăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *dynamis* power.] Of equal strength; providing the same amount of energy; *appl.* foods.
isogametangiogamy (ī'sōgămĕtănjĭŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *gametes* spouse; *angeion* vessel; *gamos* marriage.] The union of similar gametangia.
isogamete (ī'sogămēt') *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *gametes* spouse.] One of pair of undifferentiated gametes.
isogamous (īsŏg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *gamos* marriage.] Having the gametes alike.
isogamy (īsŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *gamos* marriage.] Union of similar gametes, or of similar unicells.
isogenes (ī'sōjēnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *genos*, descent.] Lines on map which connect points where same gene frequency is found.
isogenetic (ī'sōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *genesis* descent.] Arising from the same or similar origin; of the same genotype; isogenous.
isogenic (īsojĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *genos* race.] Homozygous.
isogenomatic (ī'sōjĕnōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *genos* race.] Containing similar sets of chromosomes; *appl.* nuclei; isogenomic.
isognathous (īsŏg'năthŏs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *gnathos* jaw.] Having both jaws alike.
isogonal (īsŏg'ŏnăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *gonia*, angle.] Forming equal angles; *appl.* branching.
isogonic (ī'sōgŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *gonos* offspring.] Producing similar individuals from differing stocks. [Gk. *gonia*, angle.] Isogonal.
isogynous (īsŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *gyne* woman.] Having similar gynoecia or pistils.
isokont (ī'sōkŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *kontos* punting-pole.] Having flagella or cilia of the same length. *Opp.* heterokont.
isolate (ī'sōlāt) *n.* [It. *isola* from L. *insula* island.] A breeding group restricted by isolation.
isolateral (ī'sōlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; L. *latus* side.] Having equal sides; *appl.* leaves with palisade tissue on both sides.
isolation (īsōlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] Separation from others; prevention of mating between breeding groups owing to spatial, topographical, ecological, phenological, physiological, genetic, or other barriers.
isolecithal (ī'sōlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *lekithos* yolk.] *Appl.* ova with yolk granules distributed nearly equally throughout egg substance.
isome,—isophane, *q.v.*
isomastigot (ī'sōmăstĭ'gŏt) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *mastix* whip.] Having flagella of equal length; isokont.
isomer (ī'sōmĕr) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *meros* part.] A homologous structure or part.
isomerogamy,—isogamy, *q.v.*
isomerous (īsŏm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *meros* part.] Having equal numbers of different parts; *appl.* flowers with same number of parts in each whorl; exhibiting isomery.
isometry (īsŏm'ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *metron* measure.] Growth of part at the same rate as the standard or the whole.

Isomorphic (ī sŏmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *morphe* shape.] Superficially alike isomorphous *appl.* alternation of diploid and haploid phases in morphologically similar generations.

Isomorphism (ī'sŏmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *morphe* shape.] Apparent similarity of individuals of different race or species.

Isomyaric (ī'sŏmĭăr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *mys* muscle.] With adductor muscles equal in size isomyarian.

Isonym (ī'sŏnĭm) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *onyma* name.] A new name, of species, etc. based upon the oldest name or basionym.

Isopedin (īsŏp ēdĭn) *n.* [Gk. *isopedos* level.] Inner layer of laminated bony material in cosmoid and ganoid fish scales.

Isopetalous (ī'sŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *petalon* leaf] Having similar petals.

Isophagous (īsŏf ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phagein* to eat] Feeding on one or allied species *appl.* fungi.

Isophan (ī'sŏfăn) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phainein* to show] A line connecting all places within a region at which a biological phenomenon, *e.g.* flowering of plant, occurs at the same time isomar phenocontour.

Isophene (ī'sŏfēn) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phainein* to show] A contour line delimiting area corresponding to given frequency of variant form phenocontour.

Isophenous (ī'sŏfē nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phainein* to show] Being of the same phenotype.

Isophytoid (ī'sŏfī'toid) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phyton* plant *eidos* form.] An individual of a compound plant not differentiated from the rest.

Isoplankt (ī'soplăngkt) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *plangktos* wandering] Line representing, on a map, distribution of equal amounts of plankton or of particular plankton species.

Isoploid (ī'sŏploid) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *aploos* onefold.] With an even number of chromosome sets in somatic cells. *n.* A isoploid individual.

Isopodous (īsŏp'ŏdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *pous* foot.] Having the legs alike and equal.

Isopogonous (ī'sŏpŏ gŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *pogon* beard.] Of feathers, having the two webs equal and similar.

Isopolyploid (ī'sŏpŏl'ĭploid) *a.*, *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *polys* many *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] Polyploid with an even number of chromosome sets, as tetraploid, hexaploid, octoploid, etc.

Isopygous (ī'sŏp'ĭgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *pyge* rump.] With pygidium and cephalon of equal size *appl.* trilobites.

Isospore (ī'sŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *sporos* seed.] An agamete produced by schizogony *Opp.* anisospore.

Isosporous (īsŏs pōrŭs, īsŏspō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *sporos* seed.] Having spores of one kind only homosporous.

Isostemonous (īsŏstĕm'ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *stemon* warp.] Having stamens equal in number to that of sepals or of petals.

Isotelic (ī'sŏtĕl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *isos* equal *telos* end.] Exhibiting or tending to produce the same effect homoplastic *appl.* food factors that can replace each other *pert.* isotely.

Isotels (ī'sŏtĕls) *n. plu* [Gk. *isos* equal *telos* end.] Substances having the same physiological, *e.g.* nutritional, effect.

Isotely —homoplasty *q.v.*

Isotomy (īsŏt'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *temnein* to cut.] Bifurcation repeated in regular manner as in crinoid brachia.

Isotonic (īsŏtŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *tonos* strain.] Of equal tension having equal osmotic pressure iso-osmotic.

Isotonicity (ī'sōtŏnĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *tonos* tone.] Normal tension under pressure or stimulus.

Isotopi (ī'sōtŏp ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *topos* place.] *Pert.* isotopes, chemical elements having th same tomic number and identical chemical properties but differing in atomic weight.

Isotropic (ī'sōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *tropikos* turning.] Singly refracting in polarised light, *appl.* the light stripes f voluntary muscle fibres *opp* anisotropic symmetrical around longitudinal axis not influenced in any one direction more than another *appl.* growth rate without pre-determined axes, as eggs; isotropous.

Isotropy (isŏt ropĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *trepein* to turn.] Absence of predetermined axes in eggs.

Isotype (ī'sōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *typos* pattern.] A specimen collected from th same plant as th holotype and t the same time type of plant or animal common to tw or more areas regions.

Isozoic (ī'sōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *zoon*, animal.] Inhabited by similar forms of animal life.

Isozooid (ī'sōzō oid) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *zoon* animal *eidos* like.] A zooid similar to parent stock.

I thmiate (ĭsth mĭāt) *a.* [Gk *isthmos* neck.] Connected by an isthmus-like part.

Isthmus (ĭsth mŭs) *n.* Gk. *isthmos*, neck.] A narrow structure connecting two larger parts, as those of aorta, acoustic meatus, limbic lobe prostate thyroid etc. or between semi-cells junction between perikaryon and axon-base.

Iter (ĭt ĕr) *n.* [L. *iter* way.] A passage or canal as those of middle ear brai et an aqueduct.

Ivory (ī' vŏrĭ) *n.* [L. *ebur* ivory through F *ivoire*.] Dentine of teeth usually that of elephant tusks and similar tructures formed from odontoblasts.

I ocomous (īksĭk ōmŭ) [Gk *ixos* mistletoe *kome* hair.] *ert* or formed by viscous or slimy hyphae, as surface of certain fungi.

Ixod rm (īks odĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *ixos* mistletoe *derma*, skin.] A layer of hyphae that have become viscous, covering the pileus of certain fungi ixotrichoderm.

J

J cob m mbran [*A Jacob* Irish ophthalmologist]. Layer of rods nd cones of retina bacillary layer.

Jacobson s cartilage [*L. L. Jacobson*, Danish anatomist]. Vomeronasal cartilage supporting Jacobson s organ.

Jacobson erve, — tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Jacobson s organ,—a diverticulum of olfactory organ in many vertebrates, often developing into an epithelium-lined sac opening int mouth vomeronasal organ.

Jactitation (jăktĭtā shŭn) *n.* [L. *jactare* to toss.] Process of scattering seeds by censer mechanism, *q.v.*

Jaculator (jăk'ūlātŏr) *n* [L. *jaculator* shooter.] A placental process, usually hooked, of certain fruits.

J culatory (jăk'ūlātŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *jaculatorius* throwing.] Darting out capable of being emitted.

Jaculatory d ct,—portion of vas deferens which is capable of being protruded, in many animals.

Jaculiferous (jăk'ūlĭf ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *jaculum* dart *ferre* to carry.] Bearing dart-like spines.

Jarovization (yăr ŏvĭzā shŭn) *n.* [Russ *yarovizatsya* from *yarovoi* vernal.] Vernalisation *q.v.*

Jaw (jô) *n.* [Akin to *chaw chew*.] A structure of vertebrates, supported by bone or cartilage nak d or sheathed in horn, or bearing teeth or horny plates, forming part of mouth, and helping to open or shut it similarly placed structure i in vertebrates.

jaw foot,—maxillipede of Arthropoda.

J-disc—isotropic or I-disc, *q.v.*

jecoral (jĕk'ŏrăl) *a.* [L. *jecur* liver.] Of or *pert.* the liver.

jecorin (jĕk'ŏrin) *n.* [L. *jecur* liver.] A lecithin-like substance or phosphatide present in liver and other organs of the body.

jejunum (jējoon'ŭm) *n.* [L. *jejunus* empty.] Part of small intestine between duodenum and ileum.

jelly of Wharton [*T. Wharton*, English anatomist.] The gelatinous connective tissue surrounding the vessels of umbilical cord.

Johnston's organ [*C. Johnston*, British entomologist]. A statical or chordotonal organ in second segment of insect antenna.

joint (joint) *n.* [O.F. *joindre* from L. *jungere* to join.] Place of union or separation of two parts, as between bones: articulation: a node: portion between two nodes or joints.

Jordan organ [*K. Jordan*, zoologist]. The chaetosemata.

juba (joob'ă) *n.* [L. *juba*, mane.] A mane: a loose panicle.

jubat (joob'ăt) *a.* [L. *jubatus* maned.] With mane-like growth.

jugal (joog'ăl) *n.* [L. *jugum* yoke.] The malar bone between maxilla and squamosal. *a.* *Pert.* a jugum.

jugate (joog'āt) *a.* [L. *jugum* yoke.] Having pairs of leaflets: furnished with a jugum.

jugular (jŭg'ūlăr, joog'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *jugulum* collar bone.] *Pert.* neck or throat: *appl.* veins, foramen, fossa, etc.: *appl.* nerve, the hyoidean or posterior post-trematic nerve: *appl.* ventral fish-fins beneath and in front of pectoral fins.

jugulum (joog'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *jugulum* collar-bone.] The foreneck region of a bird's breast: in insects the jugum of wing.

jugum (joog'ŭm) *n.* [L. *jugum* yoke.] A pair of opposite leaflets: ridge on mericarp of umbelliferous plants: small lobe on posterior border of fore-wing of certain moths: ridge or depression connecting two structures: union of lesser sphenoidal wings in first year after birth.

Jurassic (joorăs'ĭk) *a.* [*Jura* mountains.] *Pert.* or *appl.* Mesozoic period between Triassic and Cretaceous.

juvenal (joo'vēnăl) *a.* [L. *juvenalis* youthful.] Youthful: *appl.* plumage replacing nestling-down of first plumage.

juvenile hormone,—secreted by corpus allatum and inhibiting development of adult characters, in certain insects; neotenin.

juvenile leucocyte—a metamyelocyte in circulation before maturation.

juxta (jŭk'stă) *n.* [L. *juxta*, close to.] A ring walled structure supporting sheath of aedeagus.

juxtaglomerular (jŭk'stăglomĕr'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *juxta* close to; *glomerare* to form into a ball.] *Appl.* cells surrounding arteriole of glomerulus of kidney.

juxtamedullary (jŭk'stămedŭl'ări) *a.* [L. *juxta* close to; *medulla* marrow.] Near medulla: *appl.* inner portion of zona reticularis of adrenal glands.

juxtanuclear (jŭk'stănū'klēăr) *a.* [L. *juxta* close to; *nucleus* kernel.] *Appl.* bodies: basophil deposits in cytoplasm of vitamin D-deficient parathyroid cells.

K

kaino-—*see* caeno-.

kako-—*see* caco-.

kalidium (kălĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [*Dim.* of Gk. *kalia*, hut.] A form of sporocarp, or cystocarp.

kalymma (kălĭm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *kalymma*, covering.] Vacuolated part of outer layer of certain radiolarians.

kalymmocytes (kălĭm'ŏsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kalymma*, covering; *kytos* cell.] In ascidians, certain follicle-cells which migrate into the egg after maturation.

karyaster (kărĭăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nut, nucleus *aster* star.] A star shaped group of chromosomes.
karyenchyma (kărĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *engchyma*, infusion.] Nuclear sap achromatin karyochylema.
karyoclasis (kărĭŏk'lăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *klasis* breaking.] Breaking down of a cell-nucleus
karyogamy (kărĭŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *gamos* marriage.] Union and interchange of nuclear material.
karyokinesis (kăr'ĭōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *kinesis* movement.] Indirect cell-division mitosis.
karyology (kăr'ĭŏl ŏgĭ) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *logos* discourse.] Nuclear cytology
karyolymph (kăr'ĭōlĭmf') *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; L. *lympha*, water] Nuclear sap karyenchyma.
karyolysis (kăr'ĭŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *lysis* to loosen.] Supposed dissolution of the nucleus in mitosis liquefaction of nuclear membrane. *a.* karyolytic.
karyomer (kăr'ĭōmĕr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *meros* part.] In mitosis, small vesicl into which a chromosome is converted in one type of nuclear construction karyomerite.
karyomicrosom (kăr'ĭōmĭ'krōsōm) *n* [Gk *karyon* nucleus *mikros* small *soma* body] A nuclear granule.
karyomit (kăr'ĭōmĭt) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *mitos* thread.] A chromosome
karyomitome (kăr'ĭōmĭtōm') *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *mitoma* network.] The nuclear thread ork.
karyomitosis (kăr'ĭōmĭtō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *mitos* thread.] Indirect uclear division mitosis.
karyon (kăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus] The cell-nucleus.
karyophans (kăr'ĭōfănz') *n. plu.* [Gk *karyon* nucleus *phainein* to appear] Microsomes or nucleus-like granules surrounded by an ovoid matrix, which f rm the spironeme and axoneme in stalk of Infusoria.
karyophor (kăr'ĭōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *pherein*, to bear] System of ectoplasmic fibrils or membranes for mooring the nucleus, in certain ciliates.
karyoplasm (kăr'ĭōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *plasma*, mould.] Nucleoplasm, the nuclear substance *cf* cytoplasm.
karyorhexis (kăr'ĭōrĕk sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *rhexis* breaking] Fragmentation of the cell nucleus karyoschisis.
karyosome (kăr'ĭōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *soma* body] A nucleolus of the net knot type; a chromosome special aggregation of chromatin in resting nucleus the cell-nucleus itself *cf* plasmosome.
karyosphere (kăr'ĭōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *sphaira* globe.] Th large nucleolus from which arise all or most of the chromosomes of Protista.
karyota (kărĭō'tă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus.] Nucleated cells.
karyotheca (kăr'ĭōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *theke* covering] The nuclear membrane.
karyotin (kăr'ĭōtĭn) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus] Chromatin; nuclear substance.
karyotype (kăr'ĭōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus *typos* pattern.] Group f individuals with the same chromosome umber and similar linear arrangement of genes in homologous chromosomes chromosome complement of such group.
kata- —*also* cata
katabolism (kătăb'ŏlĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down *bole* throw] The destructive chemical processes in living organisms, *opp* anabolism.
katabolite (kătăb'ŏlīt) *n* [Gk. *kata* down *bole* throw] Any product of katabolism, *e.g.* urea.
katagenesis (kăt ăjĕn ĕsĭs) [Gk. *kata* down *genesis* descent.] Retrogressive evolution.

katakinetic (kăt'ăkinĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down *kinein* to move.] *Appl.* process leading to discharge of energy *cf.* anakinetic.

katakinetomeres (kăt ăkinĕt'ŏmērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kata* down *kinein* to move *meros* part.] Unreactive, stable atoms r molecules.

kataphase (kăt'ăfāz) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down *phasis* appearance.] The stages of mitosis from formation f chromosomes to division of cell *cf* anaphase.

kataphoresis (kăt ăfŏrē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *pherein*, to carry] Transfer of fluids through a membrane from anode to kathode electrical osmosis

kataphoric (kătăfŏr'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *kata* down *pherein*, t carry *Appl.* passive action the result of lethargy

kataplexy (kăt'ăplĕksĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *plessein* to strike] Condition of an animal feigning death maintenance of a postural reflex induced by restraint or shock cataplexis *cf* catalepsis.

kat stat (kăt'ăstăt, kătăs'tăt) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *statis* state.] Any product of katabolic activity f protoplasm katabolit

katatrepsis (kăt'ătrĕp sĭs) *n* [Gk. *kata*, down *trepein* to turn] Stage of decreasing movement in blastokinesis.

katatropic (kăt ătrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down *tropikos* turning] T rning downwards.

kathar bic (kăthărŏb'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *katharos* pure *bios* life] Living in clean waters *appl* Protista. *Opp* saprobic.

kathodic (kăthŏd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kathodos* descent] Not arising in conformity with genetic spiral *appl* leaves.

kation (kăt'īŏn kăt'ŏn) *n* [Gk. *kata*, down *ienai* t go] A positively charged ion which moves towards kathode or negative pole *opp* anion.

Keber's organ [*G A F Keber* German zoologist]. Pericardial glands in lamellibranchs.

keel (kēl) *n.* [A.S. *ceol* ship] The carina on breast-bone of flying birds boat-shaped structure formed by two anterior petals of *Leguminosae*; ridge on blade or on other parts of grasses.

kenanthy (kĕnăn'thĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kenos* empty *anthos* flower] Non-development of stamens and pistils of a flower

kenenchyma (kĕnĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *kenos* empty *engchyma*, infusion.] A tissue devoid of its living contents, as cork.

keph- —*see* ceph-

keraphyllous (kĕrăfĭl ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *keras* horn; *phyllon* leaf.] *Appl* layer of a hoof between horny and sensitive parts.

keratin (kĕr ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn.] A scleroprotein forming the basis of epidermal structures such as horns, nails, hairs.

keratinisation (kĕr'ătĭnīzā shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *keras* horn.] State of becoming horny *appl* cells of epiderm developing in a horny material.

keratinolytic (kĕr'ătĭnolĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *keras* horn *lyein* to dissolve.] Hydrolysing keratin *appl* enzymes, as produced by dermatophytes.

keratinophilic (kĕr'ătĭnŏfĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *keras* horn *philos* loving] Growing on a horny or keratinised substrate *appl* certain fungi.

keratogenous (kĕrătŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *keras* horn *-genes* producing] Horn producing

kerat hyalin (kĕr'ătohī'ălĭn) *n* [Gk. *keras* horn *hyalos* glass.] S bstance contained in stratum lucidum of skin.

keratoid (kĕr ătoid) *a.* [Gk *keras* horn, *eidos* form.] Horny resembling horn.

keratose (kĕr'ătōs) *a.* (Gk. *keras* horn.] Having horny fibres in skeleton as certain sponges.

kern 1 (kĕr'nĕl) *n.* [A.S. *cyrnel*, small grain.] The inner part of seed containing the embryo.

ketogenic hormone,—a prepituitary principle which influences fat metabolism.

key fruit,—winged achenes hanging in clusters, as of Acer and Fraxinus.

key gene,—oligogene, *q.v.*

kidney (kid'nē) *n.* [A.S. *cwidh*, womb; *neere* kidney.] Nephros, paired organ which elaborates and excretes urine.

kinaesthesis (kin'ēsthē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *aisthesis* perception.] Perception of movement due to stimulation of muscles, tendons, and joints; proprioception.

kinaesthetic (kin'ēsthĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *aisthesis* perception.] *Pert.* sense of movement or muscular effort; *appl.* sense area.

kinase (kī'nās) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move.] A substance which transforms zymogens to enzymes.

kinesiodic (kin'ēsĭŏd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kinesis* movement; *hodos* way.] *Pert.* motor nerve paths; *cf.* kinesodic.

kinesis (kinē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kinesis* movement.] Random movement; locomotor reactions depending on intensity of stimulus; variation in linear or angular velocity.

kinesodic (kin'ēsŏd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kinesis* movement; *hodos* way.] Conveying motor impulses.

kinetia,—*plu.* of kinetium.

kinetic (kinĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kinein* to move.] Active; *appl.* function of movement, *opp.* static; energy employed in producing or changing motion; *appl.* division centre in cell-division.

kinetium (kinē'shiŭm, -tiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move.] A row of kinetosomes with kinetodesma; kinety.

kinetoblast (kinē'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *blastos* bud.] Outer ciliated investment of aquatic larvae with special locomotor properties.

kinetochore (kinē'tōkōr) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *chōros* place.] Spindle-attachment or insertion region; centromere.

kinetodesma (kinē'tōdĕs'mă) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *desma* bond.] A fibril alongside row of kinetosomes; Ciliata.

kinetogenesis (kinē'tōjĕn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *genesis* descent.] The evolution theory that animal structures have been produced by animal movements.

kinetomeres (kinē'tōmērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *meros* part.] Molecules or atoms reactive or stable; ana- and kata-kinetomeres.

kinetonema (kinē'tōnē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *nema* thread.] Part of the chromonema associated with spindle-attachment region or centromere.

kinetonucleus (kinē'tōnū'klēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; L. *nucleus* kernel.] The secondary nucleus, kinetoplast, or parabasal body in forms such as trypanosomes, in close connection with flagellum and undulating membrane; *cf.* trophonucleus.

kinetoplasm (kinē'tōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *plasma* something formed.] An iron-containing nucleo-protein forming source of energy to Nissl granules.

kinetoplast (kinē'tōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *plastos* formed.] Composite body formed by union of parabasal body with blepharoplast in some Mastigophora.

kinetosome (kinē'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *soma* body.] One of a group of granules occupying the polar plate region in moss sporogenesis; a self-duplicating granule at the base of a cilium in Ciliata.

kinetospore (kinē'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *sporos* seed.] A zoospore in its physiological aspect.

kinety,—kinetium.

kinoplasm (kī'nōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *plasma* mould.] The substance of attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres; archoplasm; ergastoplasm.

kinoplasmosomes (kī'nōplăz'mōsōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kinein* to move; *plasma* form; *soma*, body.] Phragmoplast fibres seen at periphery of cell plate.

klado-, clado-, *q.v.*

klasma plates (kläz mă-plāts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment L. *platus* flat.] Small parts of compound ambulacral plates separated by growth pressure in echinoids.

kleisto-,—*also* cleisto- *q.v.*

kleistogamous (klīstŏg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos* closed *gamos* marriage.] Fertilised in closed flowers.

kleronomous (klērŏn'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kleronomos* heir.] Inherited *appl.* paths in nervous system.

klinokinesis (klī'nōkīnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *klinein*, to slope *kinesis* movement.] Change in rate of change of direction, or angular velocity due to intensity of stimulation *cf.* kinesis.

klon,—clone. *q.v.*

knee (nē) *n.* [A.S. *cneow* knee.] Genu joint between femur and tibia root process of certain swamp-inhabiting trees.

knephoplankton (nĕf'oplăngk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *knephas* twilight *plangktos* wandering.] Plankton living at depths between thirty and five hundred metres *cf.* phaoplankton, skotoplankton.

knot (nŏt) *n.* [A.S. *cnotta*, knot.] In wood, base of branch surrounded by new layers of wood and hardened by pressure in nuclea meshwork, small particles of chromatin where meshes cross.

koino-,—coeno- *q.v.*

Kölliker's canal [*R. A. von Kölliker* Swiss zoologist]. A canal leading from otocyst towards exterior as in certain Cephalopoda.

kolyon (kō'lĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kolyein* to hinder.] Substance elaborated in and conveyed from, tissue or organ which lessens or inhibits function of other tissues.

kolytic (kōlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kolytikos* hindering.] Inhibiting inhibitory.

komma (kŏm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *komma*, clause.] Sarcomere inocomma.

koniocortex (kōn'ĭōkôr'tĕks) *n.* [Gk. *konis* dust L. *cortex* bark.] Granular part of cortex characteristic of sensory areas of brain.

Kovalevsky's canal [*P. Kovalevski* Russian embryologist] The neurenteric canal.

Krause's end bulbs,—*see* end-bulbs.

Krause glands [*K. F. T. Krause* German anatomist]. Accessory lacrimal glands with ducts opening into fornix of conjunctiva.

Krause's membrane [*W. J. F. Krause* German anatomist]. The single or double row of dots in the light transverse band of striated muscle telophragma, Z-disc.

Kupffer cells [*K. W. von Kupffer* German anatomist]. Stellate macrophages of liver sinuses.

kyano-,—cyano- *q.v.*

kyogenic (kīōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyesis* pregnancy *genos* descent.] *Appl.* prepituitary hormone stimulating secretion of progestin by corpora lutea.

kyto-,—cyto- *q.v.*

L

labella (lăbĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *labellum* small lip.] Paraglossa of insects *plu.* of labellum.

labellate (lăbĕl'āt) *a.* [L. *labellum* small lip.] Furnished with labella or small lips.

labelloid (lăbĕl'oid) *a.* [L. *labellum*, small lip Gk. *eidos* form.] Like a labellum

labellum (lăbĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *labellum* small lip.] The lower petal morphologically posterior of an orchid two fused lateral staminodes, as in flower of Zingiberaceae small lobe beneath labrum, or labial palp, in insects proboscis lobe.

labia (lā'bĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *labium* lip.] Lips lip-like structures.

labia cerebri,—margins of cerebral hemispheres overlapping corpus callosum.

labia majora,—outer lips of vulva.

labia minora,—inner lips of vulva.

labial (lā'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *labium* lip.] *Pert.* or resembling lip or labium.

labial palp,—lobe-like structure near mouth of molluscs; jointed appendage on labium of insects

labiate (lā'biāt) *a.* [L. *labium* lip.] Lip-like, possessing lips or thickened margins; having limb of calyx or corolla so divided that one portion overlaps the other

labiatiflorous (lā'biātiflō'rŭs) *a.* [L. *labium* lip; *flos* flower.] Having the corolla divided into two lip-like portions.

labidophorous (lăb'idŏf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *labis* forceps; *pherein* to carry.] Possessing pincer-like organs.

labiella (lā'biĕl'ă) [L. *labium* lip.] A mouth-part of Myriopoda.

labil (lā'bĭl, lăb'ĭl) *a.* [L. *labilis* apt to slip.] Readily undergoing change; unstable; *appl.* genes that are constantly mutating.

labiodental (lā'biōdĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *labium* lip; *dens* tooth.] *Pert.* lip and teeth; *appl.* an embryonic lamina; *appl.* labial surface of tooth.

labiosternite (lā'biōstĕr'nīt) *n.* [L. *labium* lip; *sternum* breast bone.] A median area between palpigers of insect head.

labiostipes (lā'biōsti'pēz) *n.* [L. *labium* lip; *stipes* stalk.] A portion of basal part of insect labium.

lab palp (lā'bipălp) *n.* [L. *labium* lip; *palpare* to feel.] Labipalpus, labial palp of insects.

labium (lā'biŭm) *n.* [L. *labium* lip.] A lip or lip-shaped structure; the fused second maxillae of insects. *Pl.* labia.

labral (lā'brăl) *a.* [L. *labrum* lip.] *Pert.* labrum.

labrocyt (lăb'rōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *labros* greedy; *kytos* hollow.] A mast cell.

labrum (lā'brŭm) *n.* [L. *labrum*, lip.] Anterior lip of certain arthropods; hypostoma of trilobites; outer margin of mouth of gastropod shell; ring of fibrocartilage; ambon, *q.v.*

labyrinth (lăb'irinth) *n.* [L. *labyrinthus* labyrinth.] The complex internal ear; bony or membranous lateral mass of air-cells of ethmoidal bone; portions of kidney cortex with uriniferous tubules; tracheal tympanum.

labyrinthodont (lăb'irĭn'thōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *labyrinthos* labyrinth; *odous* tooth.] Having teeth with great complexity of dentine arrangement.

lac (lăk) *n.* [Persian, *lak* lacquer.] A resinous secretion of lac glands of certain Coccidae; composition depending on the food plant.

laccate (lăk'āt) *a.* [It. *lacca*, varnish.] Appearing as if varnished.

lacerated (lăs'ĕrātĕd) *a.* [L. *lacerare* to tear.] Having margin or apex deeply cut into irregular lobes.

lacertiform (lăsĕr'tifôrm) *a.* [L. *lacerta*, lizard; *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a lizard.

lacertus (lăsĕr'tŭs) *n.* [L. *lacertus* arm-muscle.] Lacertus fibrosus, aponeurosis of tendon of biceps muscle of the arm; bicipital fascia.

lachry-,—lacri

lacinia (lăsĭn'iă) *n.* [L. *lacinia* flap.] Segment of an incised leaf; slender projection from margin of thallus; extension of posterior margin of proglottis over anterior part of following proglottis; inner division of endopodite or stipes of maxilla of insects; fimbria, *q.v.*

laciniate (lăsĭn'iāt) *a.* [L. *lacinia* flap.] Irregularly incised, as petals; fringed; *appl.* a ligament of the ankle, the internal annular ligament.

laciniform (lăsĭn'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *lacinia* flap; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like lacinia; fringe-like.

lacinula (lăsĭn'ūlă) *n.* [L. *lacinia* dim., flap.] Small lacinia; inflexed sharp point of petal.

lacinulat (lăsĭn'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *lacinia* dim. flap.] Having lacinulae.

lacrimal (lăk'rimăl) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear.] Secreting or *pert.* tears, *pert.* or situated near lacrimal organ; *appl.* artery, bone, duct, glands, nerve, papillae, sac; also lachrymal.

lacrimiform (lăk rimifôrm) *a* [L. *lacrima* tear *forma* shape] Tear shaped lacrimaeform, lacriold lachrimiform, lachrymiform, dacryoid *appl* spores, etc.

lacrimonasal (lăk'rimōnā zăl) *a* [L. *lacrima*, tear *nasus* nose.] *Pert* lacrimal and nasal bones or duct.

lacrimose (lăk rimōs) *a*. [L. *lacrimosus* tearful.] Bearing tear-shaped appendages, as gills of certain fungi.

lactalbumin (lăk'tălbū min) *n*. [L. *lac* milk *albumen* egg white.] An albumin found in milk.

lactase (lăk'tās) *n*. [L. *lac* milk.] An intestinal enzyme converting lactose into glucose and galactose also found in certain plants.

lactati n (lăktā shŭn) *n*. [L. *lac* milk.] Secretion of milk in mammary glands period during which milk is secreted.

lacteals (lăk'tēăls) *n*. *plu* [L. *lac* milk.] Chyliferous or lymphatic vessels of small intestine ducts which carry latex.

lactescent (lăktĕs ĕnt) *a*. [L. *lac* *lacere* to turn to milk] Produc i g milk yielding latex.

lactic (lăk'tĭk) *a*. [L *lac* milk.] *Pert* milk *appl*. bacilli, acid.

lactifer —laticifer *q.v*

lactif rous (lăktĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *lac* milk *ferre* to carry] Forming or carrying milk carrying latex.

lactochrome (lăk'tōkrōm) *n*. [L. *lac* milk Gk. *chrōma* colour] A nitrogenous colouring matter in milk lactoflavin, *q.v*

lactoflavin (lăk'tofiā vin) *n* [L. *lac* milk *flavus* yellow] Vitamin B_2 riboflavin *q v* C H_{20}O N

lactogenic (lăk tojĕn'ĭk) *a* [L. *lac* milk Gk. *genos* producing] *Pert* or stimulating secretion of milk *appl* a prepituitary hormone inducing secretion of milk in mammals and of crop milk in th pigeon *appl*. interval between parturition and ovulation o between parturition and menstruation.

lact globulin (lăk toglŏb ūlin) *n* [L *lac* milk *globulus dim* of *globus*, globe.] The specific protein of milk, insoluble in water; lactalbumin.

lactoproteid (lăk'tōprō'tēid) *n*. [L. *lac* milk Gk. *prōteion* first *eidos* form.] Any milk proteid.

lactose (lăk'tōs) *n*. [L. *lac* milk.] Milk-sugar $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

lacuna (lăkū nă) *n*. [L. *lacuna*, cavity] A space between cells sinus urethral follicle cavity in bone small cavity or depression on surface in lichens a leaf gap. *Plu* lacunae.

lacunar —having resembling or *pert* lacunae.

lacunate (lăkū năt) *a*. [L. *lacuna*, cavity] Lacunar *pert* lacunae *appl* collenchyma, with cell walls thickened where bordering inter cellular spaces.

lacunose (lăkū nōs) *a*. [L. *lacuna* cavity] H ving many cavities pitted.

lacunosorugose (lăkū nōsōroo gōs) *a*. [L. *lacuna* cavity *rugosus* wrinkled.] Having deep furrows or pits, as some seeds and fruits.

lacunula (lăkū nūla) *n* [L. *Dim* of *lacuna*, a hollow] A minute cavity or lacuna a minute air space as in grey hair

lacus lacrimalis,—th triangular space between eyelids which contains lacrimal caruncle and receives tears from orifices of the lacrimal ducts.

lacustrine (lăkŭs'trin) *a*. [L. *lacus* lake.] *Pert*. or living in or beside lakes.

laeotropic (lēōtrŏp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *laios* left *tropē* turning] Inclined, turned or coiled to the left; laeotropous, sinistral.

laevulose (lē'vūlōs) *n* [L. *laevus* left.] Fruit sugar fructose $C_6H_{12}O$

lagena (lăgē'nă lăjē'nă) *n*. [L. *lagena*, flask.] Apical portion of the cochlear duct or scala media.

lageniform (lăgē'nĭfôrm lăjē nĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *lagena* flask; *forma* shape] Shaped like a flask.

lagoena,—lagena.

lagopodous (lăgŏp'ŏdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lagos* hare; *pous* foot.] Possessing hairy or feathery feet.

Lamarckian (lămârk'ĭăn) *a.* [J. B. de Lamarck French biologist] Of or *pert.* theories put forward by Lamarck.

Lamarckism (lămârk'ĭzm) *n.* The evolution theory of Lamarck, embodying the principle that acquired characteristics are transmissible.

lambda (lăm'dă) *n.* [Gk. λ, lambda.] The junction of lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

lambdoid (lăm'doid) *a.* [Gk. λ, lambda *eidos* form.] Λ-shaped; *appl.* the cranial suture joining occipital and parietal bones.

lamella (lămĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *lamella*, small plate.] Any thin plate or scale-like structure the gill of an agaric.

lamellar (lămĕl'ăr) **lamellate** (lăm'ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *lamella*, small plate.] Composed of, or possessing thin plates.

lamellat d corpuscles,—Pacinian corpuscles, *q.v.*

lamellibranchiate (lămĕl'ĭbrăng'kĭāt) *a.* [L. *lamella* small plate *branchiae* gills.] Having plate-like gills on each side with bilaterally compressed symmetrical body like a bivalve.

lamellicorn (lămĕl'ĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *lamella* small plate *cornu* horn.] Having antennal joints expanded into flattened plates.

lamelliferous (lăm ĕlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *lamella* small plate *ferre* to carry] Having small plates or scales.

lamelliform (lămĕl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lamella* small plate *forma*, shape.] Plate-like.

lamellirostral (lămĕl'ĭrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *lamella* small plate *rostrum* beak.] H ing inner edges f bill bearing lamella-like ridges.

l melloid —lamelliform.

lamina (lăm'ĭnă) *n.* [L. *lamina* plate.] A thin layer or scale; blade of leaf one of thin plate-lik expansions of sensitiv tissue which fit into grooves on inside of horse-hoof

lamina basalis,—a thin membrane on inner surface of lamina choriocapillaris.

lamina choriocapillaris,—capillary plexus constituting inner layer of choroid.

lamina cribrosa,—cribriform plate *q.v.* membraneous portion of sclera at sit of attachment of optic nerve and with perforations for axons of ganglion cells f retina.

lamina fusca,—inner layer of sclera, adjoining lamina suprachoroidea.

lamina papyracea,—plat or os planum of ethmoidal bone, forming part of medial wall of orbit.

lamina perpe dicularis,—median process of mesethmoid ethmoid forming proximal or bony part of nasal septum.

lamina suprachoroid a,—delicate tissue or membrane between choroid and sclera.

lamina terminalis,—thin layer of grey matter forming anterior boundary of third ventricle of brain.

lamina vasculosa,—outer layer of choroid beneath suprachoroid membrane.

lamina vitrea,—lamina basalis.

laminar (lăm'ĭnăr) **laminiform** (lăm'ĭnĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lamina* plate *forma* shape.] Consisting of plates or thin layers laminous.

laminarian (lăminā rĭăn) *a.* [*Laminaria* genus of brown seaweeds.] *Appl.* zone between low water to about fifteen fathoms.

laminati n (lăm'ĭnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *lamina* plate] The formation of thin plates or layers arrangement in layers as nerve cells of cerebral cortex.

laminiplantar (lăm'ĭnĭplăn'tăr) *a.* [L. *lamina* plat *planta*, sole of foot.] Ha ing scales of metatarsus meeting behind in a smooth ridge.

lanate (lā nāt) *a.* [L. *lana* wool.] Woolly covered with short hair like processes giving oolly ppearance to surface

lance-linear (läns' lin ëär) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance *linea* line.] Between lanceolate and linear in form.

lance-oblong (läns'-öb'löng) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance *oblongus* oblong] Oblong with tapering ends.

lanceolate (län sëölät) *a.* [L. *lanceola*, little lance.] Slightly broad, or tapering t base and tapering to point lance-shaped.

lance-oval (läns -ö väl) **lance-ovate** (läns'-ö'vät) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance *ovalis* oval.] Having a shape intermediate between lanceolate and oval.

lancet (län sët) *n.* [F *lancette* from L. *lancea*, lance.] One f the paired parts, ventral to stylet, f sting in Hymenoptera.

lancet plates, — plates supporting water-vascular vessels of Blastoidea.

Landolt' fibre [*E Landolt* French ophthalmologist] Free end of outer processes of cone-bipolar cells in inner nuclear layer of retina.

Langerhans cell [*P Langerhans* German anatomist] Melanoblast.

Langerhans, follicles of,—*see* follicles.

Langerhans, islets of —*see* islets

La ghans cells [*T Langhans* German histologist] Giant cells of inner layer f trophoblast or layer of Langhans.

languet, languette (länggët') *n* [F *languette* small tongue.] A process on branchial sac of ascidians.

laniary (län'Iärl) *a.* [L. *laniare* to tear to pieces.] Term *appl.* to canine tooth.

lantern,—*see* Aristotle lantern.

lanthanin (länthä ni) *n* [Gk. *lanthanein* to conceal.] Oxychromati linin *q v*

lanuginous (länü'jinüs) *a.* [L. *lanugo* down] Covered with down lanuginose.

lanugo (länü gö) *n.* [L. *lanugo* down.] The downy covering on a foetus, begins t be shed before birth.

lapidicol us (läp'idik olüs) *a.* [L. *lapis* stone *colere* to cultivate.] *Appl* animals that live under stones.

lapillus (läpil üs) *n* [L. *lapillus* pebble.] A small otolith in utriculus of teleosts.

lappaceous (läpä shüs) *a.* [L. *lappa*, bur] Like a bur; prickly

lappet (läp ët) *n* [A.S *laeppa*, loose hanging part.] One of paired lobes extending downwards from distal end of stomodaeum in jelly-fish lobe of a sea-anemone gullet wattle of a bird.

larmier (lär'myër) *n* [F *larme* tear] Tear pit saccus lacrimalis.

larva (lär'vä) *n.* [L. *larva* ghost.] An embryo which becomes self sustaining and independent before it has assumed the characteristic features of its parents.

larval (lär väl) *a.* [L. *larva*, ghost.] *Pert* a larva in the larval stage.

larviform (lär'vifôrm) *a.* [L. *larva*, ghost *forma*, shape.] Shaped like larva.

larviparous (lärvip'ärüs) *a.* [L. *larva* ghost *parere* to produce.] Producing live larvae.

larvivorous (lärviv'örüs) *a.* [L. *larva*, ghost *vorare* to devour] Larva-eating

larvule (lär'vül) *n.* [L. *larvula*, small larva] Young larva.

laryngeal (lärin'jëäl) *a.* [Gk. *larynx* upper part of windpipe] *Pert* or near the larynx *appl* artery vein, nerve, etc.

laryngeal promine ce,—subcutaneous projection of the thyroid cartilage in front of the throat Adam s-apple pomum Adami

laryngopharynx (läring'göfär'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *larynx* larynx *pharynx* gullet.] Part of pharynx between soft palate and oesophagus.

laryngotracheal (läring'göträ'këäl) *a.* [Gk. *larynx* windpipe L. *trachea* trachea] *Pert* larynx and trachea *appl.* embryonic groove and tube.

larynx (lär'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *larynx* larynx.] The organ of oice in most vertebrates, except birds.

lasso (läs'ö) *n* [Sp *lazo* noose] A contractile filamentous noose used in trapping nematodes by certain soil fungi

lasso-cells,—filamented hemispherical adhesive cells investing tentacles of Ctenophora; colloblasts.

lata-type,—a mutant with one or more supernumerary chromosomes as compared with its parent (from *Oenothera lata*).

latebra (lăt'ĕbră) *n.* [L. *latebra*, hiding-place.] The bulb or flask shaped mass of white yolk in eggs.

latebricole (lătĕb'rĭkōl) *a.* [L. *latebra* hiding-place *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting holes.

latent (lā'tĕnt) *a.* [L. *latens* hidden.] Lying dormant but capable of development under favourable circumstances *appl.* buds, resting stages, characters.

latent bodies,—the resting stage of certain Haemoflagellata.

latent period,—the time interval between completion of presentation of a stimulus and the beginning of reaction; reaction time.

lateral (lăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *latus* side.] *Pert.* or situated at a side, or at a side of an axis.

lateral chain theory,—see side-chain.

lateral line,—longitudinal line at each side of body of fishes, marking position of sensory cells.

lateral mesenteries,—the mesenteries of Zoantharia, excluding directive or dorsal and ventral pairs.

lateralia (lătĕrā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *latus* side.] The lateral plates of Cirripedia.

laterigrade (lăt'ĕrĭgrād) *a.* [L. *latus* side *gradus* step.] Walking sideways, as a crab.

laterinerved (lăt'ĕrĭnĕrvd') *a.* [L. *latus* side *nervus* sinew.] With lateral veins.

laterite (lăt'ĕrīt) *n.* [L. *later* brick.] *Appl.* tropical red soils containing alumina and iron oxides and little silica owing to leaching under hot, moist conditions.

laterocranium (lăt'ĕrōkrā'nĭŭm) *n.* [L. *latus* side *cranium* skull.] Area of insect head comprising genae and postgenae.

latero-sensory (lăt'ĕrōsĕn'sōrĭ) *a.* [L. *latus* side *sensus* sense.] *Appl.* system of lateral sense-organs in fishes, or lateral line system.

laterosternites (lăt'ĕrōstĕr'nīts) *n. plu.* [L. *latus* side *sternum* breast bone.] Sclerites at side of eusternum, as in Dermaptera and Isoptera.

laterotergites (lăt'ĕrōtĕr'jīts) *n. plu.* [L. *latus* side *tergum* back.] Small sclerites adjoining tergum of abdominal segments in some crustaceans and insects.

latex (lā'tĕks) *n.* [L. *latex* a liquid.] A milky or clear sometimes coloured juice or emulsion of diverse composition found in some plants as in spurges, rubber trees, certain agarics, etc.

laticifer (lătĭs'ĭfĕr) *n.* [L. *latex* a liquid *ferre* to carry.] Any latex-containing cell, series of cells, or duct.

laticiferous (lăt'ĭsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *latex* a liquid *ferre* to carry.] Conveying latex *appl.* cells, tissue, vessels.

latiplantar (lăt'ĭplăn'tăr) *a.* [L. *latus* broad *planta* sole of foot.] Having hinder tarsal surface rounded.

latirostral (lăt'ĭrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *latus* broad *rostrum* beak.] Broad-beaked.

latiseptate (lăt'ĭsĕp'tāt) *a.* [L. *latus* broad; *septum* septum.] Having a broad septum in the silicula.

latitudinal furrow,—one running round a segmenting egg above and parallel to the equatorial.

Laurer Stieda canal,—a canal leading from junction of oviduct and vitelline duct to opening on dorsal surface in trematodes.

laurinoxylon (lôr'ĭnŏz'ĭlŏn) *n.* [L. *laurus* laurel Gk. *xylon* wood.] Any fossil wood; laurinoxyle.

law of acceleration,—the generalisation that organs of greater importance develop more quickly.

lax (lăks) *a.* [L. *laxus* loose.] Loose as *appl.* panicle.

layer of Langhans [*T. Langhans* German histologist]. Cytotrophoblast.

leader (lē'dĕr) *n.* [A.S. *lædan* to lead.] Highest shoot or part of trunk of a tree.

leaf (lēf) *n.* [A.S *leaf* leaf.] An expanded outgrowth of a stem, usually green.

leaf-buttress,—lateral prominence on shoot axis, due to underlying leaf primordium representing leaf base.

leaf-cushions,—prominent persistent leaf-bases furnishing diagnostic characters in certain extinct plants.

leaf-gap,—mesh of stelar network corresponding to site of leaf attachment in ferns gap in vascular cylinder of stem a parenchymatous region associated with leaf-traces lacuna.

leaflet,—a small leaf individual unit of a compound leaf

leaf-stalk,—petiole.

leaf trace,—vascular bundles extending from stem bundles to leaf base. *Cf* girdle bundles.

leberidocytes (lĕbĕrĭ'dōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk *leberis* exuvia *kytos* hollow] Cells containing glycogen and developing from and regressing to leucocytes found in blood of Arachnida at moulting

lechriodont (lĕk'rĭōdŏnt') *a.* [Gk *lechrios* crosswise *odous* tooth] With vomerine and pterygoid teeth in row nearly transverse.

lecithalbumin (lĕs'ĭthălbū min) *n* [Gk. *lekithos* egg yolk L. *albumen* white of egg] A substance, consisting of albumin and lecithin, of various body organs.

lecithelles (lĕs'ĭthĕlz) *n plu.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg-yolk.] Yolk granules in hypoblastic or other lecithoblasts.

lecithin (lĕs'ĭthĭn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg-yolk.] A phosphorised fat o phosphohpide of cell-protoplasm.

lecithoblast (lĕs'ĭthōblăst) *n.* [Gk *lekithos* egg-yolk *blastos* bud.] I developing eggs the yolk-containi g blastomeres.

lecithocoel (lĕs'ĭthōsēl) *n* [Gk. *lekithos* egg yolk *koilos* hollow] Segmentation cavity of holoblastic eggs.

lectoallotype (lĕk tŏăl'ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *lektos* chosen *allos* other *typos* pattern.] A pecimen of th opposit sex t that f the lectotype and subsequently chosen from the original material.

lectotype (lĕk'tōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *lektos* chosen *typos* pattern.] A specimen chosen from syntypes to designate type f pecies.

legume (lĕg'ūm) *n* [L. *legumen*, pulse.] Dehiscent one-celled, two-valved seed-vessel as pod of pea or bean; lomentum, *q.v*

legumin (lĕgū min) *n.* [L. *legumen* pulse.] A globulin in seeds of Leguminosae vegetable casein.

leiotrichous (līŏt'rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leios* smooth *thrix* hair] Having straight hair leiothric.

leiotropic,—laeotropic, *q.v*

leipsanenchyma (līp sănĕng'kĭma) *n* [Gk *leipsanon* remnant *engchyma* infusion.] Part of primordial tissue of a carpophore, located between stipe and pileus hpsanenchyma.

lemma (lĕm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *lemma*, husk.] A valve or flowering glume lower or outer palea, bract with axillary flower

lemniscus (lĕmnĭs'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *lemniskos* ribbon.] One of paired club-shaped organs t base of acanthocephalan proboscis fillet of fibres on each side of cerebral peduncles.

leniti (lĕnĭt'ĭk) *a.* [*L. lenis smooth.*] Lentic, *q v*

lens (lĕnz) *n.* [L. *lens* lentil.] A transparent part of eye, which focuses rays of hght on retina crystalline lens modified portion of cornea in front of each element of a compound eye modified cells of luminescent organ in certain fishes

lentic (lĕn'tĭk) *a.* [L. *lentus* slow] *Appl* or *pert* standing water living in swamp pond or lake lenitic. *Opp* lotic.

lenticel (lĕn'tĭsĕl) *n* [L. *lens* lentil.] Ventilating pore in angiosperm stems or roots canal in cork; a lenticular gland.

lenticula (lĕntĭk'ūlă) *n* [L. *lenticula dim* of *lens* lentil.] A spore case in certain fungi lenticel lent go or freckle.

le ticular,—shaped lik double convex lens lentiform *appl.* glands, lymphoid structures between pyloric glands. *n.* T p of incus articulating with stapes often ossified as separate unit.

lenticulate (lĕntĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *lens* lentil] Meeting in sharp point depressed circular and frequently ribbed.

le tiform (lĕn'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lens* lentil *forma*, shape.] Lentil-shaped lenticular; *appl.* nucleus the extraventricular portion of corpus striatum.

lentigerous (lĕntĭj ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *lens* lentil *gerere* to bear] Furnished with lens.

lentiginose (lĕntĭj'ĭnōs) **le tiginous** (lĕntĭj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *lentigo* freckle.] Freckled speckled bearing umerous small dots.

l to-capillary point,—point, just above wilting coefficient, at which flow of water towards root hairs is impeded on account of surface tension resistance.

leotropic,—laeotropic, *q*

lepidodendroid (lĕp'ĭdōdĕn droid) *a.* [Gk. *lepis* scale *dendron* tree; *eidos* form.] *Pert.* Lepidodendron having scale-like leaf-scars.

lepidoid (lĕp'ĭdoid) *a.* [Gk. *lepis* scale *eidos* form.] Resembling scale or scales.

lepid morial,—*pert.* or composed of, lepidomoria.

lepid morium (lĕp'ĭdōmōr'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *lepis* scale *morion* constituent part.] Small scale or unit of composite scale with bony base and conical or conoid crown of dentine containing pulp cavity and sometimes covered with enamel.

lepidophyte (lĕp'ĭdōfīt) *n* [Gk. *lepis* scale *phyton* plant] A fossil plant of fern family

l pidopterous (lĕp'ĭdŏp'tĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *lepis* scale *pteron* wing] H ving wings covered with minute over lapping scales; *pert.* moths butter flies.

l pidosi (lĕp'ĭdō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *lepis* scale.] Character and arrangement f scales of animals.

l pidosteoid (lĕp'ĭdŏs'tĕoid) *a.* [Gk. *lepis* scale *osteon*, bone *eidos* form] *Appl.* ganoid scale lacking cosmine.

lepidot (lĕp'ĭdōt) *a.* [Gk. *lepidotos* scaly] Covered with minute scales.

l pidoti (lĕp'ĭdō'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *lepidotos* scaly] *Appl.* an acid found in wings of some Lepidoptera.

l pid trichia (lĕp'ĭdōtrĭk'ĭă) *n pl* [Gk. *lepis* scale *thrix* hair] The bony actinotrichia of teleosts.

l pocyt (lĕp ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *lepis* husk *kytos* hollow] A cell with a defining cell-wall, *opp* gymnocyte.

l pospondylous (lĕp ōspŏn dĭlŭs) *a* [Gk. *lepis* husk *sphondylos* vertebra.] Having amphicoelous, or hour-glass shaped vertebrae.

l ptocentri (lĕp tōsĕn trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *kentron* centre.] *Appl.* concentric bundle with central leptome.

l ptocephaloid (lĕp'tōkĕf'ăloid, -sĕf) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *kephale* head *eidos* form.] Resembling or having the shape of eel larvae.

leptocercal (lĕp'tōsĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* slender; *kerkos* tail.] With long slender tapering tail as some fishes leptocercous, *appl.* protozoa.

l ptocystidium (lĕp'tōsĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *leptos* thin *kystis* bladder *idion* dim] A thin-walled cystidium as in many fungi.

l ptodactylous (lĕp'tōdăk'tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *daktylos* finger] Having slender digits.

l ptodermat us (lĕp'tōdĕr'mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* thin *derma* sk n.] Thin-skinned *appl.* various the cae leptodermic, leptodermous.

l ptoid (lĕp'toid) *n.* [Gk. *leptos* slender; *eidos* form] One of the thin-walled cortical cells forming strand projecting into the central cylinder of rhizome in mosses; a tubular cell in stem of certain pteridophytes.

leptome (lĕp'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos* slender.] Phloem-like part of vascular tissue of plant stems. leptomestome. bast. also leptom.

leptomeninges (lĕp'tŏmĕnĭn'jēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *leptos* thin; *meningx* membrane.] The pia mater and arachnoid membrane.

l ptonema (lĕp'tŏnē mă) *n.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *nema* thread.] Fine unpaired chromosome thread at leptotene.

leptophloem (lĕp'tŏflō ĕm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *phloios* smooth bark.] Rudimentary bast tissue.

leptophyllous (lĕp'tŏfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *phyllon* leaf.] With slender leaves having a small leaf area, under 25 square millimetres.

leptosome (lĕp'tŏsōm) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *soma* body.] Tall and slender. *opp.* eurysome.

leptosporangiate (lĕp'tŏspōrăn'jĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *sporos* seed *anggeion* vessel.] With sporogenous tissue developing from outer cell of periclinal division. *Opp.* eusporangiate.

leptostroterate (lĕp'tŏstrŏ'tĕrāt) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *strotos* covered.] With ambulacral plates narrow and crowded together as in certain Stelleroidea.

leptotene (lĕp'tŏtēn) *n.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *tainia* band.] Early stage of the prophase of meiosis where chromatin is in form of fine threads.

leptotichous (lĕp'tŏtĭ'kŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* thin *teichos* wall.] Thin walled. *appl.* plant tissue.

leptotrombicula (lĕp'tŏtrŏmbĭk'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *leptos* slender It. *tromba*, trumpet.] The larval form of trombicula.

leptoxylem (lĕp'tŏzī'lĕm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *xylon* wood.] Rudimentary wood tissue.

lepto-zygotene (lĕp'tŏzĭg'ŏtēn) *a.* [Gk. *leptos* slender *zygon*, yoke *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* transition stage between leptonema and zygonema.

leptus (lĕp'tŭs) *n.* [Gk. *leptos* small.] The six-legged larva of mites.

lethal (lē'thăl) *a.* [L. *letum* death.] Causing death of a parasite fatal or deadly in relation to a particular host. *appl.* a hereditary factor which so influences development that the individual is rendered non-viable. *n.* A lethal factor.

lethality (lēthăl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *letum* death.] The ratio of fatal cases to total number of cases affected by a disease or other harmful agency.

l ucaine (lū'sēĭn) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white.] An amino acid formed during decomposition of proteids.

leucine (lū sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white.] Amino-caproic acid found as a constituent of pancreatic juice and of various tissues and organs also f some plants. $C_6H_{13}O_2N$

leucism (lū sĭzm loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white.] The presence of white plumage or pelage in animals with pigmented eyes and skin.

l ucite (lū sīt) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white.] A colourless plastid.

l uco-,—*also* leuko-

le oblast (lū'kŏblăst loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* whit *blastos* bud.] A colourless blood-corpuscle in development.

leucocarpous (lū'kŏkār pŭs loo-) *a.* [Gk. *leukos* white *karpos* fruit.] With the fruit white.

leucocyan (lū'kŏsī'ăn, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* whit *kyanos* dark blue.] A pigment found in certain algae.

l ucocyte (lū'kŏsīt loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white *kytos* hollow.] An amoebocyte a colourless blood corpuscle leukocyte.

leucocytogenesis (lū'kŏsī'tŏjĕn ĕsĭs, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white *kytos* hollow *genesis* descent.] Leucocyte formation leucopoiesis.

leucocytoid—histiocyte *q v*

leucoph e (lū'kŏfō loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* whit *pherein* to bear.] A yellow-pigment-bearing cell guanophore indocyte.

leucoplastid (lū'kŏplăs'tĭdz, loo-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *leukos* hite *plastos*

formed *idéen* *dem*] Colourless plastids from which amylo- chloro- and chromoplastids arise.

leucoplasts (lū'kōplăsts, loo-) *n plu* [Gk. *leukos* white *plastos* formed.] Colourless granules of plant cytoplasm *opp* chromoplasts leucoplastids.

leucopoiesis (lū'kōpoi ē'sis, loo-) *n* [Gk. *leukos* white *poiesis* making] The formation of white blood corpuscles.

leucopsin (lū'kŏp sin, loo-) *n* [Gk. *leukos* white *opsis* sight.] Visual white formed from visual yellow vitamin A alcohol.

leucopterin(e) (lū'kŏp tĕrin, loo-) *n* [Gk. *leukos* white *pteron* wing] A white wing pigment of certain Lepidoptera $C_{19}H_{19}O_{11}N$

leucosin (lū'kōsin, loo-) *n* [Gk. *leukos* white] An albumin found in various cereals.

leuko-,—*see* leuco-

levator (lēvā tŏr) *n.* [L. *levare* to raise.] A name given to muscles serving to raise an organ or part *Opp* depressor

levigate (lĕv'ĭgāt) [L. *levigare* to make smooth.] To smoothen. *a* Made smooth.

levulose —laevulose *q v*

Leydig's cells [F von Leydig German anatomist]. Cells in testicular interstitial tissue

Leydig's duct,—the Wolffian duct.

Leydig's organs,—minute organs on antennae of arthropods supposed to be organs of smell

liana (lĭăn'ă) liane (lĭăn') *n.* [F *liane* from L. *ligare* to bind] Any luxuriant woody climbing plant of tropical or semi-tropical forests.

Lias (lī'ăs) *n.* [*layer*] Marine and estuarine deposit of Jurassic period containing remains of cycads, insect ammonites saurians and other fossils

liber (lī'bĕr) *n* [L. *liber* inner bark] Inner bark bast

libido (lĭbī'dō) *n* [L. *libido* desire] Excitation of the body associated with instinct sexual energy psychic energy horme, *q.v.* élan vital.

libriform (lī'brĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *liber* inner bark *forma* shape.] Resembling bast; *appl* fibres, woody later becoming septate.

lichenin (lī'kĕnĭn) *n* [Gk. *leichen* lichen.] A polysaccharide found in Cetraria islandica and other lichens, hydrolysed by the enzyme lichenase lichenase lichen starch, moss starch

lichenism (lī'kĕnĭzm) *n* [Gk. *leichen* lichen.] Symbiotic relationship between fungi and algae.

lichenoid (lī'kĕnoid) *a.* [Gk. *leichen* lichen *eidos* form.] Resembling a lichen.

lichenology (lī'kĕnŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *leichen* lichen *logos* discourse.] The study of lichens.

Lieberkühn's crypts [J N Lieberkühn German anatomist]. Tubular glands of the small intestine.

Liebig's law [J von Liebig German chemist]. The food element least plentiful in proportion to the requirements of plants limits their growth law of the minimum, *q v*

lien (lī'ĕn) *n.* [L. *lien* spleen.] Spleen.

lienal (lī'ē năl) *a* [L. *lien* spleen.] *Pert* spleen *appl* artery vein nerve plexus; splenic.

lienculus (lĭĕn'kūlŭs) *n.* [Dim. of L. *lien* spleen] An accessory spleen.

lienogastric (lī ēnogăs'trĭk) *a.* [L. *lien* spleen *gaster* stomach.] *Pert* spleen and stomach *appl* artery supplying spleen and parts of stomach and pancreas *appl* vein of hepatic portal system.

lienorenal,—*see* phrenicolienal.

life-cycle —the various phases through which an individual species passes to maturity

life-zone,—a biome *q v* a subdivision of a biome as temperature distribution, community etc zones.

ligament (lĭg'ămĕnt) *n* [L. *ligamentum* bandage] A strong fibrous band of tissue connecting two or more moveable bones.

ligamenta flava,—yellow elastic ligaments connecting laminae of adjoining vertebrae.

ligneous (lig'nēŭs) *a.* [L. *lignum* wood.] Woody of nature of wood.

lignescent (lignĕs ĕnt) *a.* [L. *lignescere* to become woody] Developing the characters of woody tissue.

lignicolous (lignĭk ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *lignum* wood *colere* to inhabit.] Growing on or in wood.

lignification (lĭg'nĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood *facere* to form.] Wood-formation thickening of plant cell-walls by deposition of lignin.

lignin (lĭg'nĭn) *n* [L. *lignum* wood.] A complex substance which associated with cellulose, causes the thickening of plant cell-walls, and so forms wood.

lignivorous (lignĭv'orŭs) *a.* [L. *lignum* wood *vorare* to devou] Eating wood *appl.* various insects.

lignocellulos (lĭg'nōsĕl ūlōs) *n* [L. *lignum* wood *cellula* littl cell.] Essential constituent f woody tissue lignin and cellulose combined

lignos (lĭg'nōs) *n.* [L. *lignum* wood.] A variety of cellulose.

ligula (lĭg'ūlă) *n* [L *ligula*, little tongu] A band or taenia of whit matter in dorsal wall of fourth ventricle median structure between labial palps of insects lobe of parapodium in certain nnelids ligule *q.v* lingula, *q.v*

ligulate (lĭg'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ligula* little tongue.] Having or *pert* ligules strap-shaped as ray florets of Compositae.

ligule (lĭg'ūl) *n.* [L *ligula*, little tongue.] A membranous out growth at junction of blade and leaf-sheath or petiol small scale on upper surface of leaf-base in Lepidodendreae Selaginellaceae, and Isoëtes tongue-shaped corolla as of certain florets.

liguliflorous (lĭg'ūlĭflō rŭs) *a.* [L. *ligula* little tongue *flos* flower] Having ligulate flowers only

limacel (lĭ'măsĕl) *n* [F from L. *limax* slug] Concealed vestigial shell of sl gs; limacelle.

limaciform (lĭmăs'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *limax* slug *forma* shape.] Like a slug sl g-shaped.

limaci (lĭm'ăsĭn) *a* [L. *limax* slug] *Pert* slugs.

limb (lĭm) *n* [A.S *lim* limb.] Branch arm leg wing ex panded portion of unguiculate petal.

limbat (lĭm'bāt) *a.* [L. *limbus* border] With border bordered and having a differently coloured edge.

limbic (lĭm'bĭk) *a* [L. *limbus* border] Bordering; *appl.* a cerebral lobe including hippocampal and cingulate gyri.

limbous (lĭm'bŭs) *a* [L. *limbus* border] *Appl* overlapping sutures.

limbus (lĭm'bŭs) *n.* [L. *limbus* border] Any border if distinctly marked off by colour or structure.

limen (lī'mĕn) *n.* [L. *limen* threshold.] Threshold, minimum stimulus or quantitative difference in stimulation, that is perceptibl boundary as between vestibule of nostril and nasal cavity limen nasi.

limicolous (lĭmĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *limus* mud *coler* to dwell.] Living in mud.

liminal (lĭm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *limen*, threshold.] *Pert.* threshold *appl* stimulus *appl* sensation.

limited,—*appl* chromosomes in germinal not in somatic, nuclei.

limitrophic (lĭ'mĭtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *limos* hunger *trophe* nourishment.] *Pert* or controlling nutrition.

limivorous (lĭmĭv'ōrŭs) *a.* [L. *limus* mud *vorar* to devour] Mud-eat ing *appl.* certai aquatic animals which swallow mud.

limn tic (lĭmnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *limne* marshy lake.] Living in, or *pert* marshes or lakes *appl* zone of deep water between surface and compensation depth.

limn bi logy (lĭm nobīŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *limne* lake *bios* lif *logos* discourse] The study f lif in standing fresh ters.

limnobios (lim nōbī'ŏs) *n* [Gk. *limnē* lake *bios* life.] Lif in fresh water fresh-water plants and animals collectively

limnocryptophyte (lim nōkrip tōfīt) *n* [Gk. *limnē* marsh *kryptos* hidden *phyton* plant.] A helophyte or marsh plant limnophyte.

limnology (limnŏl'ŏjī) *n* [Gk. *limnē* marshy lake *logos* discourse.] Science dealing with biological and other phenomena *pert* inland waters the study of standing waters.

limnophilous (limnŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *limnē* marsh; *philein* to love.] Living in fresh-water marshes; also limnobiotic.

limnophyte (lim nōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *limnē* marshy lake *phyton* plant.] A pond plant helophyte.

limnoplankton (lim nōplăng'ktŏn) *n* [Gk. *limnē* marshy lake *plangktos* wandering] The floating animal and plant life in fresh-water lakes, ponds, and marshes. *Opp* haloplankton.

limosphere (lim'ŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *limen* receptacle *sphaira*, globe.] A spherical body containing vacuole, situated near blepharoplast in spermiogenesis of some mosses.

li a (lin'ĕă) *n.* [L. *linea*, line] A line-like structure or mark.

linear (li ĕăr) *a.* [L. *linea* line.] *Pert* or in a line tape- or thread like asthenic *appl* constitutional type.

li ear-ensate —between linear and ensiform in shape.

linear lanceolate,—bet een linear and lanceolate in shape.

linear-oblong bet een linear and oblong in shape

linellae (linĕl'ē) *n. plu.* [L. *linella*, fine thread] A system of filaments in certain Sarcodina holding together the xenophya.

lineolate (lin ĕōlāt) *a.* [L. *linea*, line] Marked by fine lines or striae.

li gua (ling gwă) *n.* [L *lingua*, tongue.] The floor of mouth i mites hypopharyn of insects tongue or tongue-like structure.

lingual (ling'gwăl) *a.* [L. *lingua* tongue.] *Pert.* tongu *appl.* artery gyrus nerve, vein, etc. *appl.* radula of mollusca.

linguiform (ling'gwĭfōrm) *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue *forma* shape] Tongue-shaped.

lingula (ling'gūlă) *n.* [L. *lingula*, little tongue.] A small tongue-lik process of bone or other tissue as of cerebellum or sphenoid a genus of brachiopods; ligula, *q.v.*

lingulate,—ligulate, *q.v.*

linin (lī'nin) *n.* [L. *linum* flax.] The substance of achromatinic or xyphilic reticulum of cell-nucleus.

lininoplast (lin'inōplăst) *n.* [L. *linum* flax Gk. *plastos* moulded.] Plasmosome, *q.v.*

linkage (ling'kĕj) *n.* [A.S. *hlence* link.] Tendency of certain hereditary factors to remain associated through several generations gametic coupling

Linnaean (linē'ăn) *a* [C *Linné* or *Linnaeus* Swedish naturalist]. *Pert.* or designating the system of classification established by Linnaeus.

linn on (linē'ŏn) *n.* [C *Linné* Swedish naturalist]. Linnaean or taxonomic species.

lipase (lip'ās) *n* [Gk. *lipos* fat.] A lipolytic or fat-splitting enzyme, found in blood and in various plant and animal organs, and in various seeds.

lip-cell,—a sporangium cell at the point of dehiscence.

lipides (lip'īdz) *n pl* [Gk. *lipos* fat.] Heterogeneous compounds soluble in fats and their solvents including fats waxes, chromolipides, sterols, glycolipides, phospholipides lipids *cf* lipoids.

lipi es (lip'ins) *n. plu.* [Gk *lipos* fat.] Compound lipides, including phospholipides and cerebrosides lipins.

lipochondria (lipōkŏn drĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *chondros* grain.] Lipoid granules in the Golgi zone Golgi presubstance.

lipochrin (lĭpō'krĭn) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *achros* sallow] *Appl* yellow lipoid droplet, fading by light, in unpigmented base of retinal cell.

lipochroic (lĭp'ŏkrō'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *lipos* fat *chros* colour] With pigment in oil droplets.

lipochromes (lĭp ŏkrōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *chroma* colour] A more or less indefinite group of plant and animal pigments as carotins, luteins, chlorophane, rhodophane xanthophane zoonerythrin, etc.

lipoclastic (lĭp'ŏklăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *klastos* broken.] Fat splitting lipolytic *appl* enzymes.

lipofuscin (lĭp'ofŭs ĭn) *n* [Gk *lipos* fat L. *fuscus* dusky] A yellowish-brown pigment in cytoplasm of some nerve-cells.

lipogastry (lĭ'pŏgăs'trĭ) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *gaster* stomach.] Temporary obliteration of gastral cavity as in some sponges.

lipogenous (lĭpŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *genos* birth] Fat producing

lipohumour (lĭp ŏhū mŏr) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat L. *humor* moisture.] A fat-soluble substance produced by nerves and acting on chromatophores.

lipoid (lĭp oid) *a.* [Gk *lipos* fat *eidos* form.] Resembling fatty substance. *n.* A lipide one of various fat soluble substances occurring in plants and animals, as a sterol carotene terpene.

lipolysis (lĭpŏl'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk *lipos* fat *lysis* loosing] The dissolution of fat.

lipolytic (lĭp'ŏlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *lyein* to dissolve.] Capable of dissolving fat fat reducing

lipomerism (lĭpŏm ĕrĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking *meros* part.] Suppression of segmentation or coalescence of segments as in crustaceans.

lipopalingenesis (lĭ'pŏpăl'ĭnjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *palin* anew *genesis* descent] The omission of some stage or stages in phylogeny

lipophore (lĭp ŏfŏ) *n* [Gk. *lipos* fat *-phoros* bearing] A wandering cell originating in neural crest and containing a lipochrome.

lipoproteins (lĭp prō'tēĭnz) *n plu* [Gk. *lipos* fat *proteion*, first.] Proteins united with fatty compounds.

lipostomy (lĭpŏs'tŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *stoma*, mouth.] Temporary obliteration of mouth or osculum.

lipotropic (lĭpŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *trope* turn.] Influencing fat metabolism accelerating removal of fat.

lipoxanthins,—lipochromes.

lipoxenous (lĭpŏzĕn ŭs, lĭpŏk sĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leipein* to bandon *xenos* host.] Leaving the host before completion of development.

lipsanenchyma,—leipsanenchyma.

lirella (lĭrĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *lira*, furrow] A linear pothecium of lichens.

lissencephalous (lĭs'ĕnkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf) *a.* [Gk. *lissos* smooth *engkephalos* brain.] Having few or no convolutions of the brain lissencephalic.

lissoflagellat (lĭs oflăj ĕlăt) *a* [Gk. *lissos* smooth L. *flagellum* whip.] Having no collar surrounding base of flagellum.

lithite (lĭth'īt) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone.] A calcareous secretion found in connection with ear or with otocysts, lithocysts and tentaculocysts sensory organs of many invertebrates.

lithocarp (lĭth okărp) *n* [Gk. *lithos* stone *karpos* fruit.] Fossil fruit or carpolith.

lithocysts (lĭth ŏsĭsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *kystis* bladder] Minut sacs or grooves, containing lithites found in various invertebrates enlarged cells of plant epidermis in which cystoliths re formed.

lithodesma (lĭth ŏdĕs'mă) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *desma* bond.] A small plat shelly in nature found in certain bivalves.

lithodomous (lĭthŏd'ŏmŭs) *a* [Gk. *lithos* stone *domos* house] Living in rock-holes or clefts.